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IMPEACHMENT.

Testimony Regarding the President's St. Louis Speech.

The Managers Announce the Case Closed for the Prosecution.

Counsel for the President Want Time to Prepare His Defence.

The Court Gives Them Until Thursday Next.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 4.

Not over fifty members of the House were present at the organization of the Impeachment Court this morning, and the galleries were only tolerably full during the first hour and a half of the session. Evidently the people are getting tired of the formality of opening the Court, which at first seemed to be the most attractive feature of the proceedings, and now they seem to come prompted by interest in the evidence, or because the difficulty in obtaining tickets has established a reputation of exclusive "tonishness" for those who succeed in getting them.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WALBRIDGE.

L. L. WALBRIDGE, the stenographic reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat*, was the first witness called. Manager BUTLER had carefully paved the way for the admission of his printed report of the President's speech, in which he referred to the origin of the memorable New-Orleans riots, ascribing it to the Radical Party in and out of Congress; and when it was presented it was read in full by the Clerk without objection. The Court and audience listened to the speech with marked attention, as it refreshed their memories with reminiscences of a period when impeachment was hardly thought of except by Gen. BUTLER and a few others of his kidney. Undoubtedly many of them had never heard of its wonderful contents before, and consequently relished it as a new thing. The repetitions and evidence of passion which it contained, together with the comparison which he drew between himself and Judas Iscariot, were received with suppressed laughter, in which his friends joined without reserve.

MR. DEAR'S TESTIMONY.

JOSEPH A. DEAR followed with corroborating testimony regarding the same speech, but fell into the hands of Mr. STANBERY for a lengthy cross-examination, which was intended to make clear to the minds of the Court the difference between short and long-hand reporting.

MR. R. S. CHEW EXAMINED.

Mr. R. S. CHEW, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, was next called, and examined at length regarding the custom which prevails in the issue of commissions to Federal officers, and the change in the forms of commissions issued after the passage of the Civil Tenure act. Mr. STANBERY, evidently foreshadowing the argument of the defence on this point, asked if the words "hold" referred to office "until removed by the President, with the consent of the Senate."

DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.

Gen. BUTLER then submitted lists from Mr. SEWARD of removals of heads of departments and appointments of the same character since the organization of the Government, while the Senate was in session, showing that Mr. PICKERING, Secretary of State under JOHN ADAMS, was the only case of an absolute removal while the Senate was in session, and Mr. BOUTWELL subsequently showed from the Senate journals of 1800 that the circumstances of that case were wholly unlike those of the present. Mr. BUTLER then got in a hundred-pound shot on the President's recognition of the Tenure of Office act. He recalled Mr. CREECY, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, and asked him to produce a certain letter of the President from the archives of the Department, dated Aug. 14, 1867, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he expressly notifies him that he has, under the provisions of the eighth section of the Tenure of Office act, suspended Mr. STANTON from his position as Secretary of War, thus showing that the President did positively recognize the act, while in his answer to the articles, he affirms that he did not. The presentation of this letter, together with sharp passage of words between Messrs. BUTLER and STANBERY regarding its application to the answer of the counsel to the charges, created a profound sensation, and apparently Gen. BUTLER was of the opinion that he had reached the climax of his desire in proving the President's inconsistency, not only in his official acts, but in the pleadings of his counsel.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The usual recess then followed, during which the letter was the subject of animated conversation both in the galleries and on the floor. The adroit manner in which BUTLER had brought the letter out as the closing testimony of the prosecution, did not fail to produce its intended effect. Subsequently the prosecution announced that they had finished their case for the present, when

A DELAY ASKED FOR.

Mr. CURTIS asked in behalf of the defence an adjournment of the Court until Thursday of next week. In his remarks sustaining the request, he stated that they did not expect to produce many witnesses, but would introduce a large mass of documentary evidence, and would rely on it rather than on oral testimony. He urged that the delay asked for would really result in hastening the end of the trial, as the three working days included would enable the counsel to arrange the testimony in proper form. Mr. CONNESS presented the motion, in behalf of the counsel, to the Senate, but substituted Wednesday for Thursday. Messrs. SUMNER, CAMERON and CONKLING expressed a desire to hear the Managers on the subject, and it was evident that Mr. SUMNER was inclined not to grant the delay. As usual, he was exceedingly earnest, and was also slightly exasperated, as he failed to express himself without repeating his ideas as often as Mr. JOHNSON ever did in the palmiest days of his stump-speaking. Finally, REVERDY JOHNSON, who has from the first acted as the convenient echo of the defence, modified Mr. CONNESS' motion by reinserting Thursday, and the latter accepted the amendment. The Chief Justice decided that debate was not in order, and consequently the Managers were not allowed to make their wishes known. The motion was then carried. The Court adjourned immediately, and the Senate, resolving itself into a legislative body, adjourned until Monday. The House retired to its chamber, only forty-seven members being present, and, after some time spent in explanations, adjourned until Wednesday. The Speaker announced that but three members are underscored for speeches in Committee of the Whole, which is accepted as an extraordinary fact.

FLOATING RUMORS.

Among the rumors afloat to-night is the following, printed in one of the evening Democratic papers:

"Nothing that has been adduced in the trial of the President is more calculated to impress persons remote from the capital, and not familiar with the minor details of public business, with the belief that ANDREW JOHNSON merits conviction than the mysterious portentous 'conspiracy' to usurp powers not belonging to his office, which the House Managers threaten to prove. The effect which Gen. BUTLER may have produced seems likely to be offset, however, by the divulgence of a deep-laid counter conspiracy of the impeachers. On apparently good authority, we learn that the counsel for Mr. JOHNSON are considering the propriety of calling to the witness stand the parties concerned in the attempt to establish a connection between their distinguished client and the assassins of President LINCOLN. Unexpected and startling developments may be made in the testimony of Messrs. HOLT, ASHLEY, BUTLER, CONOVER, MATCHETT and others. It may be shown that there was a deliberate design to alienate popular sympathy from Mr. JOHNSON, in order to pave the way for his expulsion from office; that the passage of the Tenure of Office bill was urged by the impeachment conspirators in the expectation that there would be an apparent violation of its provisions by the Executive, in order to test its constitutionality before the Courts, and that they had predetermined to avail themselves of this apparent violation of the law, in order to accomplish the object of their plot. How far this line of defence may be carried out the next few days will decide. If such a conspiracy exists, or did exist, it should be brought to light, and we doubt not that it will. Such an exposure would add an interest to the trial which it has not heretofore possessed."

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

Proclamation was made and the Managers and members of the House were announced as usual, the former being all present as well as the President's counsel.

TESTIMONY OF L. L. WALBRIDGE.

After the journal had been read, L. L. WALBRIDGE was sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER, as follows:

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a short-hand writer.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that business? A.—Nearly ten years.

Q.—Have you had during that time any considerable experience, and if so, how much in that business? A.—Yes, Sir; I have had experience during the whole of that time, including newspaper and outside reporting.

Q.—With what papers have you been lately connected? A.—More recently the Missouri *Democrat*; previous to that time the Missouri *Republican*.

Q.—Do the names of those papers indicate their party proclivities, or are they reversed? A.—They are reversed, Sir.

Q.—The *Democrat* means Republican: the *Republican* means Democrat? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what paper were you attached, on or about the 8th of September, 1866? A.—The Missouri *Democrat*.

Q.—Did you report a speech delivered from the balcony of the Hotel in St. Louis by ANDREW JOHNSON? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What time in the day was the speech delivered? A.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—Was there a crowd in the streets? A.—Yes, Sir, there was a crowd on the balcony also.

Q.—Were where you? A.—I was on the balcony within two or three feet of the President while he was speaking.

Q.—Where was the President's party? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where they there? A.—I have no recollection of seeing one of the party on the balcony.

Q.—Did the President come out to answer a call from a crowd on the street apparently? A.—Yes, Sir, I judge so; I know there was a very large crowd on the street, and continued cries for the President; in response to those cries I suppose he came out.

Q.—State whether he had been received in the street by a procession of charitable and other societies? A.—He had, Sir, been received in the afternoon by the municipal authorities.

Q. Had the Mayor made him an address? A.—He had, Sir.

Q.—Had he answered that address? A.—He had, Sir.

Q.—Did you take a report of that speech? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How fully? A.—I took every word.

Q.—After it was taken, how soon was it written out. A.—Immediately.

Q.—How written out? A.—By my dictation?

Q.—By whom? A.—The first part of the speech previous to the banquet was written out in one of the rooms of the Southern Hotel; that occupied half an hour I should think; we then attended the banquet, at which speeches were made; immediately after the close of the banquet we went to the *Republican* office, and there I dictated the speech to Messrs. MONAGRAM and MCHENRY, two of the attachés of the *Republican* office.

Q.—You have spoken of a banquet. Was there a banquet given to the President by the city? A.—Yes, Sir, immediately after speaking from the balcony.

Q.—At that banquet did the President speak? A.—He made a very short address.

Q.—Now, Sir, after that speech was written out was it published? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—On the next morning in the Sunday *Republican*.

Q.—After it was published did you revise the publication by your notes? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How soon? A.—Immediately after the speech was published in the Sunday morning *Republican*, I went down to the *Democrat* office, in company with my associate, Mr. EDWIN F. ADAMS and we very carefully revised the speech for the Monday morning *Democrat*.

Q.—Then it was on the same day—on the same Sunday that you made the revision; when you made the revision had you your notes? A.—I had; yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you compared the speech as printed with those notes? A.—Yes Sir, I did, at that time and since.

Q.—When you compared it did you make any corrections that you needed in the wording? A.—My recollection is that there were one or two simple corrections—errors, either in transcribing, or on the part of the printer; that is all that I remember in the way of correction of that speech.

Q.—Did you correct from your notes? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think, Sir, that it was a little over a year ago.

Q.—What occasion led you to revise it from your notes then? A.—I was summoned by the Committee on the New-Orleans riot; I think it was; and a little after receiving the summons I hunted up my notes and again made a comparison with the speech.

Q.—How far did that second comparison verify your correctness? A.—It was perfectly correct, sir.

Q.—In regard to the particularities of the report, were you enabled to report so correctly as to give inaccuracies of pronunciation? A.—Yes, sir; I did so in many instances.

Q.—Where are your original notes now? A.—I can't tell, sir. I searched for them a little after I was summoned here, but failed to find them.

Q.—You had them at the time you were examined before the Committee on the New-Orleans riot? A.—Yes, sir. I have no recollection of them since that time.

Q.—Have you a copy of that paper? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—Will you produce it? (Witness produces a printed paper.) Is this it? A.—It is.

Q.—From your knowledge of the manner in which you corrected it, state whether you are now enabled to say that the paper which I hold in my hand contains an accurate report of the speech of the President delivered on that occasion? A.—Yes, sir; I am able to say that it is an accurate report.

Mr. BUTLER said he proposed, if there was no objection, to offer the paper in evidence, and he proposed to do so also if there was objection. [Laughter.]

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. EVARTS: Q.—I understand that you took down the entire speech from the President's mouth, word for word, as he delivered it? A.—I did.

Q.—In the transcript from your notes and in this publication did you preserve that form and degree of accuracy and completeness? A.—I did.

Q.—Is it all of the speech? A. It is.

Q.—No part of it is condensed or paragraphed? A.—No, Sir, it is all the speech.

Q. You say that besides the revision of the speech which you made on the Sunday following the delivery of the speech you made a revision of it a year ago? A.—Yes.

Q.—For what person and on what occasion? A.—At the time I was summoned before the Committee of Congress on the New-Orleans Riots.

Q.—At Washington? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—I can't say; it is over a year ago; I can't fix the date precisely.

Q.—Were you then inquired of in relation to the speech? A.—I was.

Q.—And did you produce it then to that Committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you examined before any other Committee than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was your testimony reduced to writing? A.—Yes.

Mr. BUTLER.—Was your testimony before the New-Orleans Riot Committee published? A.—I am not aware whether it was or not.

Mr. BUTLER then put in evidence the St. Louis *Democrat's* report of the President's speech in St. Louis, made on the 8th of September, 1866. The speech was read in full by the Clerk. The most offensive portions of it are set out in the third specification of the tenth article. Curiously enough, it contains a paragraph predicting that the Fortieth Congress, if constituted as the Thirty-ninth was, would try to impeach and remove him from office on some pretence of violating the Constitution or refusing to enforce some law.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH A. DEAR.

JOSEPH A. DEAR, sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a reporter.

Q.—How long have you been in that business. A.—Five years.

Q.—How do you report speeches? A.—I am a short-hand writer.

Q.—Did you join the President's party when it went to St. Louis *via* Cleveland? A.—I did join in Chicago.

Q.—Were you in the President's party at St. Louis? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you make a report of any speeches made there? A.—I reported all the speeches made there.

Q.—For what paper were you reporting? A.—I was with the party as a correspondent for the Chicago *Republican*; I made the report for the St. Louis *Times*.

Q.—Have you your notes of that report? A.—I have a part of them.

Q.—Was there speaking on the steamboat. A.—There was.

Q.—Did you report that speech? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether that was an address in reply to the welcome by the Mayor? A.—I think it was a speech in answer to an address of welcome by Capt. LEEDS, who represented a committee of citizens, which met the party in Alton.

Q.—How did you make that report? A.—In short-hand writing.

Q.—How soon did you write it out? A.—That evening.

Q.—How accurate was it? A.—Where it purports to be accurate. The report was made for the St. Louis *Times*, and as a matter of course reporting for a paper of strong Democratic politics, I corrected the inaccuracies of grammar. That is all.

Q.—Have you since written out from your notes, so far as you have notes? A.—I have.

Q.—Look at this paper and say if it is in your handwriting from your notes? A.—It is an exact transcript so far as it goes.

Q.—Is that an accurate report of the speech as made by ANDREW JOHNSON? A.—It is with the exception I have mentioned.

Mr. STANBERY (to Mr. BUTLER)—Is that the steamboat speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No. It is the speech from the balcony of the Southern Hotel.

Witness—The first speech is the speech at the Lindell Hotel. The other is the speech at the Southern Hotel.

Mr. BUTLER to Witness: Q.—Take the one at the Southern Hotel. So far as that report goes, this is an accurate report of that speech? A.—It is.

Q.—Why is it not all here? A.—Because I have lost part of my notes.

Q.—Whereabouts did it commence? A.—The speech commences in the middle of a sentence. The first words are, "Who have shackles on their limbs, and who are as much under the control and will of their masters as the colored men who are emancipated."

Witness to a Senator—This speech was made at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis.

Q.—Does the speech then go through as printed? A.—Yes; it goes though to the end.

Q.—Have you compared the transcript with this paper, the St. Louis *Democrat*? No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER offered the transcript as evidence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. STANBERY—Was your report published? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what paper? A.—The St. Louis *Times*; on the Sunday following, I think the 9th of September.

Q.—How much more time does it require a short-hand writer to write out his notes in long-hand than is required in taking the notes? A.—We generally reckon the difference in the notes between long and short hand about six or seven to one.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Redirect by Mr. BUTLER—Do I understand you to say that the whole of the speech was published in the *Times*? A.—No, Sir, not the whole of it.

Q.—Was it condensed for publication? A.—It was considerably condensed.

Q.—Was ANDREW JOHNSON a rapid speaker? A.—Mr. JOHNSON is a fluent speaker, but a very incoherent one.

Q.—Does he frequently repeat his words? A.—Frequently; he is tautological, very verbose.

Q.—Does that enable him to be taken with more ease? A.—Yes, it does, Sir.

Q.—Is it not in your experience that there are men who by practice of long hand, and by abbreviations, can follow a speaker pretty accurately who speaks as ANDREW JOHNSON speaks? A.—I think they can give the sense of his speech without doing him any injustice.

Q.—How is it when is taken into consideration interruptions? A.—The reporter would have to indicate the interruptions; he could not write them out.

Q.—But could he get the sense of the speaker? A.—Yes, he could.

By Mr. STANBERY—A long-hand writer, you say, may take the sense and substance of a speech; that is, he may take the sense and substance as to his own ideas of what they are? A.—Yes; his own view of what the speaker is saying.

Mr. BUTLER—By dictating a report from the notes to another person?

Q.—It can be written out much more rapidly? A.—Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT S. CHEW.

ROBERT S. CHEW was sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER.

Q.—You are employed in the State Department? A.—I am.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I am chief clerk in the State Department.

Q.—Is it a part of your duty to supervise commissions that are issued? A.—A commission is first written out by a person, who is called the commission clerk of the Department; it is brought to me, and by me, sent to the President, when it is returned with the President's signature; it is submitted by me to the Secretary of State, who countersigns it, than it goes to the commission clerk for the seal to be affixed to it.

Q.—When a commission does not belong to your department, where does it go? A.—If it is for the Treasury, it goes to the Treasury Department.

Q.—That is to say, the commissions of officers of the Treasury are prepared at your Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what offices for instance? A.—For Comptroller, Auditors of the Mint, Collectors of the Revenue, &c.

Q.—For Secretary and Assistant Secretary also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After they are prepared they are sent to the Treasury? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Those belonging to your office are issued from your office? A.—They are issued from the Department of State.

Q.—Have the kindness to tell us whether after the passage of the Civil Tenure of Office act, any change was made in the commission of officers of your Department to conform to that act? A.—There was.

Q.—What was the change? Tell us how the commission ran in that respect before and how it ran afterward. A.—The form of the old commission was, "during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being." These words have been stricken out, and the words substituted, "subject to the conditions prescribed by law."

Q.—Does that apply to all commissions? A.—It applies to all commissions.

Q.—When was that change made? A.—Shortly after the passage of the civil Tenure of Office act.

Q.—How soon after? A.—I cannot say exactly when the first case came up making it necessary for the Commission Clerk to prepare a commission; he applied for instructions under that act.

Q.—Was the subject then examined at the Department? A.—It was.

Q.—Was that change made after the examination or before? A.—After the examination.

Q.—State whether it was made by direction of the Secretary or not. A.—The case was submitted by the Secretary to the Examiner, and on his opinion the change was made.

Q.—By order of the Secretary? A.—I think so.

Q.—Do you print your commissions on parchment from a copper-plated form? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the copper plate changed to conform? A.—It was.

Q.—Have you blank forms of the various kinds of commissions issued by your Department? A.—We have.

Q.—Prior to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, (being the Civil Tenure of Office act,) state whether the commissions issued to hold office during the pleasure of the President, for the time being, were all issued in that form? A.—They were all issued in that form.

Q.—After the change, have all the commisions been issued in a changed form? A.—They have.

Q.—Have such changed commissions been signed by the President? A.—They have.

Q.—Has there been any other change, than what you have mentioned, down to this day? A.—None at all.

Q.—Has any commission whatever, to any officer, been sent out from the Department, since the passage of the act, except in that changed form? A.—I am not aware of it.

Q.—Could there have been any, except by accident, without your knowing it? A.—Not, except by accident.

Mr. BUTLER put the forms of commission in evidence.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examination by Mr. STANBERY:

Q.—The old form contained this form, as I understand it: "The said officer to hold office during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—These words you say are left out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And these other words are inserted subject to the conditions prescribed by law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever changed one of your plates or forms so as to introduce in place of what was there these words: "To hold until removed by the President with the consent of the Senate?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has any commission been issued to the heads of departments different from those that were issued before the Tenure of Office act? A.—I cannot answer that there has been.

Q.—Have you a separate plate for the commissions of heads of departments? A.—I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Do you recollect no instances in which any change has been made there? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—Has any commission been issued to the head of a department since March 2, 1867? A.—I do not recollect it.

Mr. BUTLER—Then of course there is no change.

Mr. STANBERY—Of course not.

To the witness—How long have you been Chief Clerk? A.—Since July, 1866.

Q.—How long have you been in the office? A.—Since July, 1834.

Q.—That is, you have been there 38 years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In all that time before this change, all commissions ran in this way—during the pleasure of the President for the time being? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you know Mr. SEWARD's handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is this letter signed by him? A.—It is.

Mr. BUTLER—I offer now in evidence a list, prepared by the Secretary of State and sent to the Managers, of all the appointments and removals of officers as they appear in the State Department from the beginning of the Government.

Mr. STANBERY—Of all officers?

Mr. BUTLER—No, of all heads of departments. It is accompanied with a letter simply describing the list, and which I will read. The letter is as follows:

Honorable John A. Bingham, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: In reply to a note addressed to me on the 23d inst., on the part of the House of Representatives in the matter of the impeachment of the President, I have the honor to submit herewith two schedules, A and B. Schedule A presents a statement of all removals of headsof departments made by the President of the United States during the session of the Senate, so far as the same can be ascertained from the records of the departments. Schedule B contains a list of all appointments of heads of departments at any time made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and while the Senate was in session, so far as the same appear on the records of the State Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. BUTLER then put in evidence Schedule A, being the list of removals of heads of departments made by the President at any time during the session of the Senate—the only case being that of TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State, removed May 13, 1800. Mr. BUTLER also put in evidence Schedule B, being a list of appointments of heads of departments made by the President at any time during the session of the Senate. The list contains thirty appointments, extending from 1794 to 1866, and are principally the appointments of Chief Clerks, to act temporarily as heads of departments.

Mr. BUTLER, to the witness:

Q.—There are in this list thirty acting appointments like those of Mr. HUNTER, Mr. APPLETON and Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD; I do not ask the authority under which they were made, but I ask the circumstances under which they were made and what was the necessity of making them, whether it was the absence of the Secretary or otherwise. Has there been in the thirty-four years that you have been in the Department any appointment of any acting Secretary except on account of the temporary absence of the Secretary? A.—I do not recollect any at this time.

Q.—By whom were those acting appointments made? A.—They were made by the President, or by his order.

Q.—Did the letters of authority proceed in most of these cases from the President or from the head of a department?

Mr. EVARTS objected, and stated the papers themselves were the best evidence and must be produced.

Mr. BUTLER said that he was merely asking from whence the papers were issued—whether they came directly from the head of a department to the Chief Clerk, or came from the President to him.

Mr. EVARTS—That is the very objection we make. The letters of authority are themselves the best evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—Suppose there were no letters of authority?

Mr. EVARTS—Then you would have to prove the fact by other evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—I am asking from whence the authority proceeded, because I cannot know now to whom to send to produce them.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, (to the witness)—Is the authority in writing?

WITNESS—It is always in writing.

Mr. BUTLER—I put this question to the witness: "From whom did these letters, of which you speak, come?"

Mr. EVARTS objected.

The Chief Justice directed the question to be reduced to writing.

Mr. BUTLER then modified it so as to read: "State whether any of the letters of authority which you have mentioned came from the Secretary of State, or from what other officer?"

Mr. BUTLER said—My object in putting the question is, that if he says that it came from the President, that will end the inquiry, and if he says that they all came from the Secretary of State, then I want to send for them.

Mr. EVARTS—We object to proof of authority other than by the production of the writing, which, as the witness has stated, exists in all cases.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not now proving the authority. I am endeavoring to find out from what source these letters came, and am following the usual course of examination.

Mr. CURTIS to Mr. BUTLER—Do you mean to inquire who signed the letter of authority?

Mr. BUTLER—I mean to inquire precisely whether the letter came from the Secretary or from the President.

Mr. CURTIS—Do you mean by that who signed the letter, or do you mean from whose manual possession it came?

Mr. BUTLER—I mean who signed the letter.

Mr. CURTIS—That we object to.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not do it for the purpose of proving the contents of the letter, but for the purpose of its identification.

Mr. EVARTS—We say that the paper itself will show who signed it.

Mr. BUTLER—The difficulty with me is that unless I take an hour in my argument these gentlemen are determined that I shall never have the reply of my proposition. My proposition is not to prove the authority, not to prove the signature, but to prove the identity of the paper. It is not to prove that it was a letter of authority, because Mr. SEWARD signed it, but it is to prove whether I am to look for my evidence in a given direction or in another direction.

The Chief Justice decided that the question, in the form in which it was put, was not objectionable, and that the question whether these documents were signed by the President would be also competent.

Mr. BUTLER—State whether any of the letters of authority which you have mentioned came from the Secretary of State, or from what other officer?

Mr. CURTIS—I understand that the witness is not to answer by whom they were sent.

Mr. BUTLER, (tartly)—I believe I have this witness.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice will instruct the witness not to answer at present by whom they were signed.

WITNESS—They came from the President.

Mr. BUTLER—All of them?

WITNESS—Such is the usual rule; I know of no exceptions.

Q.—You do not know of any letter, or authority to a chief clerk to act as Secretary of State, that did not come from the President? A.—I do not.

Q.—Will you, on your return to the office, examine and see if there is anything? A.—I will.

Mr. STANBERY—I see by the list only one instance of the removal by the President of the head of a department during the session of the Senate, and that was an early one—May 13, 1800.

Q.—You know nothing of the circumstances of that removal? A.—Not at all.

Q.—You do not know whether that officer had refused to resign when requested? A.—I do not.

Q.—In your own knowledge since you have been in the Department do you know of any instance in which the head of a department, when requested by the President to resign, has refused to resign?

Mr. BUTLER—(to the witness)—Stop a moment; I object. (The objection was either sustained or the question withdrawn.)

Mr. STANBERY—Have you ever examined the records to ascertain under what circumstances it was Mr. ADAMS removed Mr. PICKERING from the head of the State Department, in 1800, when the Senate was in session? A.—I have not.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you know that he was removed when the Senate was in session, of your own knowledge? A.—I do not.

Mr. BUTLER—I now offer, Sir, from the ninth volume of the works of JOHN ADAMS, (the Little & Brown edition,) by his grandson, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, what purports to be official letters from TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State, to JOHN ADAMS, and from ADAMS to HILL—any objection? (to Mr. STANBERY.)

Mr. STANBERY—Not the least.

Mr. BUTLER—The first one is dated the 10th of May, 1800, (pages 53, 54, 55.) I offer them as the best evidence of the official letters of that time. I have not been able to find any record of them thus far—any objection, gentlemen?

Mr. STANBERY—Not at all, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER read a letter from President ADAMS to TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State, dated May 10, 1800, which he said was Saturday, announcing that the Administration deemed a change in the office of Secretary of State necessary, and stating that the announcement was made in order to give PICKERING an opportunity to resign.

He next read the reply of Mr. PICKERING, dated "Department of State, May 12, 1800," stating that he had contemplated a continuance in office until the 4th of March following after the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, which was considered certain, and refusing from various personal considerations to resign.

He then read the letter of President ADAMS, of the same date, removing Mr. PICKERING from office.

Mr. BUTLER—Now, will the Senate have the goodness to send for the Executive journal of May 12, 1800, to be brought here. I propose to show that at the same hour, on the same day, Mr. ADAMS, the President, sent the nomination to the Senate.

Mr. STANBERY—Do I understand the honorable Manager to say at the same hour? Do you expect to prove it?

Mr. BUTLER—When I come to look at the correspondence I think I am wrong; I think the action of the Senate was a little previous. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANBERY—You do?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was ordered that the journal in question be furnished.

MR. CREECY RECALLED.

Mr. C. EATON CREECY recalled. Examined by Mr. BUTLER:

Q.—You have been sworn, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir. [Paper shown to witness.] You told us that you were Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Office; you are familiar with the handwriting of ANDREW JOHNSON? A.—I am.

Q.—Is that his handwriting? A.—It is.

Q.—Did you produce this letter from the archives of the Treasury to-day? A.—I did.

By Mr. BUTLER—Just step down a moment.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: It will be remembered that the answer of the President to the first article says, in these words: "And it has ever since remained, and it was the opinion of this respondent at the time when he was forced as aforesaid, to consider and decide what act or acts should or might carefully be done by this respondent, as President of the United States, to cause the said STANTON to surrender the said office." This respondent was also aware that this act (the Tenure of Office act) was understood and intended to be an expression of the opinion of the Congress by which that act was passed; that the power to remove executive officers for cause, might by law be taken from the President, and vested in him and the Senate jointly. Mr. BUTLER read further from the answer that the President claims that he had removed STANTON under the Constitution. He then read the second section of the Tenure of Office act, empowering the President during the recess of the Senate, to suspend civil officers, except United States Judges, for incapacity and misconduct, and authorizing him to designate a temporary successor to hold until acted upon by the Senate; and requiring him to report such action within twenty days from next meeting of the Senate, with reasons therefor. He also read the eighth section, requiring the President to notify the Secretary of the Treasury of such temporary appointments made without the consent of the Senate. He continued: It will be seen, therefore, Mr. President, that the President of the United States says in his answer that he suspended Mr. STANTON under the Constitution, suspended him indefinitely and at his pleasure. We propose now, unless it is objected to, to show that is false under his own hand, and I offer his letter to that effect, which, if there is no objection, I will read.

Mr. STANBERY (after examining the letter)—We see no inconsistency in that, nor falsehood.

Mr. BUTLER—That is not the question I put to you. I asked you if you had any objection.

Mr. STANBERY—I have no objection.

Mr. BUTLER—The falsehood is not in the letter; it is in the answer.

He then read the letter, dated Washington, Aug. 14, 1867, as follows:

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the eighth section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices," youare hereby notified that on the 28th inst., Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON was suspended from his office as Secretary of War, and Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER—I wish to call attention to this again, because it may have escaped the attention of Senators.

Mr. CURTIS—We object. We wish to know what all this discussion means. What question is now before the Senate? How is it that this statement is made?

Mr. BUTLER—I am endeavoring to show that when the President said that he did not suspend Mr. STANTON under the Tenure of Office act, and that he had come to the conclusion that he had the right to suspend him before Aug. 12, 1867, without leave of the Tenure of Office act, he sent a letter saying that he did it under that act, to the Secretary of the Treasury under the eighth section of the act to which he refers. He expressly says in that letter that he did suspend him under this act.

Mr. CURTIS—We do not object to the honorable Manager offering this evidence; we do object to his argument.

Mr. BUTLER—I am arguing nothing, Sir. I read the law.

The journal asked for by Mr. BUTLER arrived at this point and was delivered to Mr. BUTLER. He read the proceedings of Monday, May 12, 1800, and the subsequent action of the Senate on the following day as follows, on Tuesday, May 13, 1800:

The Senate proceeded to consider the message of the President of the United States of the 12th inst., and the nomination contained therein of JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia, to be Secretary of State, whereupon it was resolved that they do advise and consent to the appointment according to the nomination.

Mr. STANBERY—Please to read when it appeared there, and at what hour it was done.

Mr. BUTLER—I will not undertake to state the hour, Sir. I stated directly to the Senate in answer to you that the nomination went to the Senate, as it will appear from an examination of the whole case, prior to the letters going to Mr. PICKERING.

Mr. STANBERY—Will the honorable Manager allow me to add that he said he expected to prove it?

Mr. BUTLER—I expected it would appear from the whole case. He sent it first, I am quite sure now. Then as it was the duty of Mr. ADAMS to send it first to the Senate, I presume he did his duty and sent it to the Senate first before he sent it to Mr. PICKERING. I want to say for them, that being all on the same day, it must be taken to be done at the same time in law; but another piece of evidence is that he asked PICKERING to send in his resignation, because it was necessary to send the suspension to the Senate as soon as they sat, which he did.

Mr. STANBERY requested a certified copy of the Executive document in question.

MR. CREECY EXAMINED.

C. EATON CREECY, recalled.

Mr. BUTLER—Upon the receipt of that notification by the President of the United States that he had suspended Mr. STANTON according to the provisions of the Civil Tenure act, what was done? A.—A copy of the Executive communication was sent to the First Comptroller, First Auditor, Second Auditor and Third Auditor.

Q.—Have you the letters of transmissal, then?

Witness produced and read one of the letters promulgating the information by the Secretary of the Treasury to the First Comptroller. He stated that the others were similar.

Q.—Are those officers the proper accounting and disbursing officers of the Department? A.—They are for the War Department.

Q.—Then, if I understand you, all the disbursing officers and accounting officers of the Treasury for the War Department were notified in pursuance of that act? Objected to by Mr. CURTIS.

Mr. BUTLER—Was thereupon notified? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there to know of this transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you prepare them in pursuance of any other act of Congress except the Civil Tenure act? A.—No, Sir.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes from 2:30 o'clock.

AN ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. CONNESS suggested an adjournment, whereupon

Mr. CURTIS said—Mr. Chief Justice: It is suggested to me by my colleagues that I should make known at this time to the Senate that it is our intention if the testimony on the part of the prosecution should be closed to-day, as all suppose it will, to ask the Senators to grant to the President's counsel three days in which to prepare and arrange their proof and enable themselves to proceed with the defence. We find ourselves in a condition in which it is absolutely necessary to make this request, and I hope the Senators will agree to it.

In response to an intimation from the Chief-Justice that the request be postponed until the Senate was fuller,

Mr. CURTIS said he had merely suggested it now lest it should not be in order at another time.

A PRECEDENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL called the attention of counsel to the statutes as explaining the nature of the proceeding in the fact of the appointment of PICKERING. He said the only appointment of the head of a department which appeared on the record to have been made during a session of the Senate, was in first statute of 22d of September, 1789, in which it is provided that there shall be a Postmaster-General with powers, and the compensation to the assistant clerks and deputies whom he may appoint, and the regulations of the Postoffice shall be the same as they were under the resolution and ordinance of the last Congress. It was provided in the second section that this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer, showing that it was merely the continuance of the Post Office Department that was contemplated. On the 4th of August, 1790, Congress passed a supplementary act in which it was provided that the act of last session entitled, "An Act for the establishment of a Post Office Department be and the same is hereby continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress, which was also a continuance of the continental system of Post-office management. On the 9th day of March, 1791, Congress passed another act continuing the act for the temporary establishment of a Post-office Department in full force and effect until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer. On the 20th of February, 1792, Congress passed an act making various arrangements in regard to the administration of the Post-office Department, and the establishment of certain post routes. That act provided that the act of the preceding session be continued in full force for two years, and no longer. This act did not provide for the establishment of a Post-office Department as a branch of the Government, so that the act of the previous session was continued by it until 1794. On May 8, 1794, Congress passed an act covering the whole ground of the Post-office system, providing for a General Post-office, and for the Department of Postmaster-General, and the last section of the act passed May 8, 1794, declares that it shall begin on the 1st day of June, following the day when the Continental system terminated. And it appears from the record that it was then that TIMOTHY PICKERING was appointed, although the Senate was not in session, and they confirmed his appointment. This fully explains the appointment of the only person who was appointed during the session of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON—I wish to call the attention of the counsel for the respondent to an entry in the Executive Journal of the Senate of the 10th of May, 1800; also the 12th day of May, 1800, and the 13th, showing that the Senate at that time met at an earlier hour than 12 o'clock. On page ten, of journal of the Senate for May 10, 1800, it is entered that the Senate met and adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Reading: "On Monday morning, May 12, 1800, Senate met and adjourned." And the entry of adjournment is made: "After the consideration of Executive business the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow. Tuesday, May 13, 1800—The Senate met in pursuance of said adjournment at 11 o'clock."

MORE DOCUMENTARY TESTIMONY.

Mr. BINGHAM—Mr. President and Senators: We offer as evidence several Executive messages of the President of the United States, dated respectively Dec. 15, 1867; Dec. 17, 1867; Dec. 16, 1867; Jan. 13, 1868; Dec. 19, 1867.

The documents were read. They referred to removals and appointments of Internal Revenue and other officers.

Mr. BINGHAM also offered in evidence a letter of the Secretary of State accompanying one of the messages just read, dated Dec. 19, 1867, notifying the Senate of the suspension of a consular agent in Borneo during the recess of the Senate.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I believe now that I may inform the Senate that the case on the part of the House of Representatives is substantially closed. There may be a witness or two here that we shall ask to call on Monday morning, and also other testimony that we shall ask leave to put in; it is substantially cumulative. It is possible that we may have left out a piece of documentary evidence or two in the nature of public documents, when we can examine more carefully. With these immaterial exceptions, which I hope may not turn out to be exceptions at all, we have closed the case.

THE DEFENCE ASK FOR TIME.

Mr. CURTIS—The counsel for the President will take no exceptions to what is proposed by the honorable Managers. It seems quite reasonable that they should have the opportunity to ascertain whether anything has been omitted. I now desire to submit a motion on behalf of the President's counsel that when this Court adjourn, it will adjourn to meet on Thursday next, to allow to the President's counsel three working days, to enable them to select, collect and arrange their proofs, so as to present them to the Senate with as little delay as practicable. We have been totally unable to do this during the progress of the trial; and before the trial was begun, we had no time whatever. I can assure the Senate that it will very little, if at all, protract the trial, because, certainly, those gentlemen in the Senate who have been in the habit of practising law are quite aware of the fact that more time is frequently consumed in the introduction of evidence, from the want of having it properly arranged and presented than would have been the case if proper arrangements had been made before the trial was begun. We think, therefore, that we can assure the Senate that a considerable delay will be saved if this indulgence can be granted to the President's counsel. We do not expect to introduce a large amount of oral testimony or a great number of witnesses; but we have a considerable amount of documentary evidence. We have thus far not been able to collect and arrange some portions which we have reason to suppose exists; we have not yet been able to search for it. We request, therefore, that this postponement be granted.

Senator CONNESS moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourn until Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Several Senators—Give them the other day.

Mr. CONNESS—That is the time that, in my judgment, should meet the wants of the counsel for the respondent.

Senator JOHNSON—If it is in order, I move to amend the motion made by the honorable Senator from California by inserting Thursday instead of Wednesday.

The question was put on the amendment of Mr. JOHNSON, and agreed to with only one dissenting voice.

Senator CAMERON—Mr. President.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—No debate is in order.

Senator CONKLING—I wish to inquire whether the Managers want to submit some remarks on the motion for delay.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The question is on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. CONKLING—My purpose was to ascertain whether they desire to make some remarks or not.

Mr. BUTLER—We want to have it understood.

In reply to the inquiry from Senator ANTHONY, the Chief Justice restated the question.

Mr. CONNESS said the motion to amend had been submitted before he was aware of it. He had desired to accept it.

Mr. CAMERON—I was going to ask the gentleman Managers whether they will not be prepared to go on with this case on Monday. I can see no reason why the other side will not be as well prepared.

Mr. BUTLER—We are ready.

Senators CAMERON and SUMNER, simultaneously—Mr. President—

The CHIEF JUSTICE—No debate is in order.

Senator CAMERON—I am not going to debate the question, your Honor. I have just arisen to ask a question—whether the Managers will be ready to go on with this case on Monday?

Senator SUMNER—I wish to ask a question also. I want to know it the honorable Managers have any views to present to the Senate, sitting now in the trial of this impeachment, to aid the Senate in determining this question of time. On that I wish to know the views of the honorable Managers.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice is of opinion that, pending the motion of adjournment, no debate is in order.

The motion as amended was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Drake, Morgan, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer—10.

The Chair was vacated, and was immediately resumed by the President *pro tem.*, whereupon, without transacting any legislative business, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate adjourned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HOWARD moved to go into Executive Session, on the ground that the Managers of the Impeachment desired to obtain certain executive documents, to be used as evidence in the trial, and the question must be there considered. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly went into Executive Session.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

After the Executive Session, Mr. HENDRICKS presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of blacksmith and machinists of Indiana, praying that eight hours be made a day's work in the Government employment. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

CIGAR STAMPS.

Mr. THAYER presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Omaha, Nebraska, against the passage of the bill, now before the Committee of Ways and Means, providing that a stamp be affixed to each cigar. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMONDS offered two amendments to the bill regulating appeals to the Court of Claims. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE TRIAL—THE TICKET SYSTEM.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the order in regard to the ticket system in the galleries.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed, and hoped that the resolution pending last evening in regard to the admission of the reporters of the Associated Press to the floor would be taken up.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays; motion agreed to—26 to 16. He moved to amend, by providing that the experiment be only tried for one week; he subsequently modified his motion to make it three days. He argued that the present rule was necessary to preserve order in the galleries, which would, if the rule was rescinded, be disturbed by people here and from a distance; it an opportunity was given, rebellion would be rife in the streets of Washington to-day. No harm would probably result from trying the experiment for three days.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN believed that they had the power to keep order, whether in the Capitol, the city or the nation. The Capitol belonged to the nation, and arrangements had been made to allow representatives from all parts of the nation to be here as witnesses; he did not anticipate any disorder; but did anticipate noise that would disturb the proceedings if this rule was rescinded.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, would object to the change. The populace around the Capitol would exclude people from abroad.

Mr. DAVIS interrupted, to offer an amendment as follows, to come at the end of the order:

"That when there may be white persons present at the door of the gallery, and colored persons may have seats in the galleries, it shall be the duty of the officer to unseat and remove from the gallery such seated colored persons, and assign their seats to white persons as may not have seats." [Great laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (to Mr. DAVIS)—Do you mean to offer that amendment now?

Mr. DAVIS—I want you to offer it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL proceeded to argue against the change, saying that it was useless to attempt to popularize this trial, when,

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that if the Senator was determined to occupy the whole hour before 12 o'clock there was no way to prevent it.

Mr. MORRILL said: I do not know of any way on earth to prevent it, so the Senator may possess his soul with patience; and he went on to praise the present rule as reasonable and equitable.

Mr. CONKLING asked which proposition the Senator was endeavoring to postpone, this, or the one that stands behind it?

Mr. MORRILL offered to give way for the other proposition, if it would be taken.

After further discussion, at 12 o'clock the Chair was vacated for the Chief Justice.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock. The Speaker presented a message from the President in relation to the treaty with the German Powers respecting naturalization. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a resolution of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, asking the removal of political disabilities in several cases. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Also, resolution of the New-England Conference, in reference to the state of the country. Same reference.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, made a report on the subject of the mode of lighting the Hall of the House of Representatives, recommending the use of the electric mode as used in the dome. Laid aside for future action.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial—no business to be done on the reassembling.

On the House reassembling at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. WASHBURNE reported the action of the Senate in adjourning as a court until Thursday next.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. He stated that by an adjournment to that day the Managers would have an opportunity of bringing before the House any proposition they might desire to submit.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought that that course might as well be taken, as, owing to the understanding that no business would be done on the reassembling of the House, hardly a quorum of members were in the city.

Mr. BLAINE opposed the motion to adjourn over, giving as a reason that many members desired to make speeches, as in the Committee of the Whole, and as there would be a great press of business after the conclusion of the impeachment trial, he thought it would be well to allow the speeches to be made on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Speaker stated that so far as he had any knowledge, there were only three members now desiring to make speeches on general subjects.

Mr. ROSS inquired why speeches could not be made, as in the Committee of the Whole, during the proceedings on impeachment?

The SPEAKER replied that the reason was, because the House had, by resolution, ordered that it would attend to the Managers of Impeachment at the Bar of the Senate.

Mr. SCHOFIELD asked the Speaker whether there was anything in the Constitution to prevent members making their speeches to themselves in their own rooms?

The SPEAKER was not aware of any such constitutional objection.

Mr. SCHOFIELD remarked that that would answer all purposes. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD inquired of the Speaker whether there was a quorum of members present in the city?

The SPEAKER said there was not.

The motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE was agreed to, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY—ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

The Senate joint resolution, providing for the joint convention of the Senate and Assembly on Tuesday next, for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, was concurred in.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

To incorporate the Cartman's Protective Union of New-York.

For the completion of the improvement of Third-street, Brooklyn,

To amend the act for the improvement of the lands near Wallabout Bay,

To incorporate the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Foughkeepsie.

To amend the act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets to passengers on railroads and steamboats.

Relative to emigrants and passengers in New-York.

To amend the Syracuse City charter.

For the relief of the City of Rochester.

To incorporate the City of Ogdensburg.

To extend time for the collection of taxes in Richmond County.

For the relief of certain religious societies in New-York and Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Ursuline Convent.

Authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to locate the site for an Insane Asylum in one of the Western or Southern tier counties.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

To incorporate the Morrisania German Savings Bank.

To amend the Eight-hour bill, declaring eight hours a legal day's work.

For the suppression of obscene literature.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BURNS—For the better protection of tenants in New-York.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To incorporate the New-York Milk Exchange.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To amend the Utica City charter.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—For the protection of persons traveling in Fourth-avenue, New-York. Also, authorizing the New-York Board of Education to establish a nautical school.

By Mr. QUINN—For the establishment of a line of coaches and other vehicles on and through the Central Park.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Mr. J. L. FLAGG moved that whereas charges are made that the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society is a bogus Society, not engaged in the charitable works it pretends to, therefore the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to investigate, without expenses, and report to the State the facts in regard to said charges. Adopted.

Address of Col. Bullock to the People of Georgia.

Col. R. S. BULLOCK, the Radical candidate for Governor of Georgia, has published the following address to the people:

Having been unanimously nominated for the office of Governor by a convention fully representing a large majority of the voters of the State, I do not feel at liberty to disregard their wishes by refusing to accept the great honor thus conferred. My only desire is to be of service to the whole people of our great State, with whom my lot has been so long and so pleasantly cast, in building up her waste places and in reviving her prostrated industrial and commercial system, under the benign influence of a civil Government, in which all her citizens may participate. To the consummation of this object my every effort shall be devoted.

The Constitution adopted by the late Convention is before you. It was my privilege to aid in the formation of that instrument, and thus to become familiar with not only the letter of this fundamental law, but also with the spirit and the intentions of those who framed it. My votes are recorded upon all its various branches, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to enter into any statement of my political principles, other than to say that I stand fully committed to the new Constitution and have an earnest desire to vitalize those great measures—the "Relief" and the "Homestead"—and thus enable our ruined people to take courage for the future, with a full assurance that the results of their labor shall be enjoyed by themselves and their families.

It will be the duty of the General Assembly to provide a thorough system of education for the State.

If called by your votes to assume the exalted position of your Chief Executive, it will be my duty, and no less a pleasure, to nominate to the Senate, for confirmation, persons whose past services, well established character and ability, have secured for themselves the confidence of their fellow-citizens in their respective districts, and whose fitness, by reason of their known intelligence and moral worth, for the positions to which they may be recommended, will insure their confirmation by the representatives of the people.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all," looking only to the glory, peace and prosperity of our noble State, and the perpetuity of free, civil government throughout the land, I have the honor to be your fellow-citizen, R. B. BULLOCK.

The Robbery of the Canal Bank of New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives the following particulars of the robbery of the Canal Bank in that city on the morning of the 26th:

It seems that a package of fifty $1,000 United States currency notes had been inclosed in an envelope to be sent north by express. The sealed envelope containing the money was in the hands of the exchange clerk, Mr. P. L. DUQUESNAY, who, placing it on a book before him, turned around for a moment to do something which claimed his attention. On turning again to pick up the package, it was gone. He could hardly believe his senses. There but a moment before lay the envelope; no one had approached the spot from within, and the unusually high railing, protected by wire gauze, surrounding the desk, would seem to preclude the possibility of any one having taken it from without; and yet, in spite of all, the money had been abstracted.

Though all the clerks were present in the bank at the time, not one of them noticed any one enter or leave the building, and the exchange clerk himself avers that he heard no footstep upon the marble floor. It was proved, however, by experiment, that it was possible for a tall man, by placing his foot upon a jutting portion of the lower railing, to reach over and pick up an envelope. None but a very tall man, and a most expert rogue, could have accomplished the theft so quickly and noiselessly. Not a paper was disturbed, and even a branch of the gas bracket, which must necessarily have been displaced, in order to permit an arm to be thrust between it and the railing, was observed to be in the usual position.

The package consisted of 50 $1,000 notes—greenbacks—all of the date March 10, 1862, and were numbered as follows: Letter C—No. 8,903, 3,515, 10,203, 8,591, 16,543, 15,211, 7,295, 19,131, 19,195, 8,059, 5,237, 6,727, 4,047, 4,667, 11,403, 28,415, 30,223, 25,959, 13,619, 39,343, 40,619, 23,135, 41,851, 20,059, 28,487, 23,723, 12,147, 29 307, 12,019, 18,043, 3,119, 10,219, 10,015, 5,363, 38,747, 31,879, 45,551, 30,463, 38,339, 16,847, 14,235, 2,775, 34,511, 3,907, 16,733, 41,999, 40,831, 28,323, 37,839, 13,903.

The San Francisco Medal to Juarez.

Consul GODOY, of San Francisco, has received the following note from JUAREZ, acknowledging the receipt of the gold medal sent him by the Mexican Republicans of that city several months ago:

MEXICO, Feb. 4, 1868.

MY MOST ESTEEMED FRIEND: I am in receipt of your communication under date of the 9th of October last, by which, in the name of the loyal Mexicans residing in California and Nevada, you give me notice of having forwarded the beautiful medal which I have just now received. I naturally return through you the most heartfelt thanks to all and every one of the persons who participated in a demonstration so highly satisfactory to me, and which I will never forget.

It gives me pleasure to see your name appear in the inscription on that valuable medal, for you have been indefatigable in your post of duty, and have served the sacred cause of our country by every means within your reach. I improve this opportunity to express my personal thanks to you, and remain as ever, your affectionate friend, BENITO JUAREZ.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WOODLAND MUSIC.

What saith the hum of the woodlands,
The undertone of the air?
Can fancy understand it,
Or human words declare?
Mine can; at least, I dream so,
As I listen and compare.

The trees, from leaves and branches,
All seem to whisper and sigh,
As lovers might to lovers,
Under the moonlit sky,
As passionate and foolish—
Letting the world go by.

The grass to the grass makes music,
As the wind in its current rolls,
The sedges sigh to the willows,
The flower with the flower condoles,
Each in its little circle,
As if they were human souls.

The tiniest life in the sunbeam
In the pebble's caverns dark,
In the ripple of the shallows,
Where a straw may be an ark—
In the shelter of the mosses,
In the crinkles of the bark,

In every pulse and movement
Of Nature's mighty breath,
Enacts forever and ever
The tale of Life and Death—
Of Hope, and Struggle, and Effort,
Of Life, and Love, and Death.

There's war among the myriads
That flutter, and float, and crawl;
There's cruelty, and bloodshed,
And agony 'mid them all—
The strong consuming the feeble,
The large oppressing the small.

In their little world they suffer,
As man in his larger sphere;
Yet not, in God's great bounty,
Without some blessings clear,
And the kindly compensations
That balance a fate severe.

Their voices, though we hear not,
Keep time to the tune of Spring;
The bee in the rose is happy,
And the moth upon the wing;
And the worm has as much enjoyment
As the birds that soar and sing.

Ay, here in this breezy woodland,
Under the bright blue sky,
To me all Nature whispers,
And the grass and the flowers reply,
The old, the eternal chorus,
"We live, we love, we die."

TOLD BY A SKIPPER.

A STORY OF CHINESE PIRATES.

From Dickens' All the Year Round.

We were bound up the noble river Yang-tsi-Kiang, the Chinese Son of the Sea, my old friend Mellen and myself, in our respective lorchas, making for Nankin. Side by side our lorchas had kept each other company nearly all the day. We made but little progress, for the wind came in light and fitful gusts, so that for every three feet we sailed against the strong current we were drifted back about two. As the splendid Autumn day wore on, and the long dark shadows falling across the face of the earth began to herald the approach of the delightful tropical evening, the inconstant breeze fell away altogether, and we were compelled to anchor for the night. Mellen frequently hailed me to join him at dinner, to which I gave a willing assent, for not only was I alone on board my own vessel, that is to say without any European companion; but I well knew the many comforts possessed by my friend, he being accompanied by his wife, and woman does somehow bring the amenities of civilized life to any community.

Mellen was a native of Savannah; his better half came from Macao, and was a full-blooded Chinese. Though a daughter of the Celestial Empire, Mr. Mellens neither had those frightfully artificial deformities called "small feet," nor did the outer corners of her purely Chinese eyes point upward. Hers were unusually straight, full of expression, of the most brilliant liquid black, now melting into tenderness, now flashing with the fiery passions of the East; her complexion was a rich tawny olive, with that smooth, close-grained skin so peculiarly a pleasing attraction of the Chinese. Her teeth were perfect and dazzling white, though the mouth, small and pretty as those of her countrywomen generally are, seldom parted sufficiently to show them; this rather unusual immobility tending to produce an expression of firmness. Her hair was raven black, hanging in the luxuriance common to Celestial beauties, and her semi-European dress admirably became her lithe, graceful and petite figure.

One day, having made all snug on board my own vessel, I joined my friends. When dinner was over, and the unexceptionable manilla and fragrant coffee produced, and my friend's wife had seated herself lovingly at his feet, I reminded him of a promise to tell me how he managed to escape from the Imperialists when they took him prisoner during the last war.

"It was all owing to my brave little wife," he said.

"You must know," began my friend, without further preamble, "that when you Britishers had determined to make a war upon the Chinese for endeavoring to enforce their own revenue laws in the case of the *Arrow*—I was busily engaged with a vessel of my own, running cargoes of tea from Canton to Hong Kong, and taking back opium for native merchants anxious to realize coin before the commencement of hostilities. If that trade had lasted, I should have made a pretty considerable fortune. But, somehow, your officials seemed to have made ready for a war long before any event occurred to justify their preparations. A large fleet of gunboats had gradually been collected at Hong Kong, and formidable operations were initiated at Canton.

"Upon the part of the Chinese, the notorious Commissioner Yeh had arrived, and during a desultory and unproclaimed warfare, I made several very successful trips. My lorcha was well armed; I had a crew devoted to my interests, and although every day brought tidings of the capture of some vessels engaged in the same trade, with full details of the horrible butchery of their crews, success had made me blindly confident. I laughed to scorn the proclamation of Yeh offering a reward of $5 for every white man's head, $25 for every prisoner, and a proportionately higher amount for the capture of any 'barbarian' officer.

"The Canton River, from the sea to the city of that name, is a vast labyrinth of different channels, some wide and majestic as the main branch, others narrow, nameless and tortuous. I doubt whether any European ever possessed so good a knowledge of these waters as myself. I trusted to my acquaintance with the intricate channels to escape observation; I trusted to the swiftness of my lorcha to avoid pursuit if discovered, and I trusted to our heavy armament and strong crew in case of an attack.

"I had just safely reached Hong Kong with a full cargo of choice teas, and the place was in a tremendous uproar about the attempt the Chinese had made to poison the whole colony by mixing arsenic with the bread, when I received the offer of another and still higher freight, to be taken up at Whampoa, the small town below Canton, where vessels lie to take in and discharge their cargoes. The service had now really become extremely dangerous, the river and coast being scoured by Chinese row-boats and war-junks, the crews of which were eagerly looking out for every available chance to pocket the liberal blood-money offered for the head of any and every 'foreign devil.'

"My friends tried hard to dissuade me from the venture; my wife, too, did her best—we had only been married about thirteen months—and a mother's tender solicitude for her first-born made her timid. Against the prudent counsel of wife and friends my wayward nature rebelled. The native merchant who made the agreement hinted at the best route by which to reach Whampoa, declaring that all others were now watched by the Imperialist gunboats and their bloodthirsty crews. A shade of suspicion crossed my mind at this statement, for I did not entirely believe it, feeling pretty sure that the mandarins had not a sufficient number of vessels to accomplish so much. Still, it was too late to retract; the agreement had been signed; I had publicly announced my determination to make the voyage, and was, moreover, getting the lorcha under weigh when the Chinaman came on board with the information.

"My crew now consisted of myself and mate, Jack Ikey, a young English sailor who had been some time with me; also of a European just engaged as supernumerary or second mate, Joe—the only name by which he was known—a tall and powerful Frenchman, who had a well-earned reputation for prowess, and who was the hero of many a perilous adventure in Chinese territory; also six Manillamen, and, lastly, a complement of twenty-five Chinese sailors, officered by my father-in-law and his one assistant.

"The lorcha was well found in everything—sails, spars, stores, ammunition, nothing was wanting; and she was heavily armed with two pivot guns, a long eighteen amidships, a carronade of the same calibre forward, as well as three nine-pounders on each broadside. Besides this, we carried a supply of the dreaded 'stinkpots,' those suffocating, burning hand-grenades common to Chinese warfare. Not a vessel on the coast could overhaul her; as for the Imperialist ti-mungs (sea-going war-junks,) she could sail three feet to their one.

"Thinking of all this, as I puffed away at my cheroot, and bent over the weather-rail, watching the deep blue water glide rapidly astern, I laughed to scorn my former suspicion and presentiment; my spirits became elate as my beautiful lorcha dashed away from the safe Hong Kong anchorage, a fine fresh breeze filling her canvas, a clear blue sky, and a bright golden sunshine smiling propitiously at the commencement of her voyage.

"A-choong, my father-in-law, in whose sagacity I had every confidence, had been so certain of our charterer's good faith, that I determined to follow the route indicated by the latter; not only to avoid the enemy supposed to be on the alert elsewhere, but also because it formed one of the most direct channels I knew.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we passed the celebrated Bocca Tigris, that rocky throat, between the sides of which the great estuary of the Canton River becomes narrowed to a breadth considerably less than two miles. We passed it in the far distance, and could only just distinguish the outlines of the British men-of-war forming the blockading squadron, behind which appeared the blackness of the pass, thrown into deep shadow by the tall impending cliffs on either hand. Sailing along the coast, about half way to Macao, among a numerous cluster of small islands, we came to the cannel I had been advised to take; but, as it was getting dark, we were obliged to anchor till daylight. Scarcely had the anchor reached the bottom, when a small quick-pulling boat put off from the shore, and a yellow-skinned, bony, squinting, and altogether villainous-looking Cinaman scrambled on board; he made his way aft, 'chin-chinning,' grinning, and wishing to know whether we required a pilot.

"'Chi loh! (be off,) you ugly sinner,' cried my mate.

"But the intruder would not budge, and as he excused the delay by asking whether we required any fruit or vegetables, or a gang of coolies to work the cargo upon reaching our destination, I could not exactly tell whether, with his horribly squinting and oblique eyes, he was looking at me, or taking a survey of my vessel, her crew and armament; I rather fancied the latter.

"'Pass him over the side, Jack,' said I, feeling assured, from his general appearance, that the fellow was no pilot.

"The mate responded by seizing Chinaman's tail close up with one hand, and the hinder part of his voluminous inexpressibles with the other, and then running him to the gangway, where a parting salutation sent him quickly into his boat.

"Poor Jack! He paid dearly for that thoughtless act and playful kick.

"As the boat pulled away ashore, never shall I forget the frightful expression illuminating the Chinaman's naturally repulsive countenance! As he shook his fist at my unfortunate mate, he chuckled to himself with a fiendish sort of glee; he seemed to revel, by anticipation, in some revenge.

"Upon getting close in shore, several men crept from beneath the little mat awning in the boat, put out fresh oars, and urged her at a rapid rate up the channel we were waiting to follow in the morning. I did not take any particular notice of this proceeding, thinking that the soi-distant pilot was in a hurry to get home, and had therefore called the rest of his boat's crew from their sleep or opium-pipes. The Frenchman, Joe, having lit his pipe, carefully smoked it out. At the end of his meditations, he said:

"'Capitan, pe gar! I have see him before!'

"Further than this indefinite declaration, I could only elicit Joe's belief that he had met the man a long time ago in an encounter with pirates. This did not in the least surprise me, for the amphibious natives of the Chinese seaboard are, like their naval defenders, as much pirates as anything else. Leaving a strict watch on deck, I joined my wife in the cabin, and thought no more of the self-styled pilot.

"The early part of the following day continued wet and stormy. As both tide and wind were against us, we were obliged to wait for the making of the flood shortly afternoon. The weather cleared up at the same time. Not a sign of Imperialist gunboat could we see. All things appeared favorable as we entered the river and proceeded on our voyage.

"We were just getting lunch in the cabin when Joe, whom I had left in charge of the deck, rushed up to the skylight, and sang out:

"'Capitan! Captain! com up to de deck. Vite! Quick! quick! De Chinois—de mandarins have come ——' Before he could say more, the loud roar of artillery told me that we were attacked, and several shot came crashing through the lorcha's topsides.

"Hastily snatching up our revolvers, Jack Ikey and myself rushed on deck; before doing so, I made my wife lie down on the cabin floor, which was below the water-line, and consequently safe from the enemy's fire. At a glance I saw how matters stood. We had just turned an angle in the channel, and had sailed right into a formidable ambuscade of four ti-mungs, two on either side, lying in wait for us behind the projecting piece of land. Two of them had already cut off our retreat (we having shot past them) by sheering broadside on across the stream, and opening fire at us in conjunction with their consorts—the latter bearing down one on either bow. It was plain that our only chance of escape consisted in standing on, getting past the two vessels ahead, and trusting to our superior sailing qualities. Fortunately, instead of steering across our bows and so completely hemming us in, they were edging down to engage us broadside to broadside. I at once ordered my lorcha to be steered right between them. The guns were then loaded with a half charge of powder and a double charge of grape and canister. Both my European comrades were capital marksmen, and to them I intrusted the half-dozen rifles on board, ordering them to confine their attention to the helmsmen of the approaching enemy, whilst I personally superintended the working of our big guns.

"On came the two headmost war-junks, painted in the most horrifying manner, with huge eyes and hideous faces, their colors flying, gongs beating and crews yelling—altogether a tremendous din, and in which these 'celestial' warriors placed considerable hope of terrifying us. A man was stationed at each of their mastheads, and by his side a basketful of those terrible 'stinkpots.' I followed their example by sending one of my crew to the fore and another to the main mast-head, where supplies of the missile were already hoisted.

"The vessels astern were engaged reloading; a long operation, the guns being lashed as fixtures to the broadside, in the usual Chinese fashion, which makes it necessary for the men to get outside the rail (and stand upon a platform built for that purpose) to load them. Consequently, we had a short time to devote exclusively to the junks ahead. These latter were now within a couple of hundred yards, one about four points on each bow, and were thus getting into the best position to become targets for our pivot guns; moreover, being end on, they offered us a capital opportunity to rake them fore and aft.

"I ran to the foremost gun, training it at the ti-mung on our port bow, waiting until she was within a hundred yards, and then firing with a long and steady aim. The double charge of grape and canister swept her decks, and, by the confusion and the cries that ensued, must have caused great havoc. Leaving the gun to the crew to reload, I went aft to the long eighteen, and gave the ti-mung on our starboard bow a similar dose. Again rose the cries and shouts, for my second shot had proved as effective as the first. However, the Imperialists were not to be conquered easily; a savage yell of defiance soon rang forth, and, as they came fairly abeam, we were greeted with the simultaneous discharge of their heavy broadsides—each vessel mounting from ten to fifteen guns a side. Fortunately, I had made all hands lie flat on deck to avoid the coming fire, which, ill-aimed and irregular, mostly flew high above our heads, tearing huge rents in our sails, but only wounding one man with a splinter from the mainmast.

"Scarcely had the last shot whizzed and hurtled through our rigging when my men were on their feet: they gave the enemy a loud shout of defiance, and followed it up by letting drive our broadside guns—again with terrible effect, for I saw great gaps cut amidst the numbers crowding the decks of the ti-mungs, whilst the splinters flew from their bulwarks in a cloud.

"During this time my two mates were not idle, the discharge of their rifles having been incessant. As I expected, my fiery little wife, here' would not remain where I had placed her in safety, but had stationed herself on the companion ladder, and when I went aft there, I found her busily employed reloading the rifles for my comrades.

"Having turned that bend in the river, we now had the wind right aft, but our two immediate antagonists had been obliged to sail close-hauled, and so approach us on an oblique line. Upon getting abeam and delivering their broadsides, they were necessarily brought head to wind, and compelled to put about. While they were attempting this my two sharpshooters picked off every man that showed himself at the helm, and consequently threw them into a state of confusion; being unable to steer, they could not accomplish the necessary manœuvre of tacking. At this moment the sternmost vessels, having reloaded, let drive another broadside, but in so thoroughly Chinese a manner that at least half the shots intended for us took effect on their consorts.

"'Skipper,' cried poor Jack Ikey, 'I've potted nine yellow skins at the helm of that port ti-mung, for certain; Joe says that he can score thirteen for the other; they can never tack while we keep this going, so luff up and slap another broadside or two into them.' Enraged at the treachery of the ambuscade into which I had been enticed by the deceitful native merchant, and excited by the fell spirit of war, as well as influenced by my mate's request, I ordered the helm to be put a-starboard, brought the lorcha to the wind, and foolhardily accepted the proffered but unequal combat. The ti-mung that had passed us on the port hand, we disabled in no time; but meanwhile, the other ti-mung had been neglected. The crew of this vessel, having recovered from their confusion, had successfully effected the manœuvre of tacking; she was now sailing up to us, closely followed by her two sternmost consorts. She was the largest, heaviest armed, and most formidable of our antagonists; and now, from her position and the course she was steering, right across our bows, would certainly grapple and try to carry us by boarding. I instantly made arrangements to counteract the danger. From the altered position of the vessels, my sharpshooters were no longer able to pick off the enemy's helmsmen; so I directed them to confine their attention to the fellows at the mastheads, whom it was desirable they should shoot down before getting within stinkpot range, as if any of those missiles landed on our deck, the burning, suffocating explosion would prevent either the efficient working or fighting of our vessel, and would thereby cause us to fall an easy prey. Seeing that it would be impossible to avoid coming to close quarters, I ordered the boarding nettings to be tied up. Then the muskets were brought on board, loaded, and served out to all hands, with bayonets and ammunition. The big guns were quickly recharged, and this time with bags of musket balls, excepting only the after pivot gun—the long eighteen—which I had carefully double-shotted, and reserved for a particular purpose. By this time the leading ti-mung was close upon us, her decks crowded with men—some ready to board, others standing by their guns, match in hand, and the rest handling their bows and arrows or matchlocks.

"A moment of concentrated suspense followed, every breath restrained, every faculty absorbed in expectation of the coming deadly strife. The creaking aloft, and the rippling of the waters cut by the approaching vessels, alone broke the oppressive silence. Suddenly the sharp and simultaneous crack of two rifles terminated the painful interval, and I saw on the face of each of my mates a stern, satisfied expression. From the enemy's junk there came a loud cry of mortal agony, as a man fell heavily from her mainmast-head, and another at the fore clung helpless and wounded to his giddy perch.

"Those rifle cracks had broken the charm, and now the hideous noise of war once more resounded over the glittering waters. A savage yell burst forth from the enemy as they began shooting away with their gingals, matchlocks, bows and arrows. A couple of fresh men, nimble as monkeys, sprang up aloft to the missiles at her mast-heads.

"'Now then, Frenchy,' cried my mate to his companion, getting warmer by the fray, 'bring them down again!'

"We were now within twenty yards of the ti-mung; another two or three seconds would bring us muzzle to muzzle.

"'Ready, there, with the guns?' I shouted.

"'All ready, Sir,' promptly responded my Manillamen.

"I cried to the steersman, 'Port a little—port!' and, as the lorcha answered her helm, gave the command—'Fire!'

"Both vessels delivered their broadsides at the same moment, and with terrible effect at that short range. Only four of the Manillamen came aft in obedience to my orders to resist boarders on the quarter; the other two, and six of my Cantonese, had been killed by the enemy's round shot. Our broadside inflicted a much heavier loss upon our antagonist. Yet, in spite of the numbers killed and wounded, she still held on her course, closed with us, and grappled fast. Her decks presented a ghastly spectacle, but I had little time to notice it, for fresh numbers of men swarmed up from where they had been sheltered in her hold, and rushed to board us. Fore and aft, on the bow, on the quarter, amidships, and everywhere, they clustered to the attack, uttering the most dreadful yells, the ferocious cry, 'Tah! tah-h-h!' But we were ready for them, musket or rifle in hand. Every man that touched our boarding nettings lost his life, many falling between the two vessels. Fortunately, my mates prevented the enemy using their terrible 'stinkpots,' by shooting down man after man as they tried to ascend the rigging for that purpose. Upon our side, the two men at our mastheads, not being exposed to expert marksmen, had managed to throw several of their missiles. These, however, had not taken effect, having been caught by men specially told off for that duty, and who are stationed at different parts of our antagonist's deck.*

"'Tah! tah!' yelled a particularly shrill and savage voice, giving the commands on board our assailant.

"Jack Ikey was standing by my side. He started at the sound of that voice, lowered his rifle, and exclaimed:

"'By Heaven! skipper, it is that rascal I helped over the side last night!'

"Sure enough there he stood, the sham pilot, the spy who had so cunningly boarded us in order to ascertain our strength and armament, bedecked in mandarin hat, button, and feathers, as Commodore of the squadron.

"Jack hastily capped his rifle, hissed between his teeth two words, took a steady aim, and fired.

"The mandarin, however, had seen his movement and intention, and sprang aside, too late to avoid the shot, but quick enough to spoil my mate's deadly aim, and only receive a wound in the arm, instead of a bullet through the heart.

"At this critical instant, when, in all probability, we should have been able to get clear of the vessel that had run us aboard, by taking advantage of the confusion consequent upon her commander's injury, we were compelled to forego the opportunity by turning to defend ourselves in a new quarter. The two sternmost ti-mungs had been able to come up since our way had been checked through being grappled by their consort. The nearest of them was now rounding-to under our stern, and preparing to rake us with a broadside that would be delivered within pistol range. This was the moment for which I had reserved our 'Long Tom.' Shouting to men forward to let go the fore-sheet, so as to cause the lorcha to fly up in the wind, I took the trigger lanyard in my own hand; then, as our rapidly altered position brought this fresh assailant two or three points on the quarter (in the very place I desired, and which prevented her delivering a broadside through fear that it might injure her Commodore's vessel,) I fired my long eighteen, and had the satisfaction to see its double charge of two round-shot tear a great rent in her bow, betwixt wind and water.

"Fortunately, the heavy recoil of the gun gave so great a shock to the lorcha that it parted the principal fastening by which the big ti-mung had lashed herself alongside, and which had already been strained to the utmost as we flew up in the wind, after letting go the fore-sheet, dragging the lumbering and heavy war-junk after us. Not a second was to be lost. With a loud shout I ordered my mates—Manillamen, Cantonese and all—to throw off the remaining grapnels. In another instant we were free, and slowly forging ahead.

"But now the second of the sternmost vessels had overhauled us, and for some ten or fifteen minutes we maintained a running fight, almost muzzle to muzzle, right between her and our big antagonist, one on either beam. Providentially the breeze increased, and in a few moments our superior sailing qualities enabled us to leave the enemy astern, otherwise they would certainly have sunk or captured us. As it was, more than half my crew were placed *hors-de-combat*.

"Poor Joe! Whilst so closely engaged with the two ti-mungs, a round-shot, fired while almost touching him, had cut his body in half.

"Our decks were an awful sight, and I left Jack Ikey to clear them directly we entered a channel intersecting that which I had originally taken, and which led to the sea within a short distance of Macao. We had gained considerably on our pursuers, who gave up the chase as soon as we entered this branch of the river, feeling satisfied, no doubt, that as long as the breeze lasted, they would not be able to overhaul us again.

"Little did I suspect the cunning course they were about to pursue!

"Having received a slight but painful wound in the shoulder, I went below for my wife to dress it. I began to feel sick and faint, and as no trace of our assailants could be seen, as nothing but a number of trading junks were in sight, and although the breeze was failing with the approach of night, I could not resist the inclination to sleep; I turned in. How long I had been sleeping I cannot tell, when, suddenly, in the middle of the night, I was aroused by a violent shock, followed by the report of firearms, the trampling of many feet overhead, and the hideous yelling of Chinese warfare. I snatched up a revolver, and rushed on deck, accompanied by my wife.

"The first glimpse was enough; we were in the hands of the Imperialists! The decks were full of them, and still they came. They were jumping on board by dozens from the cocked-up ends of a couple of big junks of the trading class that were hanging fast to us, one on each side.

"We were lying at anchor off the coast, and I knew in an instant how the affair had taken place, for I had narrowly escaped capture by pirates upon several previous occasions in a similar manner. The junks, their position, the secrecy of the attack, and the sudden crash alongside, all told me plainly enough the nature of the cunning and successful stratagem. Instead of continuing the stern chase in their heavy ti-mungs, the enemy had transferred their men to the trading junks, leisurely sailed after us, and passed ahead when we had cleared the river without exciting my mate's suspicion. Their course was then easy: they had waited until the flood tide made us anchor, had then moved right ahead, and, connecting themselves together by a strong rope, had dropped silently down upon us with a current, steering, using their long sweeps, or hauling on the line as required until it caught across our cable, when the strong tide instantly sheered them alongside.

"When I reached the top step of the companion-ladder, by the glare of the lanterns and torches carried by the swarming boarders, I saw Jack Ikey fighting desperately in their midst, and striving to cut his way aft. A tall figure, with lifted sword, stole up behind him. I recognized the false pilot, the mandarin commanding the squadron by which we had been attacked; and it was at this moment that I again saw upon his repulsive countenance the frightful expression to which I referred when describing the look he gave poor Jack after being turned out of the lorcha when he boarded us at the entrance of the river. All this took place during the second or two I stood concealed in the cabin hatchway, gazing at the scene on deck. I lifted my revolver to shoot the wretch, but my wife snatched it out my hand, and concealed it under her own clothes, whispering,

"'Do not fight now; it is too late. Our only chance is to submit quietly, and then watch for an opportunity to escape. Perhaps they will not kill us at once.'

"In a second the sword had fallen upon my unfortunate young mate and he sank upon the deck. We retreated to our cabin, and in less than two minutes were bound hand and foot. We had bidden each other a last farewell, every moment expecting to be slaughtered. But it seemed that we were not to be killed yet. The villainous-looking mandarin—the murderer of poor Jack—ordered away his blood-stained men, directing them to get out of the hold and take ashore what cargo and opium we had, while, with his principal officers—the captains of the other ti-mungs, I concluded—he proceeded to make merry over my wine, brandy and other stores.

"They were talking about us, the wretches! and I understood Chinese well enough to know what they were saying.

"'Sar?' (cut) said one, significantly sawing the air sideways with his hand, while making the laconic inquiry.

"'No,' replied his chief. 'We will take them alive to his excellency Yeh. The Fank-wei ('foreign devil') we shall be able to pass off as an officer, and so obtain the offered reward, as well as have the gratification of seeing him treated—as all his barbarian countrymen shall be—to the ling-chy' (*i. e.*, the horrible torture of 'cutting into ten thousand pieces.') 'As for the woman, she has inflicted a disgrace upon the "children of Han," (the Chinese,) so the Imperial Commissioner will no doubt think proper to make an example of her, in order to deter our countrywomen from contracting such alliances with the "outer barbarians."'

"After gulping down large quantities of my brandy, the four rascals went on deck to look after the opium and other articles that their men were carrying off and stowing away on board the junks.

"Scarcely had they vanished up the companion-way when a slight tap came against the bulkhead across the fore part of the cabin, and I heard the voice of my father-in-law, the lowder.

"'Captin Mellen,' said he, 'mi no have die. Twelve piecee man have makee hide down fore side. 'Spose by-em-by some mandarin man makee go shore, 'spose you talkee makee fight can do, can catchee lorcha back again.'

"'All right, A-choong,' said I. 'Keep close where you are. They are getting out the opium and things; I think some of them are likely to go ashore with the plunder; if they do, knock down the bulkhead when I tell you, get these ropes off my hands and feet, then we will soon have the lorcha under our own charge again. Have the men kept their arms?'

"I now understood that twelve of my men were battened down in the forecastle, while my lowder had hidden himself in the hold, and after having communicated with the men on the other side of the foremost bulkhead, had come aft to that dividing the cabin from the hold, through which he had spoken to me.

"My heart thrilled at the thought of escape; but how could it be possible.

"'Oh, Ma-le! Ma-le!' I cried to my wife, when we were left alone, 'why did you prevent me shooting the mandarin? We should then have been killed at once; but now!'

"'Wait, my husband. Remember I am armed. I have your revolver and my dagger. We have yet a chance. I heard the mandarin sending those men away with the junks and the plunder. When they have gone, there will not be many soldiers left on board: then I will slip my hands out, cut the ropes with which you are bound, and we shall be able to make a last effort. If we fail, then it will be a quick death. But our poor little child!'

"My wife was interrupted by the return of the mandarin, and at the same time we heard the junks casting off from alongside.

"Our captor was accompanied by one attendant, who carried writing materials. Seating himself at the cabin table, he wrote a letter and gave it to the man, saying:

"'Be off, now, and take this to the officer in charge of the ti-mungs. You can remain on board, and assist in bringing them here. Take half the men with you; leave me the other twenty-five. Use the "fast boat," and, mind, make the men bend to their oars, for I am in a hurry to have the ti-mungs brought round. Tell the officer I have another expedition in view.'

"Away went the bearer of the letter. I felt my heart beat audibly with hope and excitement. Only twenty-five men to be left on board! Oh, if my brave wife should be able to set me free! If I could liberate the men in the forecastle!

"'Hi! Fan-kwei!' exclaimed the villainous mandarin, addressing me. 'How muchee dollars have got? What place keepee he?'

"I had only two or three hundred dollars on board, and it occurred to me that by giving them up and indulging the passion of avarice gleaming from his cunning, squinting, oblique eyes, I might throw the wretch off his guard.

"'Have got inside that smallo piece box in other cabin,' I replied.

"He quickly went into the after cabin, where the old nurse was lying bound, and where, also, our first-born was sleeping in its cradle calmly. In another moment the monster returned, the money in one hand, our poor little infant in the other.

"'More dollar,' said he—'more dollar. What placee have got more dollar? And he shook the little innocent threateningly.

"'Man!' I cried, 'there is not another dollar on board!'

"Alas! my bonds were firm and immovable. Every second I expected to see Ma-le shoot or stab him. But she had nerves of iron. She knew that an alarm would sacrifice all, and she restrained herself, though by so doing she became a witness to the murder of our child.

The man then turned to my wife, saying:

"'Dollar! dollar! 'Spose you no talkee mi what placee have makee hid, mi killee your smallo piecee chillo."

"Oh, the agony of that moment! My poor Ma-le, how you must have suffered!"

My friend's wife sobbed loudly at this point of his narration, and drew the cradle closer to her side. I now appreciated her motive in having it brought to her when he commenced the tale.

"Well," continued Mellen, "my wife threw herself before him, entreating him to spare the child, and assuring him that there was not another dollar on board.

"Before she could rise, our infant was killed by the mandarin. Then, turning to go on deck, he said:

"'Spose you no talkee mi what placee have got more dollar, mi give you allo mi man—allo man takee you allo same wife.'

"I shuddered at the hideous nature of this threat, and bowed down my head, unable to gaze upon the bleeding form of our murdered child.

"A sudden noise, then a low moan, made me look up. By the light of the dimly burning cabin lamp I saw Ma-le drawing her dagger. She had sprung upon our enemy like a tigress, just as he had turned his back to ascend the companion-ladder, and her sharp poignard, driven with fatal precision through the neck, had struck him lifeless to the floor. So true, so deadly was the aim, that only one low moan escaped him.

"In another moment my hands were free; then, Ma-le, you cut away the cords from my feet, placed the revolver in my hand, and began to load the double-barreled fowling-piece that you took from the case under my bed, whilst I stealthily crept up the companion-way on deck. It was just that silent, chilly, oppressive hour of the morning—between black midnight and grey dawn—when, on a dark night, the darkness is most profound, and its peculiar haziness makes all objects most invisible. Neither moon nor star could be seen, and step by step I safely crawled past the whole of our captors then on board. I dared not breathe as I stole along beneath the shadow of bulwarks. The suspense of that moment was something fearful, and my heart throbbed painfully.

"The Imperialists were assembled round a couple of big lanterns, following the usual and besetting vice of Chinese soldiers and sailors—that of gambling. They were so intent upon their small woden cards, and their flaring lanterns threw every other part of the deck into such a deep shade, that I managed to reach the forecastle hatch undiscovered. I removed the fastenings and softly descended to my men, nine Cantonese and three Manillamen. All were armed. In a few seconds I explained how matters stood, and called upon them to follow me; then, one by one, we crept up the ladder.

"'Fire!' I cried. The volley swept half the gambling guard into eternity, and with the bayonet we drove the rest overboard, just as my father-in-law ran up from the hold to assist us. With the exception of the twelve men who assisted me to recapture the lorcha, my crew had fallen during the hot engagement with the enemy and the subsequent night attack.

"We were free—free at last! My story is over. Before eight o'clock in the morning we were riding safely at anchor in the spacious harbor before the town of Victoria."

It was late when Mellen finished his tale. Two bells (one A. M.) had struck. I bade my friends good night, roused out my "Celestial" mariners from the opium-pipes and good cheer with which the crew of the lorcha had supplied them, and returned to my own vessel.

A LYRIC.

Alas! how easily things go wrong,—
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas! how hardly things go right,—
'Tis hard to watch in a Summer night,
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the Summer night is a Winter day.

Peg Woffington.—Frail and fair MARGARET WOFFINGTON, the daughter of an Irish bricklayer, the pupil of a French rope-dancer, and, eventually, the darling of English society, and of the most popular members of the Beefsteak Club—played "Macbeth" as a child in a booth, and from the age of 17 to 20, was on the Dublin boards. Here (despite her harsh and unmanageable voice) her success was so great—in characters ranging from *Ophelia* to *Sir Henry Wildair*—that she was engaged in 1740 by RICH for Covent Garden, where, in the last-named character, she held the town spell-bound for weeks. One susceptible damsel, believing *Sir Henry* to be a man, made him an offer of marriage, and though WALPOLE, writing at this time asserts that she is a "bad actress, but has life," and his friend CONWAY, while confessing that "all the town was in love with her"—yet even these fastidious men became converted, and WALPOLE himself speaks subsequently of her excellent acting. The most beautiful woman of her day, unaffectedly charitable, clever, vivacious and able—no wonder that her company was sought by "men of the first rank and distinction," and by persons of the gravest character. Tradition says that when she and GARRICK were living together, they alternately supplied the expenses of the household, each being at the head of the latter for a month. During GARRICK's term the table was but moderately supplied, but when the beautiful "Peg" was hostess, there was a banquet and brilliant company daily. "Is it not this tea stronger than usual, madam?" said JOHNSON, visiting at the house during MARGARET's month; "it's as red as blood." Whereupon, we are told, the liberal lady significantly smiled. Outspoken independence was one of the great points in her character. Once when advertised to appear in a favorite part she pleaded indisposition, and declined to go to the theatre. The next night, on coming on as *Lady Jane Grey*, she was greeted with a storm of hisses, and a demand that she should "beg pardon." Then she walked off the stage in magnificent scorn, and when, not without difficulty, she had been induced to return, she calmly faced her excited audience with a "now then" sort of look, and tacitly said: "On or off; it must be as you please; to me it is a matter of perfect indifference." The treatment was successful, and up to the time of her last appearance she had nothing but pettings from her audiences. This was in "Rosalind," in 1797. When she came off early in the fifth act she complained suddenly of being ill, but rallied, changed her dress, and once more trod the stage, defiantly of fate. Again she yielded to the coming blow; but her self-will carried her to the epilogue, and she had begun with awful gayety the words: "If I were among you, I'd kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," when the once saucy tongue was smitten with paralysis, and MARGARET WOFFINGTON, with a shriek of abject terror, and amid the cries of a commiserating audience, disappeared from the stage forever. In the meridian of her beauty, but weary of her calling, and ashamed of her life, poor Margaret died, penitent and slowly, at Teddington, so slowly that the end did not come until three years after she was dead to the stage.

Mr. Carlyle's Scotch Farm.—The farm which came to CARLYLE with his wife is almost entirely a sheep one. The farmhouse is a plain two-storied building, surrounded with some venerable ash trees, through whose branches the swallows twittered. The garden had a sombre appearance, reminding us of what EMMERSON says of his: "He who looks at it must discover that I have some other garden." It was here that EMMERSON came to see the landlord, and Prof. WILSON promised to come. CARLYLE describes the place well in the letter to GOETHE, of 25th September, 1828. He resided here for most part, from 1827 to 1834; and, although his friends generally boded no good of his strange lonely retirement, it will be found from the list of books published by him in that term that it was a fruitful one. His tastes made him unpopular with his few neighbors, who looked upon him as unsocial or crazed. When we knocked for admittance, we found the tenant-farmer at home, and had the gratification of discovering that he thought much of his landlord. He showed us letters about cutting and flaying trees, &c., from his landlord, written in a neat hand, well punctuated. The smoke of CARLYLE's pipe seemed to curl much in the memory of his tenant, whom he had visited twice during a long term of years, cantering up from Dumfries on a pony in homely clothes, and talking the plainest Doric. It would appear that we were only the second visitor who had arrived out of sheer respect for the former occupant in the present tenant's lease of more than a dozen years. It is a curious circumstance that the Scotch national poet (BURNS) should have had his farm in the same parish as CARLYLE. Apollo has twice visited the district in a rustic's garb.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

The Plain Clothes Question.—How Shall American Ministers Dress?—What earthly harm would have resulted from letting the American Ministers abroad go on wearing the star on their black coat and the small sword, which the Jackson Administration prescribed or recommended? What interest would have suffered from allowing Ambassadors at court ceremonies to carry about them a cheap and not obtrusive sign that they *are* ambassadors and not court servants or rowdies? None that we know of, or that any one else knows of. What has been gained for republicanism or for the United States by the squabbles and perplexities recorded for our humiliation in the pamphlet before us? Nothing in the world. Nobody thinks any the more highly of either of them. Europeans are not fools, and a protest on behalf of republican simplicity against monarchical glare, offered by a Minister's dressing like a waiter when he is followed to court by a swarm of his countrymen and countrywomen bespangled with diamonds, laden with every other sort of finery money can procure, and famous all over the Continent for the recklessness of their extravagance, simply affords the court circles and the general public materials for a great laugh both at the Minister and his principles.

The imaginations of some people—and Mr. MARCY was apparently among the number—were fired by the "hit" which FRANKLIN made in his gray woolen stockings and thick shoes at the French Court; but they forgot it was FRANKLIN's legs the stockings covered, and they forgot, too, that he was the first real Republican that the French Court had ever seen. To reproduce all the reasons why FRANKLIN was so great a success would, in fact, be a biography of himself and a history of his time in both hemispheres. The reasons why that success cannot be repeated now, no matter what resolutions Congress may pass, would be stated in much shorter compass, if they had to be stated at all.

The French have a saying, full of that small, social wisdom in which the French excel: "La simplicité est charmante, mais il n'y a rien de si difficile," which is strikingly applicable to this matter of "diplomatic apparel." Simplicity lies in the character, and not in the clothes. You cannot order a supply of simplicity at your tailor's. You cannot persuade people that you are simple in your tastes or habits by wearing this or not wearing that. Many a man wears shabby or plain clothes through sheer affectation or love of display. Moreover, you cannot cultivate simplicity for simplicity's sake. You can no more secure it by direct pursuit than you can reach the principle of life by vivisection. It has to come indirectly, as the consequence or accompaniment of other and greater things. The aim of those who occupy themselves with the figure our Ambassadors cut abroad should be to provide such men for the service that it shall make no difference what they wear; and the reason why we find this fuss about their clothes so repulsive is not that we like court-dress or any other foppery, but that we believe that those who are most clamorous for their appearance in "citizen's dress" are those who care least what kind of men the dress covers. We venture to say that if anybody will look into the matter he will find that hardly anybody who attaches much importance to our Minister's appearance in black broadcloth takes much interest in the reform of the civil service, or in having the country represented by its best men. We do not include Mr. SUMNER in this category. It has been our melancholy duty on various occasions to refuse to accept his judgment as final on divers weighty questions, but we are by no means ignorant of what the country owes him for his services on the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, or of the zeal, knowledge and good sense he has brought to the treatment of a class of questions about which, as a general rule, Senators know and care too little. And we acknowledge with great pleasure that since the Republican Party came into power, the nation has been represented abroad more respectably and efficiently than it has been before in many a long year. But even under that party there have been, and are, as everybody knows who has lived in any of the foreign capitals, great scandals and abuses, which make this effort after simplicity in dress simply ridiculous. There is no more reason why our Foreign Ministers should not wear an appropriate uniform than why officers in the army and navy should not, and the attempt to persuade the people that there is some principle involved in the matter is simply due on the part of several of those engaged in it to desire to turn public attention away from the inside of a very dirty platter by a prodigious scrubbing of the outside.—*The Nation.*

Cantankerous Fools.—There are cantankerous fools whom you can keep at arm's length—cantankerous fools with whom you need have nothing to do—cantankerous fools whom, having seen once, you need never see again. But human beings are linked by many social ties; not even our gracious Sovereign herself can successfully resolve that she will never have anything to do with anybody she does not like. And very often you find that you cannot escape from many relations with a cantankerous fool, and that you must just make the best of that offensive being. Now, how carefully you consider the tempers, the crotchets, the idiotic notions and prejudices of the cantankerous fool from whom you cannot escape. As for a human being of good sense and temper, nobody in the common transactions of life minds him. Nobody smoothes him down, pets him, considers him, tries to keep him right. You take for granted he will do right and act sensibly, without any management. If you are driving a docile and well-tempered horse, who is safe to go straight, you give the animal little thought or attention. But if you have to drive a refractory pig, how much more care and thought you put into that act of driving. Your wits must be alive, you humor the abominable brute, you try to keep it in good temper; and, when you would fain let fly at its head, or apply to it abusive epithets, you suppress the injurious phrase, and you hold back the ready hand. So with many a human being, whom you are trying to get to act rationally, who hangs back on all kinds of idiotic pretexts, and starts all conceivable preposterous objections to the course which common sense dictates, frequently changing his ground, and defying you to pin him to any reason he states, as is the way with such creatures. When your tongue is ready to exclaim, "O you disgusting and wrong-headed fool, will you not try to behave rationally?" you withhold the ready and appropriate words, you know that would blow the whole thing up, and you probably say, in friendly tones, "My good fellow, there is a great deal in your objections, and we have all the greatest desire to do what you may wish, but there are A and B, difficult men to deal with; and in this little matter you must just let us do what has been arranged. Pray do this, and we shall all be very greatly obliged to you." Perhaps you even degrade yourself by suggesting to the cantankerous fool reasons which you know to be of no weight, but which your knowledge of the fool makes you think may have weight with his idiotic mind. By little bits of deference and attention, rendered with a smooth brow, beneath which lurks the burning desire to take him by the neck and shake him, you seek to keep straight the inevitable cantankerous fool. Yes, my reader, if you want to be deferred to, humored, made much of; if you want to have everybody about you trying to persuade you to act as a sensible man would act without any persuasion, and everybody quite pleased and happy if you have been got after much difficulty into the right track, see that you set yourself before that portion of mankind that cannot get rid of you in the important and influential character of an ill-tempered and wrong-headed fool. The jibing horse in the team, the loose screw in the machine, the weak link of the chain—they are the important things. People think of them, watch them, stand a good deal to keep them right. As Brutus shammed himself a fool for protection, so might a wise man in these days sham himself a fool for consideration. Don't be sensible and good natured; nobody will be afraid of you taking the pet and getting into the sulks then. But be always taking offence, striking work, refusing to go where you ought, and you will meet the highest consideration. People may indeed confound you behind your back, but before your face they will be civil to a degree they never would be with an amiable and judicious man. You see you may explode at any moment. You may lie down in the shafts at any moment. You may kick out furiously at any moment. So all hands will try to keep you in good humor. The human being who is called a privileged person is generally a cantankerous fool. Sometimes, indeed, the privileged person is so privileged because of the possession of invaluable qualities which make you bear with anything he says and does. Even where these are amiss, they are so magnificently counterbalanced. But the cantankerous fool from whence there is no escaping, is the most privileged of all privileged people. No matter how ill-bred and provoking he is, you must just suffer it. No matter how far in the wrong he is, you must just try to smooth him down and make things straight. If you get into any altercation or difference with the fool, you are at a great disadvantage. He has no character to lose; but you, probably, have a reputation for good sense and good humor which any conspicuous disturbance would damage. Then, restrictions of decency in language and conduct fetter you, which are to the fool what the green rushes were to Samson. You could not for your life get up and roar as you have seen the fool get up and roar. If you know a man will bellow like a bull if you differ from him in opinion, you just listen to his opinion and hold your tongue. If you know a dog bites, you give him a wide berth. If a ditch be very pestiferous when stirred up, you dont stir it up. The great principle on which the privileges of cantankerous folly and ill-nature found is this—that as we go on through life we grow somewhat cowardly; and if a thing be disagreeable we just keep out of its way, sometimes by rather shabby expedients.—*Country Parson.*

A Hindoo Festival.—As soon as the sun has risen on the morning of the second day—the great day of the feast, "the Great Pongol," as it is termed, to mark its extreme importance—all eyes are turned to the almanac, to ascertain at what hour the sun crosses the line. Suppose it to be at noon. In the early morning all bathe; no ceremony would be complete without that. The women in some places go down to the tank, plunge in without removing an article of clothing, and after a few minutes come out and go home dripping wet to commence the day's work. This finished, all crowd into the courtyard of the house to see the preparations for the feast. Usually the cooking is done in a room set apart for the purpose, but no room will suffice on this occasion. The rice must be boiled in the open air, under the blessed sun which has ripened the grain, now so thankfully acknowledged. So a fireplace must be built, which is not much trouble in India, and while this is being done, the chatty, or pot, is filled with new rice. Not with this alone, for the Pongol dish of rice is the test of household cookery; by it the wife stands or falls. There are as many recipes for making Pongol rice as for producing good curry. There must be milk, of course; but among poor people the quantity is often very small. Ghee, too, must be present, so must dhol, gram, and perhaps half a dozen other things. If the result be really good, any novelty is excused. When it is remembered that the great mass of the people live on rice all the year round, it will be clear that it must be no easy matter to produce a new flavor in rice; and a culinary success is duly appreciated by the guests. The fire must not be lighted until the sun has entered the tropic, and meanwhile giving presents is the order of the day. The house-mother puts together a peace offering of new chatties, rice flour, plantains, and whatever else is prized, the bearer of which marches to the sound of a band of two tom-toms and a pipe, at the head of a miniature procession, to the house of the married daughter, where the present is offered to the mother-in-law. Terrible would be the vengeance of the latter upon the young wife if this acknowledgment of her position were forgotten. In this way the time passes away till the critical moment approaches, when with eager speed the fire is lighted and the chatty placed on the top. With what care is the process watched! If the boiling be rapid, good luck will come with every month of the year; if the fire burn slowly, great is the mourning in that unfortunate house. A Hindoo house frequently contains five and twenty or thirty members of the family, besides servants, and all are present at the boiling. The hoary grandfather leans upon his stalwart son as he gazes on the sacred fire; even the women conquer their wonted modesty and join the crowd; the children are, of course, near the front. Happy is the one who can discern the first bubble that tells of the approaching boiling. Those who are stronger or taller press to the front, and whisper to those behind of the progress of the sacred ceremony; every neck is outstretched, and there is not an eye that does not glisten with delight. In a moment a convulsive movement runs through the assembly, and then men, women and children lift up their voices and shout "Pongol!" A joyful chorus of "O Pongol!" rising clear and strong, breaks the previous silence. For why? They have seen the rice milk slowly rise, and then suddenly with bubbles dancing on its surface swell up to the mouth of the vessel. Pongol means boiling, and the joyous shout is the announcement, "It boils; oh, it boils." The rite is thus consummated; the sungod has accepted the thanks, and promises another bountiful harvest when the time shall come.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Early Aeronauts.—Friar BACON, following the Arab writers in science, believed it possible for man to fly, but the idea remained for centuries as dormant as the wonderful friar's hint of the steam-engine. In that restless hopeful age of experiment—the reign of CHARLES II.—Bishop WILKINS, the founder of the Royal Society, professed his belief that the time would come when a man would just as naturally call for his wings as for his boots. He revived the flying idea, and struck out some suggestions as to filling the vessel required to float in the clouds with "fire or ethereal air." At the very same time the Jesuit, FRANCIS LUNA, proposed to construct a tubular copper vessel for the same purpose, which, when exhausted of air, he believed would carry passengers some way toward the moon. In 1709 (Queen Anne) the thought grew a little. A Portuguese friar projected a huge hollow paper or silk bird, that was to be used by a combination of sails and bellows. The Portuguese King pensioned this ingenious friar handsomely, and gave him a professorship and several hats full of *reis*, the result of which was that, in 1736, he is said (by means of witchcraft) to have raised a wicker basket covered with paper two hundred feet in the air. In 1766, Dr. BLACK made several experiments with bags and bladders filled with inflammable air; and in 1782, the Brothers MONTGOLFIER, paper makers at Annonay, in the south of France, after several experiments with bags of smoke in hot air, filled a silk bag with rarefied air, and publicly, at Avignon, exhibited its powers of ascension. The secret was found at last. A large balloon rose six hundred, a third one a thousand, and a fourth six thousand feet. Directly it was proved that a balloon could lift five hundred pounds weight, the idea of its being steered by men suggested itself to the clever paper-makers. They exhibited a large elliptical balloon before the members of the Academy of Science, in a garden in the Faubourg St. Germain, and a larger one still before the King and royal family at Versailles. The first æronauts were in that balloon, and they consisted of a sheep, a fowl, and a duck.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

Praise the Young.—If a young man deserves praise, be sure you give it him, else you not only run a chance of driving him from the right road by want of encouragement, but you deprive yourself of the happiest privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. For it is only the young men who can receive much reward from men's praise; the old, when they are great, get too far beyond and above you to care what you think of them. You may urge them with sympathy, and surround them with acclamation, but they will doubt your pleasure and despise your praise. You might have cheered them in their race through the aspodel meadows of their youth; you might have brought the proud bright scarlet to their faces if you had but cried once "Well done!" as they dashed up to the first goal of their early ambition. But now their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in Heaven. They can be kind to you; you can never more be kind to them.—*Ruskin.*

Market Scenes at Senafe, Abyssinia.—Further on was the cloth mart. Here were women and men walking with the black blankets which almost all women here wear, in addition to the ornamented skins, which form the only garments of the Senafé women. These blankets, which are very large, are worn wrapped round the body, and secured on one shoulder by a large iron pin. These blankets are coarse and thin, and have but little warmth. Officers have, however, bought large numbers for their servants, who feel the cold at night much. When we are stationary for a few days they construct some sort of tents with greasy bags and clothes, but upon the march they have, of course, to sleep in the open air. Near to the vendors of blankets for the women are the sellers of the white cotton cloth for the men. These are always men; I have seen no women engaged in selling cloth. I have no doubt they carry it to the market, but the men take the sale into their own hands. This is, perhaps, the busiest part of the fair. But beyond this we come to the largest and by far the most amusing portion of all. This is the miscellaneous market. Vegetables and herbs occupy by far the largest share of this. There are women and girls with herbs of every sort and kind, of very few indeed of which I had any previous knowledge. Here, too, are women with tobacco, very coarse and broken up roughly, instead of being cut. The tobacco, of course, is carried in the skins, which appear to be the receptacles for everything in this country. There are men with salt, in shape and appearance exceedingly like a mower's whetstone. These serve as money, and are laid out upon the ground at so many for a dollar, but if he sees an European approaching he will abstract more than half, and demand a dollar for less than half of the number which should be given for that amount. There are men selling the blue string, which all Christians here wear round their neck in token of their faith. There are men selling the great iron pins, with a rough attempt at ornament upon their heads, which all women use to fasten their blankets upon their shoulders. Here are women with strings of beads and pumpkins, and watercresses, and dried herbs, and chilies, and honey, and garlic, and potatoes, and young onions for sale. A miscellaneous catalogue, and sold quite as miscellaneously, for the goods are sold by barter more than for money, and each vender will bring in half a dozen small baskets, which she places before her to contain the various articles which she may receive in exchange. Thus for her beads she may get some gram, a few bulbs of garlic, and a bar or two of salt. Some of them, again, she will barter for a pumpkin, a chicken, and some dried herbs, and so the commerce is carried on. Imagine a large number of these dark-faced, scantily-dressed people, very grave over their purchases, but very merry as is their wont in their conversation with each other, the men generally walking about, the women squatting behind their wares, always in groups, and laughing, chattering, and looking after their children—strange little potbellied black figures, with half of their heads shaved, and their sole garment a very small piece of goat skin on their shoulder. Some of the dark are, as I have already said, really pretty, with beautiful brown eyes. They have no objection to be looked at and admired. They pretend, of course, to be very shy, and half hide their faces, and look the other way; but really are very amused and a good deal gratified when a European pauses to look at them. It is singular how similar is the constitution of the female mind in savage and civilized countries. An English beauty certainly does not betray any consciousness of being looked at and admired, excepting, of course, if she be a milkmaid; but she is no doubt equally conscious, and perhaps just as pleased, except that the sensation is more a matter of course, as is the dark-eyed and dark-skinned Abyssinian girl sitting in her scanty leathern garment and shell-ornamented wrapper in the market at Atteghrat.—*Correspondent of the London Herald.*

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*Chinese vessels generally carry two or three hands expressly engaged for the duty of catching stinkpots, at which they are very expert. No one else could catch the thin clay jars without breaking them. The missiles are harmless if not broken, as the combustible contents do not then come into contact with the pieces of burning charcoal, or fuse stuck, fastened outside.

VORACIOUS

A LAY "OF LADIES' LOVE AND [illegible]."

Cornelius, the Great Cornerer,
 A solemn oath he swore,
That in his trowsers pockets he
 Would put one railroad more:
And when he swears, he means it—
 The stout old Commodore.

Words have a certain weightiness
 That strikes one of a heap,
When dropped by men whose [illegible]
 Has been upon the deep—
With so much saltness in their speech,
 Their oaths are sure to keep.

It serves him well, the Commodore.
 His battling with the breeze;
Knowing the ropes, he takes and swings
 The biggest Line with ease—
As one should do who all his life
 Has been upon the Seize.

Not following now the seas, instead
 You see him behind Bays;
'Tis said he always holds a pair
 And no one him gainsays—
Being on stocks, 'tis plain that he
 Must have his way and Ways.

Each, every inch a railroad man,
 In not a line awry,
His arms are railway branches,
 His feet are termini—
If you doubt me, there are his tracks
 To witness if I lie!

He was the Hudson River's bed:
 The Harlem's bed and Board,
The Central's, too—whose cattle-pen
 Is mightier than a sword:
His pockets were the tunnels
 Through which these railways roared.

Such share of shares were quite enough
 To serve a common mind,
But not the stout old Commodore's—
 He for an Eyrie pined,
As though he were the Eagle bird—
 By chance—or had the Blind.

But brooding o'er the Erie sat—
 In fact on the same lay—
A bird that, feathering his nest.
 Affirmed by yea and nay,
Before he'd budge he'd see them all,
 Much further than I'll say.

Said he unto the Commodore:
 "Your bark is on the sea,
But do not steer for Erie's isle,
 Since that's been struck by me.
Go, man of sin, and leave me here
 To my Theology!"

The dearest ties on earth to some
 Are plainly railroad ties;
So little wonder that he spoke
 In anger and surprise—
Tears would not flow; the Commodore,
 It seems, had dammed his eyes.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug—"
 Which is all wrong you know.
Unfriendly fires burn fast enough
 Without the help of tow.
Especially when Coke is on,
 And several lawyers blow.

Such "Eerie" sights, such "Erie" sounds
 Came from this Erie crew,
It seemed, indeed, a den of Lines
 Prepared for Daniel—Drew!
Not strange that he at last resolved
 To make his own ado.

Fleeing from jars—perhaps the jug—
 He looked to foreign lands,
And to his brethren said: "Arise,
 These Bonds put off our hands;
We will into New-Jersey, where
 My Seminary stands.

There, in that benefice of Bogs,
 Of stocks and Stubs, and fen,
Directors—if not rectors—we'll
 Be all Tyngs to all men.
They'll strain their canon some, I think,
 If they would reach us then!"

'Twas thus that Daniel's bark—and kite—
 Came on the Jersey shore;
He cannot cross, since in his face
 Is slammed the Commodore.
There he must bide his time and tide—
 Tied till the row is o'er.

The gage of war has been thrown down,
 A broad-gauge—broad and free—
And taken up—the Commodore.
 A gauger is, per sea:
Cries Drew: "He only wants to get
 The weather-gage of me!"

'Tis plain that if, in this tournay—
 A l'outrance is the tilt—
The Commodore should keep his seat
 And Daniel be the spilt,
The latter must make tracks, but roads
 Will all be Vander built.

While if upon the other hand
 The Commodore should fall,
He'll see that little backward time
 Asked for by Mr. Ball—
In other words, he'd lose his age.
 And Drew would have the call.

Just how the joust may terminate.
 Nobody knows nor cares;
No need to ask how fares the fight—
 They'll ask us for our fares,
And whiche'er side may win will plow
 The public with its shares.

So we will sing, Long live the Ring,
 And Daniel, long live he,
May his High school confer on him
 Exceeding high degree,
Doubling his D's until, indeed,
 He is D. D., D. D!

As for the stout old Commodore,
 May he still rule the wave,
Yet never waive the Golden Rule
 E'en the odd trick to save;
If called to play the railway King,
 May he ne'er play the knave.

This ends my lay, if either wins;
 But if they both should fail—
I mean that if, by any chance,
 This struggle o'er a rail
Should end like the Kilkenny cats',
 You'll see another tail.

—*C. H. Webb, in Harper's.*

A Flying Machine.—Few subjects have perhaps more engrossed the attention of experimental philosophers, or given rise to more ingenious contrivances, than the science of aeronautics. The idea of imitating the flight of birds not unnaturally suggested itself to speculative minds at a very early period, as may be gathered from the traditions or fables of the ancients; but we have no records of the idea assuming a practical form before the latter part of the seventeenth century. In the year 1670, the Jesuit, Francis Lana, published a work on the subject, in which he suggested the construction of a balloon by means of hollow metal balls, strong enough when exhausted to resist the pressure of the external air, but so thin as to be under such circumstances lighter than their bulk of air. This idea was never carried into practice; had it been so it would have been found that the requisite strength was incompatible with the necessary degree of thinness and lightness. Nothing further appears to have been done in the matter till about the year 1782, by which time Cavendish had announced his discovery of the comparative lightness of hydrogen gas, which suggested the idea that a light body filled with it would rise. Various experimenters now came forward with different schemes, and, as far as mere ascending and descending is concerned, with great success. The French and Italians took the lead, and produced many bold aeronauts, always ready to put the correctness of their theories to the test at the risk of their lives, which they not unfrequently sacrificed in their hazardous experiments. In recent years Mr. Chas. Green established for himself a world-wide renown by his numerous and successful ascents, and made several valuable improvements in the construction of balloons. It was not, however, until Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell commenced their interesting observations on atmospheric phenomena at a distance from the earth's surface that balloons were used for any other purpose than popular amusement; but these gentlemen have by means of them done much for meteorological science. Many machines have from time to time been brought forward by their sanguine inventors for moving through the air in any desired direction, but without success, no machine having as yet been constructed which could overcome the force of gravitation without being made lighter than the air, and therefore for the purposes of flight (as is pointed out by the Duke of Argyll in *The Reign of Law*) on a principle contrary to nature. Mr. I. M. Kaufmann, of this city, has recently designed a machine which is intended to move through the air by flapping wings, which are to be driven in such a manner as to imitate the motions of a bird's wings. Mr. Kaufmann has already completed a model, of 1-horse power, and has experimented on it, although from imperfect workmanship these experiments were not as successful as could be wished. Mr. Kaufmann considers them to be so far satisfactory, the object being to prove the correctness of the inventor's theory, and to ascertain if the connections to the wings could be made strong enough to withstand the violent twistings and bendings to which they are exposed. The motion of the wings is produced by a steam cylinder, fitted with a piston—the piston-rod carrying a cross-head, which is coupled by links directly to the wing; beams, which are fitted to shafts running about three-fourths of the length of the machine. Mr. Kaufmann is now engaged in constructing a larger machine, which is to be 120-horse power, and weigh about 8,000 pounds. It is intended to draw three cars and a tender, containing ten hours' supply of fuel and three of water, through the air at a rate of fifty-six miles per hour. This machine is to be exhibited at the exhibition of the Aeronautical Society at the Crystal Palace in June next, where it will doubtless attract much attention; but, while admiring the inventor's boldness and ingenuity, we much fear he will be doomed to the disappointment which has been the lot of so many of his predecessors.—*North British Mail.*

Life in West Virginia.—As a general rule, the more land a man owns the poorer he is. If he owns 600 acres of land, he will try to cultivate 100, lose on that, while the other 500 earn not a cent in rent or produce, unless it happens to be convenient to the river, with plenty of timber on it. Nearly all the landowners inherited their property. Very few begin with nothing and get farms. When the young man gets married and resolves to begin for himself, he goes into the creek bottom, where the mountains are on all sides of him, (for the streams are as crooked as the famous stick that was so crooked it couldn't lie still,) and chops down the trees for his cabin. When the logs are ready he gets his neighbors to help him, and puts up his house, one story, one room, a door on each side, a hole for light, and a stone fire-place that will take in nearly one-eighth of a cord of wood at once. The shingles are split from a white oak log; the doors are made of thin boards split in the same way, fastened with wooden pegs, hung with wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch and leather string. The chimney is laid in the clay of the country for mortar, and no money is required in the building. The old folks usually furnish the bed and bedding, if the young woman has them not, and a bedstead is soon made of white oak and maple, with augur and ax. Two tin-cups for coffee, plates and knives and forks, and a kettle for baking corn-cake and frying the bacon, brought from their old homes, starts them satisfactorily in house-keeping. The table and chairs are rude enough, made, like the floor, from planks split from a straight poplar tree. They keep geese to furnish feathers for new beds as they are wanted; a couple of sheep soon increases to a generous flock, and the young woman knows how to card and spin, and a neighbor will loan the use of a hand-loom to weave her linsey-woolsey and all wool for clothing and bed-blankets. It costs nothing to keep the sheep. In the mountains and hollows they feed on wild pea vines, leaves, moss and shrubs, find shelter in the rock caves, and take care of themselves through the year, though many of their young are killed every year by foxes and wildcats.

In a few years the hastily constructed log cabin begins to lean over, or some of the logs get out of place. If our friend has been prosperous he puts up a new two-story log house, and indulges in the luxury of a glass window. But the house is sure to be ill-looking, and as inconvenient as it could be if the builder had tried to make it so. If he is very extravagant he has two rooms on the ground floor, and the kitchen for cooking in another house. If he has exceedingly high notions of progress, he will have a rail fence about the house so that the hogs cannot come in when they please; and his wife will not permit the hens to lay eggs on the beds, and not more than two half-starved dogs will be about under foot. I heard the presiding elder of this circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, telling one day that he found the people in the mountains very hospitable; that they treated him as well as their means, ways of living and knowledge would permit, but he could not excuse them for some of their delinquencies. He lately stopped for the night with a worthy church brother, but did not sleep well. He "thought some of the family breathed very badly, and it kept me awake. Toward morning I had made up my mind that some one of the family was lying under my bed to accommodate me with a bed to myself, and I called to brother E. to know if it was so, determined that the uncomfortably sleeping person under the bed should share with me, if it was one of the boys, as I supposed. Brother E. stirred up the fire to make light, then opened the door and began to shoo-ay! shoo-ay! till he drove a large hog from under my bed." Sometimes, not often, the traveler will see a front yard fenced with paling, and poor attempts to cultivate plants and flowers. They are exceptions to the general rule and provoke comment in these "rooral" districts. The men have no taste for anything of the kind; they will not even attend to the garden. "My old 'oman allus 'tends the garden truck." In these and many other respects linger the customs of the aborigines.

The women go barefooted in warm weather. It is the practice universally. The children from two to eight years old wear only a short shirt in Summer; that is the rule; the few exceptions are found in the villages and in some wealthy families. The women smoke, as do also some young girls; a cob bored out and a stick weed for stem make a pipe. A pitch pine stick or a rag and hog fat in a saucer or a hollow stone, serve for candle, petroleum and gas.

Of course there are no good school advantages. When eight families live within three miles of a meeting-house, a school will be kept a few weeks in two or three years. The girls and boys learn to plant and hoe corn, but are very dull in books, chiefly in consequence of employing poor teachers. The teacher must be a fighting man, use the hickory freely, and never spark the girls—not, as I understand it, that it is wrong to be tender with the young women, but it would produce jealousy and create a rumpus. A young lady of eighteen told me the other day that when she was a little girl she went to a "loud" school, and laughed at my ignorance when I told her I did not know what a "loud" school was. I thought I had heard of all kinds of slow coaches, but that there were schools where all the scholars were required to study their spelling books in a loud voice, was new to me. On further inquiry I found that it was the common practice here a few years ago. Some of those who have the means send their boys away to school, and those who have such advantages are pretty fair scholars. A great many shrewd, money-making men cannot read or write. The member of the Legislature from an adjoining county, in 185-, could write his name, but no more. As a consequence of few schools and poor teachers, the mass of this population make cross marks for signatures. It is not exclusively among the poorest, for half the signatures to deeds on record are of this kind.—*Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.*

Newspaper Progress.—When Cowper, from the snug Olney parlor, so heartily proclaimed the pleasure of contemplating the world at a distance, and peeping at it through the loop-holes of retreat, he had that world's epitome of of news spread before him. It was in his day a modest "folio of four pages," which had just been brought to him by the "herald of a noisy world," the postman, who is even now to be seen in country districts, in form and appearance not much altered from the "light-hearted wretch" who twanged his horn within hearing of the poet of "The Task." But how changed is that newspaper which he carries and delivers! No longer is it a "happy work, which not even critics criticise;" for its contents are conned over and discussed with the most searching criticism, and now and then provide fruitful subjects for legal trials. But while it has grown far beyond the modest dimensions that it bore when Cowper welcomed it to his snug retreat. It has correspondingly increased and improved in all other particulars; becoming a leviathan in power as well as shape; gathering its information from a wider source; producing it in a far more intelligent manner, and disseminating it at a cheaper rate and with wondrous mechanism. At this time there were barely in all England so many as sixty newspapers. But now there are more than two hundred metropolitan and upward of a thousand provincial newspapers published each week. They penetrate into every district throughout the length and breadth of the land; they largely influence the public mind, and thereby shape the course of public events, and they unquestionably exercise an important bearing on national education. The newspaper is the only modern production of literature that is read by thousands of Englishmen, especially in rural districts. And to meet their demands, if not to satisfy their wants, and to instruct them as to their neighbors' doings, there are few villages at the present day whose noteworthy doings are not chronicled in the columns of a local newspaper.—*Leisure Hour.*

An After Dinner Consultation.—The late Mr. —— was a barrister of great knowledge in his profession and a classical scholar, but unfortunately allowed disappointments to prey on his mind, for which he sought solace in drink. At the assizes for Chelmsford two rural attorneys, by agreement, appointed a joint consultation with him for the defence of two tradesmen charged with having dealt in stolen goods. One of the attorneys had had a previous consultation; and the circumstances of both cases being the same, this attorney introduced his friend, and told Mr. —— that he had suggested to him the joint consultation, that their defences might not clash. "O, yes," said Mr. —— (who had a glass of brandy and water before him, evidently not his first,) "I recollect; but you did not tell me whether I was for the prosecution or for the prisoner." "For the defence," said the attorney, much surprised. "You said I was for the Crown," retorted Mr. ——. "Have you read your brief, Sir?" was the reply. "Confound your brief, Sir!" said Mr. ——, looking at it up side down; "am I for the Crown or the prisoner? tell me that!" and suddenly turning to the second attorney, said, "What is your client?" "A musical instrument maker, and he exchanged a banjo for some of the goods said to be stolen." "O," said Mr. ——, "you have told me quite enough; I don't want to hear any more about it. He is guilty; that d—d banjo will convict him. A banjo" (sipping his brandy and water, and his voice apparently failing him) "is always fatal." It is but fair to Mr. —— to say that at the trial he defended both prisoners with his usual ability, and procured their acquittal.—*Jay's Legal Reminiscences.*

Mr. Disraeli Photographed by Himself.—Find a man who, totally destitute of genius, possesses nevertheless considerable talents; who has official aptitude, a volubility of routine rhetoric, great perseverance, a love of affairs; who, embarrassed neither by the principles of the philosopher, nor by the prejudices of the bigot, can assume, with a cautious facility, the prevalent tone, and disembarrass himself of it with a dexterous ambiguity the moment it ceases to be predominant, recommending himself to the innovator by the appropriation of change "in the abstract," and to the conservative by his prudential and practical respect for that which is established; such a man, though he be one of an essentially small mind, though his intellectual qualities be less than moderate, with feeble powers of thought, no imagination, contracted sympathies, and a most loose public morality, such a man is the individual whom kings and parliaments would select to govern the State or rule the Church. Change, "in the abstract," is what is wanted by a people who are at the same time inquiring and wealthy. Instead of statesmen, they desire shufflers; and compromise in conduct and ambiguity in speech are—though nobody will confess it—the public qualities now most in vogue.—*Extract from Disraeli's Tancred, published in 1847.*

An Amusing Blunder.—*Dr. Brady,* the novel just written by Russell, of the London *Times,* is generally conceded to be a failure. It will be remembered for a curious blunder. The heir has a very beautiful and mysterious mother who goes through wonderful adventures in India, becomes the Ranee of Auripore, and is killed almost in the hero's arms during the Indian mutiny. Now, if one cannot master the story of this lady's career he cannot understand the plot of *Dr. Brady.* We are not even certain whether the lovely lady was very wicked and deserved her fate, or was very good and much misunderstood. But there is one little revelation she makes to the hero when she sees him for the last time, which is told in a delightfully Hibernian style. There is a girl in the book called Mabel Fraser, who turns out to be the daughter of the hero's mother. And it is thus the latter personage discloses the fact. She is talking to her son Terence Brady:

"I executed a plan which I have since repented. I had the children changed while the woman who called herself Mrs. Fraser was on her dying bed. *Mabel Fraser and you are sisters!*"

And Terence calmly responded—"I know it, Madam."

English Women Forgeries.—Ladies are sometimes very cool hands with regard to their treatment of matters of form. Forgery they think nothing of, if they can save the trouble of forwarding, say an absent sister's papers to her, by signing her name themselves and returning them. A clerk in a pension office has told me that signatures to annual declarations, which ladies on their list have to send in, that they are alive and single, must often be forged; for half a dozen will come in from one family, with different names, indeed, appended to them, but all precisely in the same handwriting. As to indorsing a check made payable to some else's order, or rectifying the omission of a careless friend, who gave them an unsigned Post-office order to cash, hundreds of innocent young ladies would think nothing whatever of it. They know that it is all right, and that there is no intention to defraud, and cannot understand why such a fuss should be made about a mere technicality. It is a wonder they do not oftener get into serious scrapes.—*Once a Week.*

Temple Bar, London.—The venerable old City barrier, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is said to be in an unsafe condition. Of the ten gates with which London was once furnished, viz.: Newgate, Aldgate, Moorgate, Bishopgate, Cripplegate, Bridgegate, Whitehallgate, Lud- and Aldersgate, Temple Bar is the sole survivor. The eight gates belonging to the City were demolished in 1760 and 1761 by order of the Corporation. One of the reasons assigned for their removal was curious enough. It was affirmed at the time that, in consequence of alterations in the art of war, the gates could afford no further security to the inhabitants. It was also stated that such heavy structures standing across the streets obstructed the free current of the air. The Committee of the City Lands, therefore, sold the materials to builders, under limitation of taking the gates down within a specified time. Before Temple Bar was erected the west end of Fleet-street was separated from the Strand by posts, rails and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. These gave place to a house of timber, which was erected across the street, with a narrow gateway, and an entrance through the side of it; but six years after the Fire of London, in 1672, the present building, with its flattened eliptical arch and two posterns, was completed. It is built of Portland stone, with rustic work below, and of Corinthian order. On the east side are the well-known statues by John Bushnell of James I. and his Queen, often described as Queen Elizabeth. The King's arms are inscribed over the keystone. On the west side are the statue of Charles I. and Charles II. in Roman attire. Various are the scenes which the old gate has witnessed. At one time the heads of such as were executed for high treason were fixed on it; at another time it was hung with funeral decorations in honor of the illustrious dead, or made to take part in the pageantry of a civic procession. It has been decorated to welcome the nuptial processions of royalty, and in its 196th year was gaily adorned, possibly for the last time, in honor of the Belgian Volunteers. It will be remembered that on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to the City in 1851, the ceremony of closing the gates until admission was formally demanded was dispensed with.—*London Times.*

Old King Louis and His Tailor.—A story is told of the late ex-King of Bavaria, that ought to make tailors beware. His Majesty, one morning, found himself in Munich, with a paletot on his arm, in the neighborhood of the Central Pawn Office. Women generally prowl about here, who, anticipating the diffidence of strangers when desirous of visiting their "uncle," undertake the delicate task. A woman came up to the King, took the paletot as a matter of course, and told him not to stir until she returned, which she soon did, placing in the hands of his Majesty ten florins and the ticket, less her own commission of half a florin. While occupied in settling accounts, an officer commanding a company of soldiers passed by, who presented arms to the King. The woman, electrified, mumbled out some excuses, which the old King laughed at. On returning to his palace, he sent for his tailor to explain how it came that, while he only received ten florins on his coat, the tailor, who sent it home the evening before, charged him eighty florins.

GEORGIA

Judge Irwin the Anti-Radical Candidate for Governor—Prospects of the Canvass—Candidates for Congress—Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, March 30, 1868.

The refusal of Judge Reese to accept the nomination, and the determination of the Macon Committee not to nominate anybody else in his place, leaves Judge David Irwin in possession of the field as the Conservative candidate, for whom all voters are to cast their ballots who are unwilling to see Mr. Bullock become Governor of Georgia.

Whatever other difficulties may be in the way of Mr. Irwin, and whatever other objections may be made to him, he has none of the dead weight of party or political faction to carry. He is neither a reconstructionist after the manner of the Atlanta Convention, nor an anti-reconstructionist of the school of Mr. Ben. Hill. He is not a Radical, and he is not a Anti-Reconstruction Democrat. He is simply an "independent Conservative candidate for Governor," in whose integrity and fidelity all who know him have perfect confidence, and of whose elegibility there can be no doubt, as he can conscientiously take the test oath. The Macon Committee "advise and urge the Democrats and Conservatives to cast their votes as a unit" for him, but he is in no sense the nominee of the Democratic Party, nor can he be said in any way to represent the views or principles of that party, except in so far as he and the Democrats agree that Mr. Bullock should not be elected. The friends who induced him to become an independent candidate are, to a man, reconstructionists who accepted the Sherman bill and wanted a Constitution to be framed for Georgia complying strictly with the requirements of that bill, and not going one inch further. The most prominent of these were members of the Atlanta Convention, and occupied throughout a middle ground between the Radicals and the "Hancock Democrats." Mr. H. G. Cole, of Marietta, where Judge Irwin resides, and Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Atlanta, are generally understood to be the leading supporters of Mr. Irwin, and it was at their instance he consented to take the field.

He will receive a large vote, and if there were more time, would prove a formidable antagonist to Bullock. All the Old Line Whigs who are not seduced from their allegiance by the *ignis fatuus* of relief will vote for him; all the Democrats will support him "in preference to Bullock;" all the Conservative Republicans who favor reconstruction as a means to secure peace will inscribe his name upon their ballots, and all the Radicals who think that relief is a "swindle and a fraud," will vote for him in preference to the ostensible author of that debt-paying scheme. But there are many Old Line Whigs, Democrats who never "bolted a nomination," and Conservative Republicans who wished for reconstruction, but with as little of the negro in it as possible, and thousands of Radicals who regard relief as the "sublimest invention of the age," who, however they may differ on every other subject, will unite with cordiality in support of the man who will see to it that relief shall be "a joy forever." Both candidates will rally a motley crowd of supporters, but then Bullock will bring up his colored reserves, a compact column, and it looks to me as if there is little room to doubt that he will receive the greatest number of votes. The opposition to Mr. Bullock among the white population is very general, and for the most part very bitter; but it is not concentrated, nor is it hopeful. It lacks personified expression in a candidate who is capable of creating something like popular enthusiasm; it lacks some more active principle than that which is conveyed in the speech which may be heard a hundred times every day—"Oh! yes, as between Bullock and Irwin, I will go for Irwin, of course, but I have no use for either." There are not a few who still adhere to the policy of non-action, and will have nothing whatever to do with the election. These are in reality so many votes for the Radicals; but if the worst comes, they console themselves with the reflection that no one can shake his gory locks at them, or say that they did it.

The canvass for the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly is becoming lively and exciting. There are all sorts of candidates for every seat, running at the top of their speed, and all confident of success. Although Ex-Gov. Brown stakes his "reputation as a lawyer and statesman" that under the Atlanta Constitution no negro is eligible to office, in almost every county where the black population is even nearly equal to the white, a colored gentleman is announced as a candidate for the Legislature, and that, too, by the advice and at the instance of the Bullock, Blodgett, Bryant Committee. The House of Representatives of Georgia consists of 175 members; of these it is safe to predict that 75 at least will be negroes. As yet no negro has offered himself as a candidate for Congress, and it is said that this does not arise so much from bashfulness as from the authoritative announcement that "our friends at Washington think it best that no niggers come to Congress this time." The public speakers of the Radical side who are addressing the people of Northern Georgia are eloquently impressive in their assurance that "our'n aint no nigger Constitution," while the orators of Middle and Southern Georgia assure their fellow-citizens that the man and a brother era has actually commenced, and that any colored man can be Governor or President "if he has a mind to." It is evident that there is an irrepressible conflict between the two statements, and that whichever is right somebody will be egregiously duped. The weight of opinion seems to lean in favor of the perfect political equality of the negro, and against the position on which Mr. Brown pledges his reputation as a lawyer and a statesman. There is some excitement and there is considerable debate as to the effect of that provision of the proposed Constitution which says that "the social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation." Mr. B. H. Hill maintains that it prohibits the passage of any law forbidding the intermarriage of the races, or of any law to punish vagrancy; while Mr. Fitch, the United States District-Attorney, declares that it prevents any future legislation which will recognize the privileges that the new Constitution pretends to confer on the negro. The existing laws of Georgia come very far short of establishing the political equality of the whites and blacks; and if Mr. Fitch's version be correct, the Constitution prohibits any future legislation which will alter the existing "social status of the citizen. I confess that I do not read the provision as these distinguished gentlemen construe it, but I may be wrong, and there may be "a heap in it," as many suppose. If the negroes could be led to believe that Bullock and his friends had played them such a trick as Mr. Fitch's interpretation exposes, Bullock's reserves would certainly be greatly thinned by desertion. I see, however, no wavering as yet. I see no sign of any split or difference of opinion among the colored voters. They are persuaded that the Radicals are "them as sot them free," and who in the future will sooner or later distribute the long-expected lands and mules, and they are also persuaded that the "Dimocrats is them as don't want to give them no rights no how, and would put them all back in bondage." Here and there individual darkies may be found who are less sweeping in their classification, and who rather incline toward the white men "they was born and raised with," but they are very few, and are regarded by their fellows with much suspicion and distrust.

The delegation to Congress will be almost entirely Radical. Messrs. Clift, Whitely, Edwards, Gove, Prince, Wimply, (probably but perhaps Christy,) and Atkins, will be Georgia's Representatives, with Joseph E. Brown and Foster Blodgett or Henry S. Farrow for Senators. If Mr. Christy be elected in the Sixth District, as there is some chance, from his influence in that portion of Northern Georgia, he will be the sole Conservative. There is very little interest felt in the Congressional election. From the test oath being an essential qualification to admission to a seat, the field from which to elect candidates is so narrowed that nobody seems to care which of those who can run will be successful. Of those whom I have named as aspirants for seats in the House of Representatives, five were members of the Atlanta Convention; two came to Georgia from New-England within the last few months; one came from Massachusetts and settled near Macon some years ago, and served with fiery zeal in the home guards against Stoneman's raid, and three served in different capacities in the Confederate Army with the expressed determination to "die in the last ditch" before they would ever consent to reunion, &c. There is not one of the seven who is at all likely to pick up and wear the falling mantle of Thaddeus Stevens. They will count as seven yeas or nays in a division, but that is all. Their capacity for forensic distinction is by no means commensurate with their thirst for it. If the Radicals succeed in the election of members of the State Legislature, Brown will certainly be one of the Senators. He is now stumping Northern Georgia, and especially that portion of it known as the Cherokee country, where he resided for many years prior to his election as Governor, and where he retains considerable influence among the masses. There is a rumor that Bullock thinks of withdrawing in favor of Brown, but I do not think that there is any real foundation for it. Unless Farrow becomes so restive as to make it necessary to appease him by promising him the other seat as Senator, Blodgett will be chosen. He is very keen, shrewd and untiringly persevering. He is a master of wire-pulling, unsurpassed at "fixing things," and had he graduated under the teaching of Fernando Wood, would have been a worthy disciple of that master of political management. Like the old lady's parrot he is not "much of a talker, but he does a heap of thinking."

I learn that Brown is not easy in his mind at Judge Irwin's being the opposition candidate. The Judge is a "Cherokee man" as well as Brown, is an old Democrat too, is a Union man, a Reconstructionist of undoubted sincerity and decidedly popular where he is known. Brown expected that a more vulnerable adversary would take the field. He cannot denounce Irwin as a Know-nothing Whig—a very odious animal in Cherokee. He cannot charge him with secession, nor can he attach to him the least taint of Ben. Hill anti-reconstruction. The Irwin men who have mounted the stump in Cherokee are formidable foes. Mr. Cole, Mr. G. N. Lester and Dr. Miller are all Cherokees all for Irwin—and all in full war-paint and feathers, with tomahawk in hand ready to scalp the Ex-Governor whenever they meet him. But notwithstanding all this the odds are largely in favor of Bullock's election. The negro phalanx and relief will elect him, unless the enthusiasm for Irwin becomes much greater than it is at present.

In my next I will endeavor to inform the readers of the Times as to the prospect of the planting interest for 1868, the labor question and the material condition of the people. Corn-planting is generally complete, and now all hands are preparing for cotton. Quondam.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Affairs at Beaufort—The Military Burial Ground—Failure of Cotton—The Negroes, Schools, &c.

Beaufort, S. C., Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

Perhaps it will be remembered by those who had friends in the service, during the rebellion, in the Department of the South, that Beaufort was a sort of hospital centre for the entire Southern seacoast, it being central, easy of access, and comparatively healthful. Soon after the close of the war, the remains of soldiers were gathered from former camps and picket stations on these islands, the borders of the cemetery were enlarged, the lines of graves were increased in number, and the whole inclosed by a strong picket fence, neatly and tastefully built.

But of late another change has taken place. The grounds have been again enlarged, the bodies of those who fell in the late contest have been gathered from the whole Department, the straight lines of tombs have been broken up, and the grounds are now being tastefully laid out and planted with trees of different descriptions, and the graves arranged in groups. Close at hand, another inclosure has been made, and the ground is now being cleared preparatory to being occupied as a porter's lodge. There can be no more touching testimonial of the nation's interest in our fallen heroes, and none to which the hearts of the people will more heartily respond.

The interest of Northern people in cotton planting seems to have thoroughly died out, and the instances are numerous, where persons who bought with the soldier's privilege,—one-quarter down, and the balance in three years,—have forfeited their partial payments and thrown up their places, to revert to the Government, and where one has gained by the great cotton-planting mania, nine have lost.

This has resulted from ignorance of the necessities incident to successful cotton-planting, and from that haste to get rich which did not allow of the proper expenditure for manure.

The colored people are, many of them, in the ditch yet, a few of them barely getting a living, and now and then one prospering. The land papers of many are already holden for debt, and more will soon be in the same trouble. The Government is offering food to them under very limited, but very wise restrictions, which does away with the pauperizing influence of rationing as much as is possible. Of course it will be utterly impossible for the great majority of them to rise above the position of the most needy of day laborers. As it is at the North, the lands will be holden by a few, and the rest will do the work. They are far less than a majority who do now or ever did make provisions sufficient to carry them through the year. They have not the enterprise nor the judgment requisite. Such are gradually being demoralized as planters, are slowly learning their incapacity to farm land successfully, and will gradually fall into the ranks of the day laborer, and will then live much more comfortably than they do now. The only question is—and that is a grave one—will they not in the change become discouraged, and be confirmed in habits of thieving and idleness, for they certainly are learning more and more every year to encroach upon the rights of others. I cannot say that I am troubled by the people about me, but complaints are long and loud from other neighborhoods. And in Beaufort there is not the slightest safety unless everything is under lock and key.

Educational matters are not flourishing. The New-York Association, which formerly sustained the schools here, has withdrawn patronage and given the field over into the hands of the American Missionary Association. But that, unfortunately, has not the funds in its control sufficient to supply the wants of the island, and hence many positions are vacant. I do not know that any better system of conducting the schools can be devised, but as at present carried on it is at great waste of funds and labor, for the simple reason that schools are so often discontinued on a given plantation, for a year or more, and then renewed, so that whatever of discipline or development or growth may have been attained by pupils, is, to a great extent, dissipated during the cessation of schools. It is a great pity that school-houses are not built for several plantations combined, the schools to be kept by teachers who are willing to teach for years consecutively, making it their business, and who are willing to live among the people and become acclimated. There is so much changing of teachers, and of schools, and of superintendents of schools, that the labor expended does not result in one-half the good it might. There are a few teachers—to their honor be it said—whose hearts are in the work, and it is a very laborious and self-sacrificing work; but there are more, I fear, who are adventurers, who come down here because they cannot succeed North or for the novelty of the thing. The work is *the* work of the South, and a missionary spirit is needed in the teacher who would do the work well. H.

JAPAN.

A Visit to Hiogo—Winter Comforts—The Japanese Women—Bathing Houses an Institution—The Dancing Girls—Foreigners Ashore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hiogo, Japan, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868.

This town is thoroughly interesting, but there are some entertaining walks in the environs and enough game to tempt a sportsman, if he be an enthusiast. Mr. Melby, an artist, whom we met at the Cape, and came out as a guest of the Pacific Steamship Company, is passing a few days with us. We made an excursion to a mountain with a magnificent cascade on one side and an extensive panorama on the other. Mr. Melby made a sketch while I watched the long trains of oxen, laden with packs, and each attended by a driver, slowly climbing the mountain path. It was a rice caravan going from Osaki to the interior, and their pace was aided by the music of bells whose drowsy tinklings fell sweetly upon the distance. Near by us was a temple picturesquely situated, and the pilgrims who occasionally approached to leave their offerings seemed to linger as though impressed with the beauty of the scene. The temple contained a small idol, beside which was a box to contain the occasional pence which supported the priest who lived in a small house near by. I entered this and found an old woman striving to kindle a fire from a few embers. There was no floor, and the general wretchedness of the interior soon led me to depart, pitying its unfortunate occupants.

We had a slight snow-storm lately, during which I saw many of the natives running round barefoot, while the better classes wore only a light wooden sandal fastened by two narrow bands made of straw. The use of fire is chiefly confined to the chafing dish, on which charcoal is burned in an economical manner. The houses are of one story, and are divided by means of sliding panels into whatever apartments may be required. Instead of glass, paper is used for windows, giving a subdued light to the interior. Whenever we go ashore we are at once joined by an official wearing two swords, who watches us incessantly until we depart. These two-sworded fellows dress in a loose gown reaching to the feet, while in addition a loose sack falls to the knees. The head is uncovered, and the hair is fastened in a club or knot on the top of the head.

Most tourists have referred to the licentiousness of the Japanese, which is of the most abandoned character. The women seem utterly devoid of that modesty which we consider one of the chief beauties of the sex, and there is nothing in their religion to remove this blemish or to improve the social atmosphere. As agriculturists, they till the ground with considerable skill, but the range of their productions is limited to rice, tea, cotton, sweet potatoes and turnips, and perhaps a few other articles. Oranges of a small size but of delicious flavor are abundant, and can be bought for thirty cents a peck.

The Japanese women, as soon as married, stain their teeth black, which, when they smile, gives them a hideous expression. When making their toilet for any extraordinary occasion they paint their neck and face white and stain their lips a rich vermilion. At such times the hair is dressed in a fantastic style, which reminded me of the waterfall of last year's fashion.

Bathing-houses are among the institutions of this country, but their regulations are very peculiar, and exhibit either the cause or the effect of the immorality of the Japanese. During a short walk through Hiogo I passed three of these establishments, each with a man at the entrance to collect payment of the bathers. Looking in, we saw a platform about two feet above the floor, on which stood a number of adults of both sexes and also several children, washing themselves, and romping around in a state of entire nudity. People were passing in and out all the time, and several women with children in their arms were chatting with the bathers in the most unconcerned manner. These establishments are best patronized at 3 in the afternoon, and at this time one sees them in full blast. The water is warm and is supplied from above, after the fashion of a shower-bath. As we looked in our strange countenances attracted attention for a moment, and then the bathers resumed their ablutions with a pleasant air of *nonchalance.*

You have heard of the "Nautch girls," those young and often beautiful dancers, so frequently the accompaniment of an Oriental banquet. They abound at Singapore; but in Japan one meets something similar which is called the "Johnny Nuga." It is the Nautch dance transplanted to a colder clime and to a less beautiful people. Here it takes the shape of a game of forfeits, played by a dozen girls, accompanied by a monotonous but rapid and rather fascinating song. They beat time with their hands and keep up a whirling dance, during which they ply one another with questions and a wrong answer involves a forfeit, generally some article of wearing apparel. These dances are very fashionable and are always seen at large dinner parties, especially so since Europeans, when visiting the East, generally leave their morals at home.

Hiogo is a treaty port, and has been since 1863, but no one is allowed to remain ashore after sunset. A foreigner, if merely a civilian, would not be sure of his head a single night. Officers, however, find sufficient protection in their uniforms. The common people are not dangerous, but the Tokoning, or two-sworded gentry, will take off one's head without a moment's notice if they can get a chance. Our rule is avoid them; if they approach you, keep your eye upon them, and when they touch their swords shoot them. As I said, officers are not in danger, but sailors are occasionally found with their heads off. With respect to national affairs, the Japanese are much in the condition of the English in feudal times. The Daimios are constantly warring with each other, and the foreign question is occasioning great commotion.

For the past ten days the people have been celebrating a religious festival, and the streets are filled with bands of half-drunken men, women and children, fantastically dressed, who go dancing along, chanting a monotonous strain and waving banners and streamers in every direction. Yesterday I met a score of these creatures who hopped past thrusting their hands at me and bobbing their heads in perfect time to a rude song. They seemed to enjoy my very apparent sense of the ridiculous as suggested by their appearance.

Marketing is as follows: Beef 14 cents per pound; eggs 25 cents per dozen. We can get no vegetables except a few carrots and radishes, and it is a matter of surprise that with so large a population and such attainments in some of the arts the Japanese have so limited an appreciation of the comforts of life.

I have referred to the licentiousness of the Japanese. This is a difficult subject to speak upon, and it is enough to say that prostitution not only prevails but is considered rather respectable among a certain class. Parents sell their daughters for this purpose, and the latter, after entering their new calling, are often visited at their houses by families in good repute. Frequently they get married and indeed many seek their wives among them since they find here more personal attractions than are exhibited by other classes in society. MARTEL.

OUR ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS.

Great Buildings in Progress of Construction—Homes of Religion, Music and the Drama—The Catholic Cathedral of New-York and St. Ann's Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

The building season, which may be said to have just commenced, will be perhaps the most prolific New-York and Brooklyn have ever known—prolific in the completion of many fine edifices now under way, in the progress of others toward completion which ask for years of labor to fill out their gigantic forms, and in the initiatory steps toward the raising of new buildings. We do not propose to catalogue these, but will name some of the most prominent under the heads above given. Among the fine church edifices in this City to be completed this year is the Jewish Synagogue in Fifth-avenue, already described in the Times; others of minor architectural importance will also be opened to their congregations. One hundred thousand dollars, we learn, will be expended on the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue. Of the secular buildings, the most important perhaps which will begin to take shape this year will be the new theatre of Edwin Booth, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. This will be built in the *Renaissance* style, and when completed New-York will have one of the finest theatres in the world. Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, a plain substantial edifice, will be finished in a short time, and its hospitable door thrown open to its congregation of Sachems and sages, and the outside world of sinners.

Brooklyn, determined to retain the honored name—"The City of Churches"—in spite of our rising towers, turns over this Spring a page full of the promise of a busy year in church building. St. Ann's Church, on Clinton and Livingston streets, will be completed this Fall. Of this, the finest church edifice in Brooklyn, detailed description will be found below. St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford-avenue and Wilson-street, will be completed in a few weeks. Dr. Porter's Dutch Reformed Church, Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street, will be completed this Fall. Dr. Duryea's Presbyterian Church, in Classon-avenue, will be commenced immediately, ground having been secured and the necessary funds forthcoming. The Lee-avenue Baptist Church, J. Hyatt Smith, Pastor, will complete their building. Williamsburg, in addition to its share in church raising, will raise the Kings County Savings Bank, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, and a fine edifice to be used as a music hall and great lecture-room is talked of. This work will be carried out under the auspices of the Musical Association of the Eastern District.

A brief description of the two most imposing ecclesiastical structures above named—the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this City, and St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn—cannot fail to prove interesting to our readers:

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

This cathedral was commenced by Archbishop Hughes in the year 1858, the corner-stone being laid on the 15th of August of that year, in the presence of 100,000 persons, and with all the pomp and ceremonial of the Catholic Church. On the day following this imposing spectacle we published in the Times details of the design. The great work of laying the foundation was at once commenced, and progressed slowly but steadily for three years, at the end of which time they were only completed and had placed upon them the first or second tier of marble blocks, simply suggesting the noble outline of the edifice. Then came our civil war, and with it dearth of funds and cessation of the work. There was but little work done during the six years, from '61 to '67, but last year we learn $100,000 were expended, and this year a larger sum will find its work in the development of the huge proportions of the building.

The building is situated on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-streets, running back to Madison-avenue, and with its appurtenances will cover the whole block. The platform on which the building will rest is faced with cut granite. This platform or floor will be paved with blue flag and other stones, laid in ornamental forms. The extreme length outside is 332 feet, and the extreme breadth at the transepts 174 feet, the general breadth 132 feet. The front elevation will be of most imposing grandeur. It will have a central gable, flanked with two towers, each rising to the lofty height of 329 feet. In this centre gable will be the richly decorated door, a portion of which may now be seen. The arch of the door not yet formed will be beautifully moulded and fringed with a double row of foliated tracery. The gable above will be richly paneled, with a shield bearing the arms of the diocese in the central panel. A row of niches will extend across here containing statues, 7 feet 6 inches high, of the saints. Above these niches will be a large marigold or circular window 24 feet in diameter, with most elaborate tracery, and above this the gable rises to a pinnacle at an elevation of 156 feet from the pavement. The towers on either side of the front door will be 32 feet square at the base and 136 feet high, and divided into three stories, the first having doors corresponding with that of central gable, the second having a window with rich tracery on every side, and the third story with four windows on each side. Above the square tower there will be octagonal lanterns 54 feet high, with windows on every side, and above this the spires, which are richly paneled and 138 feet high, making the total height of tower and spire 329 feet to the top of the cross, as before stated. The towers and spires will be richly ornamented with buttresses, niches with angelic statues, and pinnacles at the top of the towers, so arranged as to disguise the change of form from the square to the octagon. The transept fronts will be divided into a nave with two aisles with doors and windows, with niche traceries corresponding to the front, the doors being 25 feet wide by 44 high, and the windows 27 feet wide by 57 high. The height of the transept gables is 175 feet to the tops of the crosses which surmount them. The side aisles of the nave will have six bays or intercolumnar divisions, divided by buttresses on the outside, terminated by pinnacles and finials, and supporting flying buttresses, which carry the thrust of the clear-story arches to the side aisle buttresses, which rise each to the height of 104 feet 6 inches.

This brief sketch of this fine Gothic exterior will suggest its character: The structure will be of a very beautiful white marble, from the quarries at Pleasantville, Westchester County, which have been leased for the Cathedral. The marble is very dense and highly crystalline, producing when cut a very beautiful effect from the reflection of the faces of the crystals, especially in the columns of the interior and finer parts of the work.

A few words now of the interior. The internal length of the building is 306 feet, the breadth 96 feet and of the chapel on either side 12 feet, making the total breadth 120 feet. The interior length of the transepts is 144 feet. The building is divided internally into a nave transept and chin. The nave and transepts have a central aisle with clear-story and two side aisles, with chapels in the nave with a width of 96 feet without the chapels, and with them of 120 feet. The choir and sanctuary have a central nave and four side aisles, with an extreme width of 116 feet. The height of the nave, or central division with the clear-story, will be a 108 feet, its breadth 48 feet. The height of side aisles will be 54 feet, and their breadth in the nave 24 feet, and in the chin where they are double, 34 feet. The nave will be divided from the aisles by 32 clustered columns of white marble, supporting the clearstory. The total number of columns and wall columns will be 56, and all of white marble. The choir will have five bays, and will be arranged with double aisles on either side of the nave or central aisle. In the aisle on the right of the nave will be the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and in the other aisles the sacristies. The high altar will stand on the cord line of the apsis or hexagonal end of the eastern front, and will be of white marble, with a magnificent veredos or altar screen of colored marble columns, with white marble niches and statues, making an appropriate finish to the whole building. The windows, of which there will be 103 in all, will be glazed with double lead sash with two thicknesses of glass, with an air space between them to prevent the down currents of air which are so disagreeable in ordinary church buildings. The windows will be glazed with stained glass of rich and varied patterns, as in the great continental cathedrals. The arches of the nave and aisles will be of brick, plastered and decorated in color.

The building when completed will be the largest, most expensive, and perhaps the most beautiful ecclesiastical building in America, worthy of the site, and a fit memorial of the piety and perseverance of those by whose energy and liberality it is being erected.

The work, so far as it has been done, is of the most stable and scientific character, no pains having been spared to render it perfect in all its parts. Every stone, whether on the face or backing, is cut with level beds and laid in cement mortar, and no pains have been spared in making it as durable as possible. The architect of the building is Mr. James Renwick, with whom Mr. William Rodrigue was associated at the commencement of the work as superintendent. The design is in the middle pointed or decorated style, which prevailed in Europe from the year 1250 to 1400, and is considered by architects as the purest and most perfect of the three varieties of Gothic architecture, being free from the heaviness of the early pointed and from the over-ornamental eccentricities of the flamboyant and perpendicular. The finest examples on the Continent are Amiens, Rheims and Cologne, and in England the nave of York, Lincoln and Westminster.

When we shall see the cross top the lofty spires of this Cathedral is doubtful, but we understand great efforts are to be made during the coming year to push the work toward completion. The least sanguine say that another ten years will be enough.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

This building, which, as before stated, is to be completed this Fall, in its design gives promise to be the finest ecclesiastical structure in Brooklyn, as that last described promises to take that position in New-York. The style will be the pointed Gothic, and the site corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, fronting on the former. The front, like that of the Cathedral, will be a gable, flanked by towers standing 30 feet apart and rising to the height of 150 feet. The pointed gable of the nave between the towers will be a hundred feet high to its apex, and surmounted by a magnificently carved cross. The centre door will be flanked with projecting buttresses, offsetting with deeply moulded bands, finishing in a gabled pinnacle pierced with quartre foil tracery, with a rich terminal of realistic foliage. Over the centre door will be a magnificent window, having columns supporting the mouldings of the arch, which are stopped on a band of light Ohio stone, enriched with sunk tracery. A label of Ohio stone will surmount the arch-stones which are alternate Ohio and Belleville stone. The windows over the two lateral doors will be divided by columns having highly moulded bases and caps, the jambs of the windows are splayed and moulded. A spherical window will be placed in the triangular part of the gable, also pierced with rich tracery.

On Livingston-street the building will extend 120 feet; the return gables of the side aisles being flanked with buttresses. This side will be pierced by five great bay windows, richly ornamented and set with rich glass work. Along the whole length of the sides of the church, at the height of the gables of the lateral ends, there will be a plain arcade of windows, for more sufficiently lighting the nave, and also for the purpose of ventilation. The great mass of the building will be of Belleville, more familiarly known as brown-stone; the mouldings and dressings will be of light (Ohio) stone. The interior will be furnished in magnificent style. There will be two galleries—one spanning three sides of the building, and one above this extending across the nave, and on this will be placed the organ and choir. The internal fittings will be of black walnut and of butternut, richly carved; the roof will be open timber work, the principals filled in with tracery. The chancel will be of remarkable beauty. Immediately over the altar there will be a great marigold or circular window, so formed and inlaid with colored glass, and so to suggest a perfect galaxy of gems. Underneath this window and behind the parapet of the chancel, which will be reached by steps from the nave, will rest the altar. Behind the altar will be the seats of the clergy; in the centre the bishop's throne, and on either side nine niches or seats for the interior clergy. Each of these seats will be surmounted by highly ornamented canopies, terminating in pinnacles and supported by carved columns, resting on the arms of chairs. Before each of these seats will be placed a rarely-wrought reading-stand to receive the books of the divines.

This fine building will accommodate 2,500 sitters, and will cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The trial of the President was resumed yesterday. Mr. L. L. Walbridge, of St. Louis, testified to the accuracy of a report which he made of the President's St. Louis speech, and the report was put in evidence. Jos. A. Dear reported the same speech, and testified to the correctness of his report. Robert S. Chew, Chief Clerk in the War Department, testified to the fact that after the Tenure of Office ibll became a law, certain changes were made in the form of commissions issued to civil officers, by order of the President. Some documentary evidence was submitted, after which a recess was taken. Mr. Butler then announced that the case for the prosecution was substantially closed, although the Managers reserved the right to introduce further testimony in the nature of cumulative evidence. Mr. Curtis, of counsel for the President, then moved for an adjournment till Thursday, in order to allow the defence time to prepare testimony. He announced that they would introduce but few witnesses, as their testimony would be mostly documentary. Objection was made to the motion, but after some discussion it was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 10, and the Court was adjourned until Thursday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock yesterday, and immediately went into Executive Session for the purpose of considering the application of the Impeachment Managers for certain Executive documents. When the doors were again opened the question of abolishing the ticket system for the impeachment trial was taken up. After some discussion the resolution was laid aside and the Senate organized for the trial of the President.

The House met, went into Committee of the Whole, and, without transacting any business, proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial. On reassembling at the close of the session of the Court Mr. Eldridge proposed that the House adjourn to Wednesday next. After some debate, during which it was stated that there was not a quorum of members in the city, the resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned accordingly.

EUROPE.

The British newspapers of yesterday were filled with comments upon the Anti-Government vote in Parliament. The *Times* warmly indorses Mr. Gladstone's supporters.

The boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews has resulted in the triumph of the Oxford men.

A flag of the North German Confederation, presented by the German citizens of New-Orleans to the North German Parliament, has been received by that body.

The resolutions insuring parliamentary freedom of speech in Prussia have been adopted.

GENERAL.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi is now open, and steamboats have already passed through Lake Pepin.

Mr. Ryerson, member of the New-Mexico Legislature, who killed Chief Justice Slough last Fall, has been acquitted after trial by a jury.

The car works of the Chicago City Railroad were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Two dwelling houses adjoining were considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Lake Erie is reported free from ice, and vessels from Detroit have arrived at Sandusky.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed yesterday in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and the Northwest generally.

The boot manufactory of Underwood Sons & Fisher, in Milford, Mass., was burned on Thursday morning last. The loss on stock was $25,000, which was insured for about $15,000, of which $8,000 was in the Home Insurance Company of New-York, and the remainder in the Home of New-Haven, in Springfield, and in Cambridgeport. The loss on the building is $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Between 250 and 300 hands were employed in the manufactory.

Miss Alice S. Floyd, who had lived in one family in Boston as a domestic for sixty years, died on Tuesday last.

There are now 3,331 colored children on the rolls of the public schools of the City of New-Orleans. This is a large increase over the number in attendance when the schools were turned over by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Vermont, will be held at Swanton, on Thursday, April 9, Bishop Ames presiding.

T. W. Park appears in the Vermont papers in a long letter, charging the Troy and Boston Railroad Company with deception in the matter of the late settlement of railroad troubles, in that he understood from their counsel and his own that a connection would be made at once with his road. He says he has been to the expense of $14,000 to repair his road in order to make the connection, and now he can get no answer to his queries when the connection will be made.

The orders have been issued for the abandonment of Forts C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney and Reno, in the Powder River country.

Mr. C. Wessels, a citizen of Mississippi, has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, at New-Orleans, before Judge E. H. Durell, praying for damages to the amount of $26,700. The complainant states that in 1865 a quantity of cotton owned by him was delivered to the agent of the company at Osyka, Miss., for transportation to New-Orleans; that the cotton was not shipped in its regular order by the agent, and that by its non-arrival in the market at the time it would have arrived if promptly shipped, the complainant suffered a loss of $6,700 in the sale thereof, the market having fallen in the meantime, and damage to the amount of $20,000 by the ruin thereby caused to his business. The case has not yet come up for trial.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to open the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal on the 23d inst., to the passage to tide-water of all boats now on the division, but to no others. Most of these boats were detained last Fall by the obstruction caused by a sunken boat.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, messages were received vetoing the resolutions to pave portions of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue with Nicolson pavement. A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Attorney to discontinue a suits for violation of corporation ordinances.

It is reported in Richmond that Gen. Welles, of Alexandria, will be appointed Governor of Virginia, in place of Gov. Peirpoint.

A negro has just died in Detroit, Mich., at the age of 115 years.

Thaddeus Stevens devotes four or five hours each day to the preparation of his speech in the impeachment trial, and says he means to deliver it out of his own mouth.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, declines to issue his writ for an election in the Second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Congress to admit John Young Brown to a seat in that body.

In the State Senate of Iowa, on Thursday, a resolution was offered to the effect that members of the Legislature should pay for their own portfolios, gold pens, pen-knives, rulers, &c., and that the members should not be paid for the days of a recess which was taken from the 14th to the 24th of February. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 44 to 1.

Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Buffalo last evening, from Erie, Penn., having walked 103 miles in 23 hours and 58 minutes. The feat was accomplished under the auspices of a sporting club in Buffalo, in consideration of $1,000.

Gen. Meade has declared Judge Irwin and Gen. Gordon (Confederate) ineligible for the office of Governor of Georgia, and the first-named gentleman has withdrawn from the contest.

Cora James has been convicted of barratry in St. Louis, and sentenced to six months in jail. A motion has been made for a new trial.

Hon. John Hickman has been compelled to leave Harrisburg, Penn., on account of the failure of his health, and the State House of Representatives has granted him leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Gen. Schofield yesterday issued an order appointing Gen. Henry H. Wells, of Alexandria, Governor of Virginia.

A Brooklyn physician, named Dr. Buna Newton, was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, charged with malpractice. The details of the case were of a disgusting character and the scene in court said to be highly indecorous. Decision in the case has been reserved.

An excited meeting of colored people was held on Friday evening at Weeksville, when charges of cruelty of a most serious character were made against the Managers of the Home for Colored Children, in that place.

Convention scrip is worth about twenty-five cents on the dollar in Florida.

Gov. Swann, on Friday, in accordance with the request of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, pardoned 82 convicts confined in that institution, in consideration of their uniform good conduct. Of the number all, or nearly all, had saved considerable money from overwork, one of them having $200.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Conference of Methodists yesterday, eight delegates were elected to the General Conference, and at the New-York East Conference, held in Brooklyn, one delegate was elected, the others to be elected to-morrow.

Two men entered the Second National Bank, in Galesburg, Ill., on Wednesday noon, while all but the teller were absent, and after attempting to get behind the counter drew their revolvers and fired at the teller without effect. The latter immediately gave the alarm, and the men attempted to flee. One of them, however, was arrested and proved to be Thomas H. Winstead, of Owensboro, Ky., late Captain in the Fourth Kentucky rebel regiment.

During the past three months property to the value of $2,810,658 has been destroyed by fire in Chicago. The amount of insurance on the same was $2,113,930.

The Erie Railway controversy was up again yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, on a motion to punish Mr. Jay Gould for contempt of Court. After considerable discussion, the proceedings were postponed to Wednesday next at 3 P. M. Meantime Mr. Gould is required to give bail in the sum of $50,000, with two sureties.

Rev. Elias Nason pronounced a eulogy on Gov. Andrew, at Boston, Thursday afternoon, under the auspices of the New-England Historical Society, of which Gov. Andrew was President at the time of his death.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has appointed the 15th day of April, the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Prof. William Smythe, Professor of Mathematics in Bowdoin College, died suddenly at his residence in Brunswick, Me., yesterday afternoon.

Impeachment as an Every Day Affair.

The Philadelphia *North American* likes the impeachment process so well that it regrets it has not been a frequent incident of our political history. It argues that the conduct of President Pierce in the Kansas difficulty was an excellent ground of impeachment, and so also was the conduct of President Buchanan in the same affair; but, it adds, "unfortunately *Congress was not then so composed* as to render impeachment practicable." It further alleges that "the conduct of John Tyler in making war with Mexico without consulting Congress, which alone has the constitutional power of peace and war, was another monstrous invasion of popular liberties, for which impeachment was the true punishment." It might have gone on and shown good reason why Fillmore should have been impeached, and Polk and Van Buren and Jackson and all the rest of them. If impeachment is to be the result of every Presidential offence, or of whatever may be considered an offence by the majority of Congress, then there will rarely be lack of cause for bringing it into play against any President.

"When therefore," says the *North American*, "we are asked by some squeamish independent writers whether Impeachment is to be adopted as a common remedy, we answer that until our Presidents shall learn to respect the Constitution they have been in the habit of talking so glibly of, and until it shall be put beyond their reach to arrogate to themselves power never granted by the Constitution or laws, and until they learn to be less of the autocrat and more of the democratic republican, we hope to see Impeachment go on with its mission."

We must beg leave to differ from our cotemporary as to the advisability of introducing impeachment as a part of the ordinary machinery of our politics. It is at best an element of disturbance, confusion and uncertainty, which should only be permitted in the last resort. The framers of the Constitution sought, by all possible means, to avoid the necessity for it. By limiting the power of the President in matters of administration, by giving Congress the authority of checking him at all points, by making him constantly dependant on the law-making power, by making his term of office exceedingly short, it was intended to obviate the necessity for such an extreme step as removal from the Presidency, during the time for which he was elected. To give an idea of what constituted fit cause for impeachment, the Constitution specified *treason* and *bribery*, and these were the only offences which it designated. In adding to these the phrase, "or other high crimes and misdemeanors," it was evidently meant to imply that they should be on the grade of those which were specified, viz.: treason and bribery. It excluded, by implication, all offences not gravely moral in their nature—all offences that were merely *political*, in the ordinary sense of the word. Jackson's removal of the deposits, for example, which was urged as cause for impeachment, might have been considered a political offence by a majority of Congress; but it was not a crime or a moral offence. Pierce's policy on the Kansas question might have been accounted a political blunder and wrong; but it was not an offence morally. Nor can such actions be brought into the category of "high crimes and misdemeanors" without a violation of the measure for these which the Constitution itself has indicated.

We should consider it a most unfortunate thing for our Government and country if impeachment became an every-day affair. We have already such turmoil and uncertainty and excitement in our politics as to cause many to entertain fears for the stability, and doubts of the advantages, of our institutions. But if with each successive Presidential term we had our impeachment uproar, things would quickly become intolerable.

The Deathblow of the Irish Church.

The vote in the House of Commons, on Friday, is unquestionably the deathblow of the Irish Church. Six hundred members voted on Lord Stanley's proposal to postpone any action on the subject until next session, and it was rejected by the large majority of sixty; three hundred and thirty members, or a clear majority of the House, thus declaring themselves in favor of immediately going into committee on the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The House then went into Committee without loss of time, and Mr. Gladstone's first resolution, affirming the principle of disestablishment, was carried by an almost identical majority. The result was received with the most exuberant demonstrations of joy by the Liberals, and the House then adjourned for the Easter holidays without taking further action.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this vote. It shows plainly what a bracing effect the prospect of household suffrage has had upon the House of Commons. The debate has been short, sharp and decisive. By a majority against which it would be absurd to appeal by a dissolution, the House has placed on record its solemn declaration that the first instalment of justice to Ireland shall be one not only of vast importance in itself, but of even greater importance as a pledge that in the future Ireland is no longer to be governed as a dependency held down by main force, but as a part of the empire, to be legislated for with the same equitable consideration extended to England and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone, who has, of course, been the moving agent in the matter, seems to have acted with an amount of vigor and discretion which at once must restore him to the high place he formerly occupied among English statesmen. He felt the necessity for immediate action, and although he started at first from the obnoxious basis of an abstract resolution, he subsequently elaborated well defined principles for future legislation and gave every guarantee, by personal pledges, confirmed by the ardent adhesion of the more advanced liberals who acted with him, that whether in or out of office, he would be prepared to act up to his declarations. It seems clear from the temper of the House, that his resolutions will be ultimately carried in their entirety, and one of them specially provides that no further appointments shall be made to fill the vacancies that may arise in the higher ecclesiastical posts in Ireland, until the final terms of disestablishment and disendowment are arranged. This is in itself the most absolute guarantee that could be given of the good faith of a leader of the opposition who may be called upon at any moment, perhaps immediately, to form a Ministry upon the basis he has thus distinctly outlined.

It is not easy to estimate the probable result of this decisive vote on the position of the Ministry. According to all established precedents of English Parliamentary Government, Mr. Disraeli might be expected at once to resign. An appeal to the country against so unequivocal a manifestation of feeling is utterly out of the question. When not only the entire opposition, consisting in itself of a clear majority, but such men among the Ministerial ranks as Mr. Beresford Hope, the representative of the clerical constituency of Cambridge University, pronounce against the Government policy, a dissolution would be a step so purely vexatious and irritating to the country that no statesmen of Mr. Disraeli's experience could dream of such a course. It is just possible that he may accept the decision of the House, throw over the more impracticable members of his Cabinet, and devote his unrivaled Parliamentary abilities to carrying out the policy so authoritatively dictated by the representatives of the nation. But it is doubtful whether he could do so without shattering the party of which he is the leader into fragments, and even should he attempt such a course, the opposition, once more united on a definite issue, would probably at once pass a vote of "want of confidence," the customary ultimatum in such cases, and eject him from office. Whatever further developments of the political situation may occur, the vote of Friday last is final as regards the Irish Church Establishment.

The Impeachment and the People.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of this country is the calmness with which the impending trial of Andrew Johnson is generally viewed. There is no unusual excitement. Gold falls rather than rises. No extraordinary violence is seen or apprehended. No threats are heard. The voice of passion in most quarters is hushed, and all patiently await the issue, be it what it may, and pursue their daily duties unruffled and serene.

Why is this? What is the cause of all this repose? It is not indifference, for everybody is deeply interested. The dignity of the nation is at stake, and all feel that a great event is at hand which is pregnant with serious consequences, for good or evil, in regard to which passion is folly. All patriotic people, of all parties, feel that republican institutions are on trial,—that we cannot afford to make a great political blunder, or institute dangerous precedents; nor are people prepared to accept either a Mexico or a revolutionary France. The eyes of the whole world are upon us, and posterity will sift the matter with impartial scrutiny.

We know all this—everybody knows it, and therefore we fall back on justice, and are willing that justice shall have its course. It is too serious and important a matter for passion. We feel that the gravity of the occasion, the dignity of the high court, the cause of liberty, the ability of the prosecuting party, the still greater ability of the counsel in defence, and the acknowledged integrity and legal wisdom of the presiding Judge, will secure a just trial. And we are therefore calm and ready to accept any decision which may be made, as best for the country, and in accordance with enlightened interests. Sympathy for the President is suppressed in the greater interest we feel in justice and truth.

We know, that if the President is tried, and acquitted, on the ground that he is not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, the only ground on which he can be justly tried, however obnoxious he may be to the dominant party, or however open he may be to censure for mistakes and follies, patriotic people will rejoice, because no one but an angry partisan wishes to see the Chief Magistrate degraded, if he has committed no crime known to the laws. And all naturally love to see justice done, and to feel that men are not so bad as they are represented. If the President is acquitted in a fair and honorable trial, when the great questions at issue are settled by a manly appeal to established constitutional principles, and not to legal quibbles unworthy of the country, the Senate, and the cause of free institutions, then the dignity of the country is preserved and freedom gains by the trial, for the whole nation will become enlightened on the principles by which power is exercised. It is believed that the trial will be just, for the Senate cannot afford to be other than just, and no party can afford to make a blunder or be vindictive.

We know, further, that if the President is convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, in a just and honorable trial, before such a court, with the eyes of the civilized world and all posterity upon it, then that every patriot, of all parties, will accept the judgment. Then no dangerous precedent will be established, for it is right to remove law-breakers, however high their rank. Then a good precedent will be established, that no man can trifle with the laws of this great country, and that, if guilty, he will be punished. Then justice is established and the country is safe. Neither the laws, nor our institutions, nor public opinion, here or in Congress, will receive a shock. The nation will move on in dignity to fulfill its destiny.

But if the President is removed merely for a mistake, or because he is in the way of party triumphs, or from partisan hatreds, having committed no crime or misdemeanor in the opinion of the nation, when it reads the testimony and arguments, *even then* the people will be calm, because they will fall back on justice, and know that wickedness and passion will be avenged. Then the perpetrators of injustice will lose all their *prestige*, and no other harm will come than a wound to a party which cannot rule but by passion.

We take it for granted that, whatever the verdict, there is patriotism and intelligence enough left to the nation to see the right ultimately vindicated. What is *any* party, to the eye of a patriot, compared with the dominion of truth, and the integrity of free institutions?

If there be not patriotism and wisdom and intelligence in the nation sufficient to see justice vindicated on lofty and honorable grounds, and if a wrong be done, on the Jesuit principle that the end justifies the means, then we must expect revolution—anarchy—military despotism—all political evils combined, and the progress of constitutional liberty delayed for generations to come.

But nobody anticipates such calamities, because there is faith still in justice, and enlightened patriotism, and even far-reaching views of policy. A political blunder in this case is worse than crime. It is suicide.

The Far West.

The growth of our Far-Western territories must be constant subject of marvel. It went on during the war without interruption, and has gone on since then as steadily as the movements of nature. It was mainly during the great conflict that Colorado grew from what is called a "howling wilderness" to a populous, wealthy, civilized State, where not only mining but manufacturing and mechanical industries and agriculture, are pursued with extraordinary energy and success. It seemed for a time that Colorado, like California, had its only resource in mining; but California, within a few years past, has become a great agricultural State that exports wheat and other cereals in large volume, and so, in the same manner, Colorado has turned its attention to the staple necessities of life, with a result calculated to astonish those who regard it as only the home of the rugged gold-digger.

We have received from Golden City a report of the Colorado Agricultural Society for last year, containing an account of the second annual exhibition hhld in Denver, and including an address on the subject by Gen. Bela M. Hughes. In looking over this pamphlet, we find lists of premiums in nearly every department of industry necessary to a civilized community. There are premiums for cattle of all kinds, for agricultural implements, for various sorts of manufactures, for the largest crops, for the best farm, for grains, seeds, and vegetables, and also for articles of art, for fancy goods, and for "native jewelry." That this sort of recognition will stimulate the people of the Territory to greater efforts for higher excellence, there is no doubt.

The address of Gen. Hughes is very glowing in its eloquence. In his descriptions of the resources of the Territory, the development of its capacities, and the industrial triumphs of its people, he soars to heights that are worthy of his theme. But he also gives a series of facts that furnish an ample basis for sustaining the glittering fabric which he has erected. After alluding to the fact that when first he set foot in Colorado, in 1861, there was nothing whatever cultivated in the Territory, he says:

"Our markets now exhibit the great fertility of our soil; vegetables of all kinds common to this latitude are produced in great profusion, and of a quality not surpassed in the United States. Last year our crops of wheat, oats, barley and corn far exceeded the wants of our people, and though the great bulk thereof has found a market at good prices, yet a considerable amount of the same is yet on hand. The crop of last year, as estimated by careful persons, was of wheat, 500,000 bushels; barley and oats, 530,000 bushels; corn, 600,000 bushels; showing an increase of three-fold over the preceding year. *Where is the American Desert?*"

But it is not only in the raising of grain and the production of great crops that Colorado has suddenly leaped into importance. For, says Gen. Hughes:

"In stock raising we can defy the world to surpass us. The Farmers' Club, of Herkimer County, New-York, lately decided that the cost of raising a calf to the age of two years was fifty dollars. The Wisconsin *Farmer* counts the cost of the same thing at fifteen dollars in that State. One of the most intelligent farmers, whose accuracy cannot be doubted, states that the cost of raising a calf here to three years old is only *seven* dollars! This estimate is made on a farm near this City, where the cows are milked and the calves kept up. In that part of the Territory where the cattle are permitted to roam out on the plains the year round, with the cost of herding only, the cost of raising a calf to three years old will be comparatively trifling, when the herd is proportioned to the labor employed to guard it."

We learn also from this address that great herds of sheep and cattle abound in the Territory of Colorado, and that the flocks increase in a ratio really wonderful.

He describes also the cities and towns of the Territory, their magic growth, their active business, and their splendid future; and after going over the entire ground, he closes by prophecying the arrival of a day when the "population of Colorado, counted by millions, deeply imbued with the love of free government, and resolved to maintain it, may *defy the world in arms!*" From considerations of self-defence, we can hardly join the orator in hoping for the advent of such a Colorado as this; but that the Territory may grow from its present condition to one of the grandest of the imperial family of American States, we do most cheerfully expect.

The Last Insurance Case.

The case of Degraw against the National Fire Insurance Company, which was recently decided in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of everybody who insures his property against loss or damage by fire. The facts revealed by the testimony in the trial of the suit, showed that Mr. Degraw, a resident of Jamaica, L. I., had surrounded himself with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and had insured his possessions for a reasonable sum of money in several insurance companies. On the night of the 3d of May, 1867, Mr. Degraw's house was burned while he was absent with his wife and child at his father's residence in Brooklyn, but while several of the other occupants of the house were on the premises.

Mr. Degraw, some time after the destruction of his property, in due form presented his claim at the National Fire Insurance office, for the amount of his policies. His demand was refused, and a charge was brought against him of having procured the conflagration for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. The evidence further proved that this grave complaint was false, and that Mr. Degraw had used all proper diligence in endeavoring to find out how his house was fired. Indeed, the insurance company failed to produce a single witness in support of its printed formal defences, and even its own witnesses proved that Mr. Degraw's valuation of his property was much less than he claimed for it by virtue of his policies.

Under these circumstances the jury promptly declared for the plaintiff, giving him the full amount for which he was insured, and an allowance of $284 70 as interest for the period during which his just dues were withheld.

In view of the frequent attempts which are made to defraud insurance companies, it is certainly their duty to submit every claim against them to the strictest scrutiny before they liquidate it—especially if there be the slightest reason to doubt the honesty of the policy-holder. But it is equally their duty to maintain perfect fidelity toward their patrons by promptly meeting all just demands, and especially never to make serious charges of the sort which they heaped upon the plaintiff in the present case, unless they are fully prepared to vindicate them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The people of Philadelphia have been just doing a good thing in getting up a "Home for Young Men," designed to accomodate those who may be without any regular home of their own. It was hitherto known as the "News-boy's Home," something like our New-York institution; but now its accommodations are to be enlarged, and poor young lads of all sorts received within its walls, to be relieved and cared for and assisted in every feasible way. There is more true and touching Christianity in such things than in the building of the grandest brown-stone cathedral, and such an example is well worthy to be imitated everywhere. This caring for the street-runners and street-workers is largely needed in cities, and could be a better preventive of misconduct and crime than the Police Courts of any community.

There is something startling, at first, in the telegram that "a railway from Athens to the Piræus is to be opened in August next," connecting the capital with the seashore "by a fifteen minutes' ride in the cars." A great writer has assured us that a railroad does not ill consort with nature, and some times adds to a landscape; and some works of genius by modern painters have put the theory into practice, on land and sea, with steamships and locomotives. But there is something bewildering, at first, in scientific news of any sort from "the Piræus," and a steam-engine screeching over that "sacred, haunted ground" where "no earth is lost in vulgar mould," seems incongruous, till we recall that there is a modern Greece.

Hepworth Dixon, in one of his late lectures in England, contended that a people's representative in Parliament, should express the sentiments of his constituents—not his own, and said the Americans carried out that idea better than the English. He means that such representatives should talk more for Buncombe, than for one's own ideas of the common weal. The same argument is used with respect to those organs of public opinion—the journals. It is argued that their use and value consists in being mirrors and echoes of cotemporary thought, and that the best newspapers are those which turn with the turns of national sentiment. People say this is the argument and pretension of the London *Times*. Certainly, the verdict which is thought to express the opinion of millions is considered of more value than the sentiment of an individual. It is a question for a debating society; and a great deal might be said on both sides.

A late writer in the London *Times* alludes to the sequestered Abyssinian Emperor, who does not appear at all in the controversy now raging all about him. His case is, in some respects, like that of the Japanese Makado, now brought out and set practically upon the Imperial throne by the *Daimios*, who, looking on the Ziogoon, Stotsbashi, as only "first among equals," as the old feudalists expressed it, united to put him down. The Government or polity of the Abyssinian has the same sort of dualism—that of the Ayto (part of the name *Makado*) and the Negus. If the latter can be beaten by Gen. Napier—as will probably be the case—the old "Do-nothing" Emperor or *Ayto*, named Johannes, will be brought out, in all likelihood, and placed on the throne, to govern under British protection. The Ayto and the Makado are alike held in great reverence by their respective peoples—being Pontiff-princes, like the Pope and the Tibetan Lama, and, in some respects, like the Czar and the Sultan, who are also the heads of their religions.

Henry Kingsley has written a good many extravagant and out-of-the-way matters in his time; but his latest notion is intolerable and not to be endured. The misguided novelist says that *Robinson Crusoe* is an allegory—the allegory of De Foe's own life. We hold it not honesty to have it thus set down. The *irreverend* man having enjoyed that true history himself, now tries to discredit it and spoil the enjoyment of all future boys and girls. A nefarious purpose, for which we can compare him to nobody else but Bishop Colenso. No, no; let Kingsley's own books be turned into allegories or anagrams—in which shape they would read nearly as well, very probably, as they do at present—but let him not meddle with old *Robinson Crusoe* or say a syllable against that excellent man Friday.

The King and people of Hawaii, though they have sent their Envoy to Washington to ask for a reciprocity treaty, do not seem to be friendly to the American interest in the islands. The late election for the Legislature of the Kingdom has ended in the defeat of what was called "the American ticket." While it was in progress the native party called on the people to beware of the Americans, who meant first to annex the islands and afterward exterminate the Hawaiians as they are exterminating the Indians at home. David Kalakana, spoken of as the probable successor of King Kamehameha, is the head of those who oppose and denounce our people. The hospitable treatment of Queen Emma in this country does not appear to make much impression upon them. They seem to be very much afraid of us and our gifts and courtesies.

The *Congregationalist* gives some communications from Northern folks in Florida who are greatly disconcerted by the show of feeling made by the Floridians—especially in church on Sundays. The pastors and others are in the habit while offering prayer of making supplication with peculiar emphasis and fervor for their enemies and all those who have done them injury, and hoping they may come to a better frame of mind and repent, the congregation all the time "pointing the moral" by looking unanimously and mournfully in the direction of the new-comers. No doubt it is very unpleasant for the latter to have the "coals of fire" put on their heads in such an exposed situation; but endurance is an excellent part of Christianity, and the Northerners should exercise it for a space. Time generally makes all things even, and people will grow tired of their mutual impeachments, direct or indirect. The Florida people having vented their feelings in that way will grow more amiable, particularly when they remember the money the Yankees are spending among them.

The Cardinalship of Lucien Bonaparte, late Chamberlain of the Pope and Apostolical Prothonotary, is exciting a great many historical reminiscences and surmises among the European journalists. This Cardinal is grandson of Napoleon's brother, Lucien, who was such a consistent Republican in his day, and then such a rummager of the buried potteries of Etruria, and such a long-winded and complacent epic poet of the Emperor Charlemagne. Fifteen years ago, this later Lucien, then twenty-five years old, was made a priest, and has ever since worn the calm taciturn face of a man with deep thoughts looking to some higher destiny. He may yet be Pope in the room of Pius IX., now 76;—"and after?" as the French say. He would doubtless remain Pope as long as an Emperor ruled in France, though it might be too much to suppose he could keep the temporalities against the will of the Italian people. Perhaps this Bonapartean Pope may yet reside in Paris. Popes formerly resided in France for seventy-years; and the great Napoleon invited Pius VII. to remove St. Peter's Chair to the banks of the Seine.

European journals are speculating on the journey of Prince Napoleon to Germany, and his cordial reception in Prussia, and some among them have guessed that the Prince must have been negotiating the future marriage of his little cousin Victor, son of Napoleon III. and Eugenie, with Victoria, daughter of the Crown Prince of Prussia and grand-child of the Queen of England. If such a marriage shall take place, it will be a curious moral of history to find the great-granddaughter of George III. united to a great-grandson of Carlo Buonaparte of Ajaccio. A nephew of the King of England may, in a few years, be sitting on the throne of France—a fact which would prolong that Western Alliance for a century. Certainly, the whirligig of time can bring in a great many strange revenges.

The Unitarian clergy of Essex County, Massachusetts, have decided that women may be admitted to the ministry. In this they have followed some of the other liberal churches. Women are, apparently, as capable of performing the services of the ministry as men, seeing that the chief duty is that of preaching, and that the female facility of speech is an undeniable thing. There is a certain rich and subtle affluence of language growing into vogue among the cultured preachers, something in the profuse and masterly style of Mr. Swinburne in his critique on the crazy Blake and the crotchetty Whitman; and in this graphic and voluble manner, the ladies are by nature fitted to rival men, and perhaps go beyond them, in a certain style of delicacy and fervor. We do not see why the office of the ministry in most churches may not find many graces and advantages in the pulpit eloquence of woman.

Rat tournaments in New-York are things that strike one with a sense of grotesque barbarity. We are imitating with a wonderful show of liveliness and success the cast-off absurdities and threadbare vices of the elder continent—the prize-fights, the masquerades, the horse-gambling, the carnival buffooneries, the pigeon shooting, and now the rat throttlings. Something perhaps may be said for most of these; but the last is a disgusting piece of diversion which Americans ought to be ashamed of. The dogs in the rat-pit doing their foul work with bloody jaws offer a brutal spectacle; but this is exceeded in brutality by the action of men who will take up a rat with one hand and use the other to break or tear out the animal's teeth with pincers to protect the hound. It is almost shameful to write of such things, and our philanthropists should interfere to prevent them. Our people are miserably off for want of rational amusements and recreations, it must be admitted, and the educated and intelligent are not doing what they ought to provide such things for the mass of our citizens.

Education in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The educational system of New-York is in many respects the just pride of our citizens. It is well organized, munificently supported and aims at nothing less than to give the facilities of good elementary tuition to every child in the community. It is certainly a great thing to have reached this point—the universal admission of the necessity of universal instruction, and a hearty readiness on the part of the people to tax themselves to meet its great expenses.

And yet but little observation is needed to convince almost any one that we have but just fairly entered upon the preliminary stage of the popular educational movement. Our school system thus far has proceeded rather from the consciousness of a want to be supplied, than from any clear notion of the true character of the thing wanted. So long as the struggle was to get something like a regular system recognized and established, the question of its quality was hardly raised, and anything passing under the name of education—anything learned out of books at stated times in the school-room, answered all purposes. But the first step being secured, we are now passing to the second stage in the progress of popular education, which involves an inquiry into its character, a criticism of its defects, and the adoption of measures for its improvement. The first question—shall we have universal education?—is settled affirmatively, never again to be reopened in this country; the second question—What are the imperfections of this system, and how are they to be remedied?—is now fairly upon us.

It can hardly admit of question, then, that the most general and profound deficiency of our prevailing culture, in all its grades, is the lack of a direct and systematic study of nature. It is too verbal, bookish and merely memorizing—too much a matter of lesson learning, of committing and reciting, methodically carried out, and, perhaps, with much patience and assiduity on the part of teachers, but falling utterly short of the highest ends of education, which, intellectually, is nothing less than to form the habit of thinking and judging about things. The difficulty is that the things themselves are all left out, and the student is limited to his mere book statements about them. When Pistalozzi began to turn his attention to the teaching of familiar things, it having occurred to him to make the parts of a window the subject of a lesson to the children, he had a large drawing made for the purpose, and it was a flash of genius, as well as an audacious breach of the old school routine, when it occurred to him to use the window itself, instead of the drawing. That the defect here referred to is real, and is beginning to be recognized as something which needs remedy, is shown by the general acceptance and steady advance of the system of object-teaching, which, however imperfect at present, is yet a movement in the right direction and furnishes the principle which must ultimately reorganize much of our present school methods.

This imperfection of the existing systems of instruction is one which pertains to the *present period* in the growth of educational methods, as witnessed in the leading civilized countries. The object system which originated in Germany, has passed into France, England and this country, and is the decisive symptom of a transition from the scholastic to the scientific stage of the progress of thought. There is no mistaking the present general tendency which demands that a larger space in our educational courses shall be allowed to scientific subjects. In England the question is being widely and warmly agitated, and the Foreign Secretary of the British Government has furnished another proof of his practical sagacity in his late declaration that this is *the great question* now before us. In this country the movement is equally marked, as we see in the earnest and general discussion of the subject, and in the widely expressed solicitude that our culture shall be reshaped into more perfect harmony with the present state of knowledge, as well as in the establishment of new institutions and the modification of old ones in which science shall be admitted to a higher degree of consideration.

Of our present destitution in this respect there can be but one opinion. The study of natural history, that is of the objects of nature, and more particularly of the forms, relations and characteristics of animals and plants is one of the grossly neglected aspects of our popular education. Interesting and attractive, even to fascination, valuable in a high degree as a means of disciplining the observing and reflective powers, fitted preeminently for the cultivation of the esthetic faculties, multiplying the value of life by enhancing the interest of all the familiar objects around us, and in many ways favorable to moral growth and spiritual aspirations, it nevertheless has no recognized and regular place in the common curriculum of education. This certainly cannot go on forever, and there are many indications that the case is ripe for amendment.

There is a prevailing impression that the city is not the suitable place for the study of natural history, and that it can be better pursued among the plants and animals of field and forest in the country. But if this be true, it only shows that the city has failed in its largest possibilities. It is precisely in large towns, where wealth abounds, where families have leisure, or *ought* to have, and education is highly organized, that we have the most favorable conditions for prosecuting these studies. In the City specimens can be collected, museums founded, botanical and zoological gardens established and aquariums constructed, while commercial facilities may lay the world under contribution to enrich them with all the finest and rarest specimens in every department. In this City we have laid out the great Central Park and spent millions upon it to make it a place of beauty. The floral kingdom is there largely represented, and the collection of animals has been commenced. What is now needed is that preparation be made for greatly extending this collection and for developing some plan by which so noble an institution shall be devoted to its highest ends and made tributary to the advance and perfection of the educational system of New-York—shall be made subservient not only to the passing pleasure of its visitors, but to the artistic and scientific cultivation of our citizens. Such a plan is entirely feasible, and ably carried out would produce results of extensive and permanent beneficence.

Some twenty-five years ago Prof. Agassiz left Europe and adopted this country as his home. He came as a representative of pure science, and has exerted a powerful influence in the double direction of enlarging the home duties of knowledge by original discovery, and of stimulating efforts in this direction by turning young men to the study of natural history. His influence for good has been great and will be lasting.

Another eminent European, who has given his life to science, has just come among us—Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the English Naturalist and Paleontologist. Mr. Hawkins, however, represents a somewhat different sphere of scientific thought, namely, that of its diffusion. He, too, has contributed his share toward widening the boundaries of knowledge; and so thorough and accurate is his acquaintance with the various departments of natural history, that his cooperation has been invaluable to such men as Huxley, Lyell, Owen, Murchisen, Marshall Hall and others in the preparation of their great works. When it was resolved by the Educational Department of Science and Art to execute the important and novel project of reconstructing, in their full proportions and life-like aspects, the gigantic pre-Adamite fossils, Mr. Hawkins was intrusted with the entire responsibility of the undertaking, and he accomplished that difficult task so successfully as to win the applause alike of learned savans and of multitudes who thronged the Crystal Palace grounds at Sydenham, and who were there first enabled to conceive of the ancient forms of life, not as myths of science, but as veritable realities.

Mr. Hawkins combines in a remarkable degree the solid scientific attainments which rest upon a direct and positive knowledge of things, and a facility of representing these objects by graphic delineations with marvellous fidelity to popular audiences. He represents preeminently the educational bearings of Natural History, and is, therefore, just the man we need at the present time. As Agassiz associated himself with Harvard University, and is promoting the interests of scientific research through the instrumentality of his great Museum, so the services of Prof. Hawkins should be secured in connection with the school system of New-York to organize the scientific appliances for its improvement.

V. L. Y.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Election.—The following named gentlemen were reelected Directors of the Mercantile Library Association on Friday evening: James H. Frothingham, George L. Nichols, Josiah B. Blossom, Frank E. Taylor and A. E. Orr.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.

The Reconstruction Committee, at its meeting this morning, decided that only one Constitution should be submitted to the people of Florida for ratification at the coming election, and will recommend to the House that the "Reed Constitution," as it is called, which was adopted by the majority of the Convention, be accepted as the legal organic act of the State. It provides for the universal suffrage, in compliance with the requirements of the Committee, and is cordially indorsed by Chief Justice CHASE, Senator WILSON, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS and Gen. MEADE. No doubt now exists but that the difference in the Radical Party of Florida will be healed, and it is expected that they will elect their ticket by 20,000 majority.

THE COLLECTOR FOR THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Senate in Executive Session this morning, previous to the organization of the Impeachment Court, took up the nomination of ALEXANDER SPAULDING to be Collector of the Eighth District, and confirmed it. The attendance of Senators at the time was decidedly slim, and SPAULDING's friends took advantage of the opportunity to push him through. Unfortunately for them, however, a number of Senators arrived before the adjournment of the Executive Session, who are opposed to allowing the District to go into the control of a Democrat, and accordingly they obtained a reconsideration of the case. It is now probable that he will be rejected if he is taken up again.

ISSUE OF TREASURY WARRANTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of March, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government amounted, in round numbers, to the following sums, viz: Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse, $3,715,000; interest on the Public Debt $6,462,000; War, $12,960,000; Navy, $2,365,000; Interior, Pensions and Indian, 5,608,000, total, $32,010,000. The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above. The expenses of the War Department have been quite heavy, caused by the payment of bounties, &c. The expenses of the Interior Department have also been larger than usual, caused by the semi-annual payment of pensions which were due on the 4th of March.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the internal revenue of the Government to-day were $658,781 88. For the week, $5,858,704 73, and for the fiscal year to date, $147,469,169 54.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will be published on Monday next. It will show an increase of several millions of dollars.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, the authoress; DAN. RICE, the clown and jester, and several Senators and members of Congress, together with members of the Press, had interviews with President JOHNSON to-day. Subsequently Hon. C. P. CLEVER, delegate from New-Mexico, called and introduced two Pueblo Indians, who are here on business with the Government, AMBROSIO PHEYTA and ALEJANDRO PADILLA by name. PHEYTA is seventy-eight years of age, and very wealthy. During the rebellion He loaned the Government officials in New Mexico $100,000 in gold and silver to pay our troops stationed there. PADILLA is the Governor of Isleta, where the tribe resides. This tribe is civilized, and very friendly to the Government. They have a Government of their own, and many of them are Christians. They had quite a lengthy interview with the President, who presented each of them with a copy of his photograph, and escorted them through the parlors and east room of the Executive Mansion.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the arrivals at Willard's this morning were United States District Attorney COURTNEY, Collector SMYTHE and Assistant Treasurer VAN DYCK, of New-York, and Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. The latter comes in response to a subpœna to appear as a witness for the defence in the Impeachment trial. Mr. VAN DYCK was examined by the Impeachment Managers at their meeting this morning.

FORFEITURE OF PAY AND BOUNTY BY DESERTION.

A soldier tried by court-martial on charge of desertion, was found guilty and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the space of three months, and to forfeit all pay for the same time. The sentence was approved, but, before its expiration the unfulfilled portion was remitted by the Secretary of War, and the amount due him for pay, &c., after his return from desertion less the three months' pay proper—deducted by sentence of the court-martial—was paid him.

The charge of desertion afterward having been removed by the order of the Secretary of War, claim was made for the arrears of pay withheld agreeably to the sentence of the court. But the Second Comptroller held that a court of competent jurisdiction having found the man guilty, the Secretary of War having approved the findings and sentence, the regulations for the army must govern; that by them, as they have always existed, desertion *ipso facto* forfeits to the United States all then due the deserter; and that a subsequent pardon or remission of sentence cannot restore his right to wages which the law puts into the Treasury *eo instanti* with his desertion.

BOUNTY WHEN THE SOLDIER DIED LEAVING TWO FAMILIES.

In the case of certain foreigners who came to the United States leaving wives in Europe not heard from for years, remarried here, entered the army and were killed, their American families alone are recognized as entitled to receive the arrears of pay and bounty; since it would be impossible to investigate every foreign case presented as it must be, in the first instance on *ex parte* evidence, so as to make sure that fraud had not been practised, where the facilities for fraud were so numerous and difficult of detection.

A colored soldier died in the military service of the United States, leaving no wife, child, mother or brother, but a sister who was the claimant for additional bounty under the law of July 28, 1866.

RIGHT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN TO INHERIT FROM EACH OTHER.

The mother had never been married, and had been a slave. The Second Comptroller held that the rule of the common law does not apply; that as the statute providing for the descent of bounty, makes no discrimination between the whole or the half blood or the legitimate and illegitimate, the accounting officers are precluded from discriminating against the right of the illegitimate children to be regarded as heirs of one another in respect of bounty.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

THE GERMAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives a reply to a resolution or a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to the negotiations and treaties had or made with any of the German States since the 1st of January last, relating to the rights of naturalized citizens. In one of the letters from Mr. BANCROFT, January 20, he says:

> "Count BISMARCK informs me that the British Government has inquired of him as to the answer of the Prussian Government on the subject of naturalization. In reply he informed them of the intention of this Government to come to an understanding with that of America, according to request."

The remarks of Count BISMARCK implied that the British Government is inclined to follow the example of Prussia, and that the settlement of the question here will be virtually a settlement for Great Britain.

Mr. SEWARD, to Mr. BANCROFT Feb. 13, says:

> "I have informally suggested to the British Minister here that a proceeding, in a form of mutual or common legislation, in the two countries would be more simple, and probably easier, than a formal negotiation in the Naturalization laws existing between the United States and the two Governments respectively, inasmuch as there are so many questions which urgently require settlement between the United States and Great Britain, besides that of the conflicting Naturalization laws. The documents include a copy of the treaty recently concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation."

Mr. BANCROFT, in explaining the history of the negotiation, says:

> "On the question of the right of expatriation there arose no discussion. It is recognized by the laws of both countries. On the question of residence as a condition of naturalization which the mother country should respect, there existed no difference; the time of residence was a point of more delicacy. The Prussian law required an absence of ten years; ours, a residence of five. With liberality and frankness Count BISMARCK declared himself willing to accept the American rule, as it had received the sanction of the Administration of Washington, and had become fixed by the usage of more than three score years and ten. Should the United States see fit for its own purposes, as lately in the act of July 17, 1862, to concede the naturalization on a shorter residence, their right to do so is not impaired, but the meaning of this treaty is that they will not ask North Germany to recognize such naturalization till the adopted citizen shall have completed the term of residence now required by their normal laws."

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of March last, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $3,717,000; interest on the public debt, $6,462,000; war, $13,960,000; navy, $2,365,000; interior, pensions and Indians, $5,508,000; total, $31,402,000.

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

The usual monthly debt statement will not be ready for publication until Monday.

The expenditures of the Treasury on the account of the War Department have been very heavy for the last few months. The payment of bounties, and pay of the army and for army transportation and subsistence in the Indian country have been very heavy. The expenditures on account of pensions were also considerably increased last month, because of the payment of the semi-annual instalment of pensions which fell due on the 4th inst.

The receipts from customs from March 23 to March 31, inclusive, at the ports below named, were as follows: Boston, $553,249; New-York, $3,903,487; Philadelphia, $305,776; Baltimore, $181,557. Total, $5,004,069.

The receipts for the above period are much larger in proportion to the time than they have been for several weeks.

Fractional currency issued during the week, $401,000. Shipments during the same period: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to Philadelphia, $200,000; to Boston, $100,000; to National Banks and others, $112,495. Amount of United States notes shipped to National Banks and others, $12,026.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust as security for the National Banks, the following amounts, viz: For circulating notes, $341,643,400; for deposits of public moneys, $38,127,950.

National Bank notes issued during the week, $119,840; total issue to date, $307,139,931. From that is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $6,855,905; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $522,204, leaving an actual circulation at this date of $299,761,822. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $495,000.

NEW-MEXICO INDIANS.

Mr. CLEVER, delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, called on the President this morning, accompanied by two of the Pueblo, New-Mexican tribe of Indians, who are now here. They paid their respects to the President and were presented, by him, with his photograph and a gold medal. The names of these Indians are AMBROSIA ABEYTA and ALEJANDRO PADILLA. The former is very old and quite wealthy. The latter is Governor of Isleta, New-Mexico.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH to-day received the following letter inclosing $20, and postmarked Fremont, Ohio:

> *Treasurer of the United States:*
>
> The inclosed $20 belongs to the United States Treasury. Please credit it to a Union defender and apply it on impeachment of the President.
>
> Yours, &c.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President yesterday appointed Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, THOMAS MURPHY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, A. G. BOONE, Special Indian Agent, and GEORGE C. SNOW, Indian Agent, as a Commission to negotiate with the Great and Little Osage Indian tribes, by authority conferred by the act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1857.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon A. HUDSON is ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth to relieve A. C. GORGAS, who is granted leave of absence.

Paymaster E. WATSON is detached from duty as Superintendent of Baking and the purchase of Flour, and ordered to settle his accounts.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatricals.

Miss LACOSTE is to give a "Sacred Recital" at De Garmo's Hall, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, this (Sunday) evening. Some of the pieces to be given are certainly scriptural enough to satisfy the most rigid Sabbatarian: "Chapters from the Old Testament," and "The Parable of the Prodigal Son" from the New, leading the two parts into which the programme is divided. As cheerful diversions from these solemn selections, "Cato's Soliloquy," by ADDISON, and parts of "Paradise Lost" are to be given. An interesting peculiarity of Miss LACOSTE's recitals is her reliance upon a memory that is certainly prodigious. She delivered, before a generous audience on Monday last, without reference to books or assistance from prompter, the entire tragedy of "Julius Cæsar." That recital was continuous and without rest, and must have been as trying to the lady as it was to her hearers. A longer pause is desirable, in such unvaried exhibitions, than the brief rest that is taken by the entertainer to moisten her throat. The mere refreshment thus partaken in the presence of the audience is a heaping on of the agony which few have the fortitude to endure. To the weak of spirit it is an exasperation that has no parallel.

Mr. J. B. STUDLEY has played a round of characters at Banvard's Museum during the past week, much below the dignity of his talents. The pieces in which he appeared were "The Dead Heart," the "Carpenter of Rouen," the "Six Degrees of Crime," and their like—a class of drama though once popular at the Bowery theatres, now out of fashion even for the audiences in those places. The public of to-day is plagued with writing quite as bad as that which abounds in the plays just named; but the more modern "sensation" pieces show a vast improvement in construction, probability, and realism. A step *forward* in any direction is to be commended, and here are three instances in which BOUCICAULT and his contemporaries have the advantage over FITZBALL, MONCRIEFF, and BANNISTER. At all events, Mr. STUDLEY is too good an actor to sacrifice his study to such pieces. Melodramatic though he certainly is, there is a reasonableness about his melodrama which makes it too good for such works. Vigorous without excess, lively and manly, his acting abounds in shrewd and well-considered by-play. It is a matter for comment that so fair an actor is not securely placed in a better theatre.

Miss FLORENCE NOBLE—a young lady who made her *début* one afternoon last year, between the acts of an opera, at the Academy—is announced to give a reading and a recitation at the Brooklyn Institute on Thursday evening next, April 9. Prof FROBISHER and Miss JENNIE GARRISON are named as assistants in an interesting programme of dramatic and musical selections.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will succeed Mr. CHANFRAU, commencing their annual engagement at the Broadway Theatre on Monday week, the 13th. The joyous evenings which these favorite comedians promote by their cheery performances will be all the more welcome this year as they will come upon the heels of retiring Lent—with its dolors and penances.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS and Mr. DICKENS have been unusually careful in confiding their own dramatic version of "No Thoroughfare" to favorite parties in this country. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has the copy for New-York, and will produce it, we hear, before the close of the present season. Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH has received the copy for the Pacific shore from WILKIE COLLINS direct. It is a singular fact that while more dramatization of this work were made than almost any story ever published—("Jack Shephard" only excepted—) every version has failed except the novelist's own, and that has been acted in London from January to the present time.

The first season of the WORRELL sisters' management of the New-York Theatre ended last evening. The establishment came under their control in May, 1867, and has been released to them until May, 1869. The rent is $22,000, and at that is the cheapest theatrical property in the city to an expert manager. The season just ended had been a varied one, and not always a brilliant one. The most profitable productions were the two melodramas: "Nobody's Daughter" and "Under the Gaslight;" the most disastrous was the dramatization of "Norwood." Nearly $60,000 were made by the management on the "Gaslight." About $10,000 were lost on "Norwood." The New-York Theatre will reopen on April 13, with the Misses WORRELL in a new operatic extravaganza.

Mr. WALLACK has done a wise and liberal thing this year in offering a private *douceur* to those members of his company whose engagements included a public "benefit." There can be no doubt about the propriety of the manager's course, for these "benefits" were becoming so numerous of late as to be a bore to the patrons of the theatre, and of no worthy profit to the *beneficiares* themselves. There are three or four leading favorites to whom it would be not only just, but proper, to give a night upon which the people who love and encourage the art might assemble to honor its worthiest exponents—and these occasions should be perpetuated and made annual. But when it comes to giving benefits to everybody except the call-boy and the back doorkeeper, the thing becomes a farce. There is no compliment in the term, and no honor in a "crowded house"—for it is notorious that the smaller the actor the larger his out-door acquaintance, and consequently the greater number of tickets he is able to dispose of. Mr. WALLACK is to be honored for abolishing a "tradition" so absurd, and one that is only worthy of the country theatres, to which it is now chiefly confined—where a "benefit night" is a notorious imposition through which impoverished managers try to help their treasury by entrapping the public into patronizing the "benefit" of some popular favorite of their company.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is to play in Brooklyn next week, at the Park Theatre.

Mr. WILLIAM LINGARD—who has quite a reputation in England as a comic vocalist and character actor—is to make his first appearance in America to-morrow evening, at the Theatre Comique, in his specialties.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK is to appear at the Brooklyn Academy on Wednesday next, for that evening only, in his amusing personations of *Mr. Woodcock*, whose "Little Game" was thwarted so clevery, and "The Captain of the Watch," whose researches are so enlivening.

The *matinée* of "Rosedale," which was announced for yesterday at WALLACK's, is to be given on Saturday, 11th.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF announces another series of readings from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS. They will be given on Wednesday and Thursday next at Dodworth's Hall.

The corner-stone of Mr. BOOTH's new theatre is to be laid next week, with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. GEORGE WOOD and Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, who have leased the property now known as Banvard's Museum, announce that the building, which is to be thoroughly reconstructed, will be ready for the public about the 1st of September. It is to be renamed "Wood's Museum and Metropolitan Theatre." The new proprietors have been lucky enough to interest Mr. BARNUM in the enterprise, and in a letter which that venerable showman has written upon the subject to Messrs. WOOD and COLVILLE he says: "As I have no intention to 'rust out,' but from a life habit require occupation, both mentally and physically, for a portion of my time, I accept your proposition, and you may, if desirable announce that I will hereafter, on your behalf, respond to all such communications, and will bind myself to have no interest in any other Museum or place of amusement in this City."

Various Dramatic Notes of Country Theatricals.

Mr. PAUL F. NICHOLSON has adapted for the American stage "Didier," one of the most recent Parisian successes.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are to play in Washington April 13. In May Mr. FLORENCE goes to Europe on his annual Summer trip.

The *Home Journal* states that "Mrs. LAURA LECLAIR PHILLIPS, of Boston, has lately written an Irish comedy, which she calls "Kissing the Blarney Stone.""

Mr. J. H. MCVICKER, the Chicago manager, who has been spoken of in connection with Mr. BOOTH's new theatre in Twenty-third-street, asks to have it denied that he is to be connected in any way with the management of that concern.

A new theatre is in course of erection in Chicago, which is to be under the management of Mr. F. E. AIKEN, at present the stage manager of Wood's Museum in that city. The new place is to be opened next September.

The expiring number of *Town and Country* states that Miller's Hall, Indianapolis, will be immediately converted into a first-class theatre, having been purchased by Mr. BUTESH, the present lessee of the Metropolitan Theatre of that city.

Miss ADELE CLARKE, who is the daughter of a prominent physician of New-York, and has played the soubrette parts at the Howard Athenæum, is highly praised by the Boston papers. About five years since Miss CLARKE made her *début* in this City as a dramatic reader, with Prof. SIDDONS, at Cooper Institute.

WYSEMAN MARSHALL, who was prominently connected, years ago, with theatrical management in Boston, is giving "Readings from Shakespeare" in the New-England towns. Last Wednesday he "recited" portions of "Othello" and "Richard III." in Salem.

The "Grand Duchess" is to be produced in Louisville on the 6th, by the New-Orleans Opera Troupe.

Mr. ROBERTSON's comedy of "Play" is to be produced, for the first time in America, at the Arch-street Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. WATKINS have appeared at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, in a new drama, by Mr. WATKINS, entitled "Trodden Down; or, The Lost Cause." It is founded on an Irish subject, and not—as might be supposed—on the Southern war.

VERDI's opera entitled "Jerusalem" was produced at the New-Orleans Opera House on March 21.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's performance of "Claude Melnotte" seems to please the Philadelphians.

The "White Fawn" is announced in the Cincinnati papers for production on the 6th of April.

Mr. FORREST's engagement in Chicago closed last evening.

A sacred concert, in the Second Baptist Church, is the last and liveliest amusement that the Richmond people have had.

Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK is in the midst of a "farewell series of performances" in Philadelphia. Her engagement there closes on Wednesday next.

A "gentleman of Philadelphia" has written a five-act tragedy entitled "The Wife's Triumph," and his tragedy was produced on the 1st of April. Who was fooled most, we wonder?

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is announced to appear as *Rosina* in the "Barber of Seville," at Trenton, on the 13th, and introduce in the music lesson scene "Five O'clock in the Morning."

The "Barnum Museum curiosities" are on their travels. The giantess, the Circassian girls, the fat baby, the living skeleton, &c., appeared in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, and go next week to Philadelphia.

Mrs. LANDER played in Rochester, on Thursday, the part of *Mary Stuart*.

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER was too much "indisposed" to appear at Mr. TISSINGTON's benefit at the New-York Theatre Friday. Mr. G. H. CLARKE took his part.

Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

The drama of "Foul Play" is not to be produced in London till late in May. The proprietors of *Once a Week*, in which the story appears, don't want to have the *denoument* anticipated.

Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, (a grand-daughter of *the* SIDDONS,) who made her *début* in London a couple of years ago, is now playing "a series of farewell engagements prior to her departure for America."

SALA describes EUGENIE's toilet at the opera as a body of diamonds and a skirt of black.

The copying alone of the music of "Hamlet" cost 8,000 francs. Can the world grumble, then, that the composer got ten times as much for the creation of the music?

Signor ROSSINI, it is said in the *Gazette Musicale*, has resigned his author's rights in "Guillaume Tell." He concluded to do this on the occasion of its five hundredth performance.

The "White Fawn" is announced for production at the Holborn Theatre.

BOUCICAULT is reviving his old plays in London. "Jennie Deans" is advertised to follow the "Octoroon" and "Arrah Na Pogue."

A new theatre is being built in London. It is situated in Tichbourne-street. The site was formerly a stable-yard.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL is to appear in London at Easter, as "The Grand Duchess," Mr. HARRISON, the tenor, is to be the *Fritz*.

The Porte St. Martin will shortly produce the "No Thoroughfare" of DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.

"A Husband in a Fan" is a novelty from the pen of M. PAGES DE NOYES, which will shortly be given to the Paris theatrical world. The title is quaint, but many a senora has wafted to herself a husband by the able manipulating of her fan.

The *Mask* has this story of BYRON, the burlesque writer: BYRON was "assisting" in a private box at Liverpool, at the first performance of a domestic drama, of which he was the author. The actors had already been taking great liberties with the dialogue, and the waits had been extra long. After the second act the orchestra had repeated the quadrille, and had at last come to a standstill. A saw was heard making some necessary repairs behind the scene. "They seem," said the author, now getting slightly annoyed, "to be cutting out the third act altogether."

The Rangoon *Times* gives a description of Burmese theatricals. The theatre consists of a long elevated stage, with foot-lights in front, and a curtain of red or white cloth spread out at the back. The real performers stand behind the curtain, and are invisible to the audience. They introduce on the stage through an aperture a series of wooden or bamboo figures, painted and dressed up to resemble kings, queens, princes, nobles, courtiers; all manner of birds, from the royal peacock down to the little humming-bird; all sorts of beasts, as lions, tigers, monkeys, dogs, cats, apes, asses and elephants; fishes of various kinds, and then different fanciful figures to look like gnats, or spirits, dragons, centaurs, flying horses and flying elephants, and every imaginable thing which is supposed to figure or perform a part in the great theatre of the invisible world.

A grand-niece of the great RACINE has just died at Soissons, aged 82. The old lady, Mme. PACQUEMOT, was great-granddaughter of Mme. RIVIERE, sister of the immortal author of "Athalie." RACINE has numerous representatives at La Ferte Milon, but only one lineal descendant—l'Abbe DE LA ROQUE, titular canon of Autun, grandson of LOUIS RACINE.

The divorce applied for by "Miss" HERBERT from her husband, CRABB, a broker, has been refused by the Court. It appeared that the parties had separated by mutual consent, the wife undertaking the custody of the children, and the husband agreeing to allow her £100 a year for their support. He had failed to carry out his portion of the covenant, and the petitioner thought under the circumstances she was entitled to apply to the Court for relief. Whatever view might be taken by a Court of Equity in reference to this case, his Lordship was clearly of opinion that according to the act of Parliament constituting the Divorce Court, it was quite impossible to construe a separation by mutual consent into desertion in the legal sense.

The editor of the *Racing Times* is publishing a number of rare play-bills. Among them is one of the Exeter Theatre, 26th December, 1811, when was presented the celebrated play (so described) of "The Curfew." In this EDMUND KEAN—the great KEAN—then 24 years of age, played a character called *Fitzharding, the leader of the banditti*; and after the melodrame—or such we suppose it was—the same actor played *Harlequin* in a pantomime called "The Judgment of Paris."

A clever little comedy lately produced at the Theatre Française is called "Un Baiser Anonyme." The pink and silky threads of the plot roll during nearly an hour around that Sybilian kiss. The Sybil turns out to be *Mme. de Marsac;* at a *bal masqué*, and under cover of a domino, she gave that *baiser* to *Gaston de Marsac*, her own husband, to try his constancy. *Gaston* fancies that he received it from *Mme. de Chailly*; and the reader will easily guess the development of the intrigue.

The *London Era Almanac*, in noticing the number of actors and actresses who have lived to a "good old age," names Killigrew, who died at the age of 88; John Lowen, 93; Bowman, (who died in 1739, but had several times performed before the second Charles,) 88; Quin, 73; Mrs. Clive, 75; Beard, 74; Rich, 70; Betterton, 75; Quick, 83; King, 76; Charles Dibden, (the naval song writer,) 74; Murphy, 78; Barrymore, 71; Wycherley, 75; Southern, 86; Moody, 85; Mrs. Bracegirdle, 85; Macklin, 107; Cibber, 86; Cumberland, 79; Hull, 76; Yates, (the contemporary of Garrick, not he of the Adelphi,) 89; Munden, 74; Chamberlain, (a provincial actor,) 86; Mrs. Abington, 84; "Gentleman" Smith, 89; John Johnstone, 82; Pope, 73; Mrs. Hartley, 73; John Bannister, 76; Mrs. Bannister, 92; Fawcett, 72; Powell, 82; George Colman, "the younger," 74; Gattie, 70; Mrs. John Kemble, 88; Mrs. Sparkes, 83; O'Keefe, 86; Wroughton, 74; Mrs. Glover, 70; Betterton, (her father,) 83; Elkanah Settle, 75; Handel, 76; Haydn, 78; Mme. Mara, 84; Mrs. Siddons, 76; Mrs. Mattocks, 81; Charles Abbott, 89; Mrs. Pitt, 79; Roger Kemble, (the father of John and Charles,) 82; Mrs. Wallack, (the mother of James and Henry,) 90; Bissett, 83; Brunton, 82; Wewitzer, 76; Mrs. Davenport, 84; Miss Pope, 75; Thomas Dibdin, 70; Packer, 78; Byrne, 90; Philip Astley, (the founder of the Amphitheatre,) 72; Saunders, (the noted "showman" who is said to have fostered Edmund Kean and Andrew Ducrow,) 90; Henry Johnston, 70; Miss Besford, (for many seasons at Covent Garden,) 94; the benevolent Joanna Baillie, 80; Patrick Barrett, (the father of the Irish stage,) 88; Dowton, 88; Mrs. Harlowe, 87; Charles Kemble, 79; Richard Jones, 73; Mrs. Edwin, 82; and Mrs. Ann Kelly, 103.

In the new opera of "Hamlet," just produced in Paris, the tragedy has been scattered; for instance, the librettists have made a traitor of *Polonius*; in the first act they give an exposition of the love of the young *Prince* for *Ophelia*, who returns it most tenderly, and the apparition of the *Ghost of Hamlet's* father on the platform before the castle at Elsinore; in the second, there is the play of "the murder of Gonzago;" the moving scene between the mother and the son, and *Hamlet* rebuking *Ophelia* and advising her to become a nun, make the third act; the fourth is filled up by the madness of *Ophelia*; in the fifth there is the scene with the grave-diggers, the burial of *Ophelia*, and the revenge of *Hamlet*, who kills the usurper.

CONNECTICUT.

Meeting at Norwich—Speeches by Gens. Sickles and Pleasonton, and Others—Great Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Saturday, April 4.

The Republicans of Norwich, the banner-town of the State, had their last grand rally to-night, and turned out *en masse* to hear Gens. SICKLES, PLEASONTON and others. Mr. STARKWEATHER, Member of Congress for this district, presided, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Gen. SICKLES made one of his most telling speeches, drawing forth cheer after cheer from the audience.

Gen. PLEASONTON, who was introduced as the man who had fought one hundred and two battles, told his hearers he had one more battle to fight in the same cause on Monday next, and was determined that also should result in a victory, a prediction which the audience indorsed with three rounds of cheers.

The city is ablaze with excitement as the campaign draws to a close, and 200 increased majority for the Republicans over last year is confidently predicted.

At the close of the meeting a procession was formed, and the Generals escorted to the Wauregan, from the balcony of which Gen. SICKLES again addressed the people, who are wild with enthusiasm.

The Last Day of the Campaign—How the Canvass Has Been Conducted—Probable Result.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Saturday, April 4.

As Connecticut people are not expected to think about, much less discuss politics on Sunday, this may be considered the last day of the campaign, and it is fit that my closing epistle should be dated from this venerable old borough of Middletown, which lies in the County of Middlesex, and occupies such a middle position between Republicanism and Democracy as to make it a fair index and representative of the whole State. In old times, that is to say, *ante bellum*, Middletown was always good for four or five hundred majority for the Democracy. Two years during the war it was carried by the Republicans. Last year the Democrats got it by 81 majority, and this year—but never mind, we can tell better after election. The county is about as evenly divided as the chief town. Last year it gave 160 majority for the Republicans, and that party claims at least 100 more this year than last. It will probably be safe to say this year—"as goes Middlesex County so goes the State," and with a majority of about the same ratio the Republicans anticipate a gain over their vote of last year in every county except New-Haven; in fact, they expect to carry every county in the State except that, and perhaps Fairfield, and, if their gains are anything near what the reports indicate, they will carry the State by a respectable, though not by a large, majority.

The Republicans throughout the campaign have fought the battle boldly and squarely. There has been perfect unity of sentiment among their speakers and all of them, so far as I have heard, have sustained to the full the Congressional policy of reconstruction, including universal suffrage, have sustained the impeachment of the President, and have put forward the name of GRANT as the candidate who is to lead the party to victory next November. The Democratic speakers, on the other hand, have had no unity of sentiment, or opinion on any subject, no measures to propose or advocate, no standard-bearer to announce for the great campaign, of which the election here was to be only a preliminary skirmish—nothing in fact on which to rely or to talk about except the burdens of taxation, the recklessness of the Radicals, the bugbear of negro domination, and the indispensable necessity of restoring the Democracy to power to prevent all creation and everything going to smash. The only element of strength the Democrats have had with which to carry on the canvass has been the personal popularity of the present Governor, Mr. ENGLISH. A prominent Democrat told me yesterday that if ENGLISH could not carry the State nobody could—that Connecticut was Republican beyond all question, and that ENGLISH's personal popularity carried it last year and would carry it this, if it was carried at all. As the Republicans are equally fortunate in the character of their candidate, the Democracy are not likely to have matters all their own way.

The Republicans of this town closed up the campaign by a splendid rally at McDonough Hall, where they listened to eloquent and telling speeches from Gen. SICKLES, Gen. PLEASONTON, and Mr. BENT, of this city. The meeting was so enthusiastic and successful that it annoyed the Democracy of Middletown very much. After it was over a serenade was given to Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON, by Post No. 6, of the G. R. A. The Democrats were out in large force and tried to beat the Republicans in a hurrahing match for the respective candidates for Governor, but they were ignominiously defeated, and had to retire from the field.

The campaign will close to-night with monster mass meetings in all parts of the State. Gov. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, and Gen. GIBSON, of Ohio, are to speak at Hartford; Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON at Norwich, Gov. CURTIN at Norwalk, Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN at Bridgeport, Hon. W. D. KELLY at Stamford, Gen. COCHRANE and Hon. H. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, at New-Britain, Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, at Stafford, Major HAGGERTY at Southington, J. W. BEAR, of Baltimore, and Hon. C. C. VAN ZANDT at New-Haven, and so on throughout the State. Sunday will give the people time to reflect upon the arguments of the campaign, and on Monday they will render their verdict in accordance with the law and the testimony. Unless your correspondent is greatly mistaken, that verdict will add a JEWEL to the coronet of Connecticut, and place her in unison with the other New-England States, which stand ready to move on in solid phalanx, under the leadership of GRANT, to victory in November next. S.

Last Grand Democratic Rally at Stamford, Conn.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STAMFORD, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

The Democracy of Stamford and vicinity held the last meeting of the campaign last evening, at Hoey's Hall. The meeting was a very large and respectable one. Speeches were delivered by JAMES B. LYMAN, Esq., and others. A large number of Conservative men, who have hitherto acted with the Republican Party, were present—notwithstanding a Republican meeting was being held at the same time in Seely's Hall, addressed by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, and seemed to be much interested in the views advanced by the various speakers. Stamford is a very conservative place, and has given about 100 majority for the Republican ticket for the last ten years; but there are evidences of a change in the views of many who have hitherto acted with the Radicals, and the Democracy feel confident of shifting the hitherto Republican majority to the Democracy.

OBITUARY.

Dr. James M. Quin.

The journals have already announced the death of this distinguished physician. The sad event took place at Morrisania, New-York, on the 27th ult., and the funeral ceremonies were performed at St. Stephen's Church on Monday last. The latter were of a most imposing description, and in accordance with the well-known musical tastes of the deceased. They were under the superintendance of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and included the services of all the principal Italian artists now in the City. A large portion of ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" and other selections were performed. The correct and exquisite taste of Dr. QUIN would perhaps have suggested a severer form of Requiem, but death is always sudden, and it was impossible to do more in the brief and sad time that was left to his friends. Dr. QUIN died of typhoid fever. It is no idle panegyric to say that medicine, music and manhood have lost a sincere champion; the poor a true friend, the rich and cultivated a companion of the rarest cultivation and delicacy.

Dr. QUIN was born in New-York in 1806, and had therefore arrived, without perceptible stages, at the age of 62. His temperament was singularly ardent and animated; his manner enthusiastic and eager; and his quickness of apprehension as rapid as the lightning itself. He was eminently a fair man, rejecting nothing from prejudice, and accepting nothing from hearsay. A man of profound erudition and remarkable accomplishments, he preserved to the last a simple spirit of inquiry and the earnest spirit of a student.

He was educated at Columbia College, where he graduated with such honors that he subsequently became a Professor of Latin and Greek in that honored institute. His knowledge of the languages of antiquity was regarded as exceptional, and second only in scholarly comprehensiveness to that of Dr. ANTHON. He studied medicine under the Allopathic system, and practised it for many years, but at a later day became a convert to the doctrines of HAHNEMANN. He remained a firm adherent of the Homeopathic system to the time of his death. He had an extensive practice, and much of it lay among professional people. In the treatment of throat and chest complaints he was unusually successful, and this brought him in contact with singers of all nations. He was a master of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, and moreover was a theoretical and practical musician of acknowledged eminence. Many great works now familiar to the public were introduced in the first place by the Doctor. He possessed a splendid musical library, and was *au courant* with the past and present of the divine art. From the time of its foundation, in 1849, to the day of his death he held the honorary position of physician to the American Musical Fund Society. He was a kindly because intelligent critic, not only of music but of the sister arts. His death will be mourned by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, and the number is legion.

Death of Hon. James Parker, of New-Jersey.

Hon. JAMES PARKER, of Perth Amboy, N. J., died yesterday morning at the age of 92. He graduated at Columbia College in 1793, and soon after entered the counting-house of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, a leading merchant of New-York; but at the death of his father in 1797, he returned to the family homestead at Perth Amboy. He became a member of the New-Jersey House of Assembly in 1806, and was reëlected every year, except 1811, until 1819. After a retirement of eight years he consented to serve in the session of 1827-8. The Newark *Advertiser* says:

> "To Mr. PARKER, with the late Commodore STOCKTON, belongs the credit of originating and carrying through that most useful of our public works—the Delaware and Raritan Canal. He labored earnestly for it out of the Legislature, and in 1827-8 he was elected in order that he might forward the project. He was Chairman of the Committee to whom the subject was referred, drew the report which first brought the measure prominently before the public, and afterward strenuously advocated it. On the formation of the Company he was elected a director, and was reëlected annually until his death. His efficient aid on the subject of the conflicting rights of New-Jersey and New-York has always been acknowledged. In 1806, 1827, and again in 1833, he served on commissions for the adjustment of disputes pending between the States, and was peculiarly influential throughout the protracted negotiations, by reason of his accurate information acquired as Register of the Board of Proprietors."

The Witness from Delaware.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Wednesday, speaks as follows of Mr. GEORGE D. KARSNER, of Newcastle, in that State, who has given his testimony before the Senate in relation to a conversation between himself and Gen. THOMAS:

> "Mr. KARSNER is well known by many in this city and State, and is a hale, hearty old gentleman; plain in speech and appearance, fond of a joke and a man of considerable wealth and influence. He is a staunch Republican. Members of the Fifth Delaware Regiment will recollect him as the gray-haired old gentleman in Company I or K who insisted on doing his full share of duty in his position as a private in that regiment during its short term of service at Fort Delaware.
>
> "Mr. KARSNER, while in Washington recently, did meet Gen. THOMAS at the President's levee, and jocosely advised the old gentleman to "stick," or something to that effect, when the garrulous '*ad interim*' immediately, then and there, unbosomed himself to him, and told him his plans for getting possession of the coveted prize—the War Department. Mr. KARSNER enjoyed the affair as a joke, but some one having overheard and reported the conversation, he was summoned as a witness before the Managers, and, much to his annoyance, retained as a witness."

What is the difference between PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO" and an ordinary perfume? One is an *everlasting*, and the other a *never-lasting* odor. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use, and is not only warranted free from all deleterious compounds, but of the best possible quality, and is the only alcoholic beverage that has the indorsement of the medical faculty.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A Miserable Shaker

Is the victim to fever and ague. This tedious and enervating disease is, unfortunately, too well known to need a description. It is strictly a malarious disease, caused by exhalations from the soil, especially from marshes, swamps, and newly cleared lands, encumbered with decomposing vegetable matter. The chills is one of the most troublesome of maladies, as the patient, though he may not be confined to his bed, is incapable of action. The experience of years has demonstrated the fact that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a sure means of fortifying the system against all atmospheric poison, breaking up the paroxysms and rapidly restoring the strength. Quinine, which has so long been the great remedy for chills, has been superseded by this powerful and harmless agent, while as a preventive it is unequaled, as its use will certainly exempt all who may live in unhealthy localities from the ravages of this disease.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is now among the most popular, and, at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs.

As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Song.

BY TENNY'S SON.

Tune—Kate Kearney.

Have you ne'er heard of the Prize Soap?
It is the good housekeeper's main hope,
For it washes their clothes
Much better than those
Base compounds the humbugs misname Soap.

O yes, I have heard of the Prize Soap,
And will know none else can with it cope.
No other I'd buy,
Nor would you when you try
That greatest of boons—David's Prize Soap.

TRY IT: YOU'LL LIKE IT!
GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.

The Missisquoi Spring Water

IS THE ONLY KNOWN CURE FOR CANCER, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND A SPECIFIC FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. FOR SALE AT NO. 835 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. SEND FOR PAMPHLETS.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Dr. F. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," can be seen in person from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and competent associates may be consulted from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Office corner of Lexington-av. and 28th-st.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees!—Priced descriptive catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, April 2, at No. 752 7th-av., near 54th-st., JANE, mother of Jonathan, William and Charles Atkinson, in her 73d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Geer's,) 57th st., west of 8th-av., on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BANCKER.—On Wednesday, April 1, JOSIAH HOOK, eldest son of the late Josiah H. Bancker, and grandson of the late Michael Henry, aged 23 years.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday, March 31, at Manchester, N. J., ROBERT CHAPMAN, of consumption, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this day, (Sunday,) April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. 594 Broadway.

The members of Continental Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral service of Mr. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Past Master, at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, this day, (Sunday,) April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

H. G. CARTER, Master.
JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

DEALING.—On Friday, April 3, CHARITY, wife of William Dealing, aged 79 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 245 Wooster-st., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GREEN.—On Saturday, April 4, Mrs. SARAH B., wife of Richard S. Green, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 207 East 18th-st.

HOWLAND.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday, April 3, MARY OGDEN HOWLAND, only child of Edward and Mary Josephine Ogden Howland, aged 2 months and 14 days.

LATTIN.—On Friday, April 3, Mrs. MARY LATTIN, widow of Jacob Lattin, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,389 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., at 1 o'clock on Monday, the 6th inst.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 4, JOSEPH LOCKITT, Sr., aged 69 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 169 Carlton-av., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MANGAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, WILLIAM D. MANGAM, 52 years of age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Clinton-av. and Willoughby, on Sunday, April 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are requested to attend without further notice.

RYERSON.—On Friday, April 3, EDWIN W. RYERSON, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles Shields, No. 309 East 17th-st., on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

SPADER.—At Jamaica, Queens County, on Saturday morning, April 4, STEPHEN L. SPADER, aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral in Monday morning's paper.

OFFICIAL—[No. 202.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, Wednesday, April 1. Description—Five feet six inches high, stout built, about thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age, brown hair and mustache, with chin whiskers, grayish eyes, teeth perfect, and full face. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel undershirt and white flannel drawers, blue socks, dark cotton overshirt, dark blue pantaloons, dark blue and striped vest and black frock coat, heavy soled boots, leather belt around waist. Supposed to have been in the water from four to six weeks.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
EMIL WETTENGEL, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE HAVE discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

BARTLETT MACHINE AND NEEDLE Depot, No. 569 Broadway. Needles for all machines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS ARE *fac-simile* reproductions of oil and water-color paintings by eminent artists. Ask for them at the art stores. Send for list to L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONFIRMATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL administer this rite in the French Church, on West 22d-st., MONDAY, 6th inst., at 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 8th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, Pastor.—Rev. Mr. EARLE will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½, will deliver his farewell discourse. There will be no preaching in the afternoon. MONDAY EVENING will be devoted to a social reunion, open to all. There will be preaching on the succeeding evenings of the week by the Pastor and various clergymen.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; industrial for girls, free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12; the Lenten services are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. ALEX. MCLEAN will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock P. M., and Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

"SON REMEMBER."—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. Subject for the evening—*Memory in Heaven and Memory in Hell.* Evening meetings continued next week; preaching by Revs. FULLER, PARKER and DOWLING, &c. All are invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., precisely. Bible class every TUESDAY, and prayer-meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, both at 7½ P. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, Switzerland.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during Holy Week as follows: SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; THURSDAY, holy communion at 9½ A. M. and evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. TWING at 7½ o'clock; GOOD FRIDAY, at 9½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service on the 5th inst., "I will arise and go to my Father."

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

"LESSONS FROM THE WORLD'S ANCIENT LIFE."—This course of lectures in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in 34th-st., near Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The young men of the City are especially invited to attend.

REUNION SERVICES AT THE WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, April 5. Prayer meeting at 6 A. M., preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of Brooklyn; love feast at 3 P. M. and general prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Pastors and members of other days specially invited to attend.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st. near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Christian Lessons from the Microscope.* All welcome.

PREACHING IN THE NEW HALL CORner of 114th-st. and 3d-av., (Harlem,) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, and at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. BOURNE, Pastor of the Harlem Congregational Church. All persons favorable to this new enterprise are invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. S. HEBBARD, of New-York East Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. AARON ROGERS, of the New-York Conference. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The New Church Doctrine of the Atonement.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Morning service, 10½ o'clock—Communion. Evening, 7½ o'clock, Subject—*Erroneous Theories Concerning Christ's Second Coming.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Circle will commence at 8 o'clock. Fee, 25 cents.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. JOHN W. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Are Our Names Written in Heaven?* Evening—*What Would be the Necessity of an Endless Hell?*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, April 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D.D., Pastor. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible-class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st. Mrs. SARAH A. BYRNES speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at the same hour in the side room.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ the Pastor will continue the course of lectures on the *Life of Christ.*

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—THE Messenger of God, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary*, Dan., viii., 13-14.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. S. K. LATHROP, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 5; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½; communion service directly after the morning service.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½.

DODWORTH HALL.—Rev. WILLIAM FISHBOUGH addresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Providential Designs in Modern Phenomena.* Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes. *Holy-Week* services daily at 8, 12 and 7½, except Good Friday at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH. Services SUNDAY, April 5, morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN. Children's church at 2½ o'clock. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ANY RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OR FIRST-class concert company can rent Lyric Hall, on 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Has a fine organ and elegantly furnished. Also, a boys' school-room to rent.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORner Henry and Oliver sts.—Seats free. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the evening.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S (FREE) CHURCH,—Services in Howard Hall, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., PALM SUNDAY. Morning at 9:45 and 10:30, evening at 7½.

REV. DR. PETER STRYKER, PREVIOUS to his removal to Philadelphia, will preach his last discourses in the 34th-st. Reformed Church SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. D. LITTLEWOOD, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN TEGG, Jr.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av., and Rev. T. G. FREEMAN in the EVENING, at 7½.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT THE New Church of the Messiah, (consecrated last Thursday,) corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Pastor—at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*How Far will you go with Jesus?*

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, test medium, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Circle forms at 8 o'clock.

REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH WILL lecture THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st. Subject—*Faith, as illustrated in the life of Müller.*

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Choral service with sermon EVERY SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Free Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., WILL deliver his popular lecture on *Turkey and the Turks*, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (near 7th-av.) on MONDAY EVENING, April 6. Tickets 25 cents.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Hall No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 18TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church on 125th-st., near 8th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 4, 1868.

2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111	100	Quicksilver	25
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¼	100	Mar. Min. Co.	6
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108¾	600	Pacific Mail	97⅛
20,000	do	108⅜	400	do	97⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108¼	20	do	98
2,000	do	108⅝	100	do b15	98¼
120,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	108¾	500	do	97⅞
10,000	do	109¼	300	do b30	98½
20,000	do	109½	300	Atlantic Mail	87
120,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅛	200	Boston W. P.	19⅜
75,000	do	107⅛	200	Union Nav. Co.	26¼
28,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	107⅛	100	Adams Ex	76
85,000	do	107⅛	225	Wells-Fargo Ex	35
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	101	100	N. Y. Cen c	123¼
33,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101	1300	do c	123⅜
5,000	do c	100⅞	700	do	123⅛
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105¾	150	do c	123⅛
5,000	do 3d Series	105⅝	200	do b5	123⅛
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	97	500	Erie R.	74⅛
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68⅛	1100	do c	74⅛
12,000	Ga. St. 7s	87½	5	Mich. Cen.	113
20,000	N. Car. 6s ....x-c	62½	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	89¾
5,000	do	62	9	do	89
1,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	102	200	Cleve. & Pitts	91
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	87¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	105
1,000	Mor. & Ex. 2d.	87¾	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	75⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99½	200	do c	75
10	Union Bank	115	200	do	75
50	Ocean Bank	102½	100	Chi. & R. I. s30	94¼
10	West. U. Tel	37⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73½
800	do	37	100	Tol., W. & W.	49¾
			85	N. J. Cen. R.	118
			20	Chic. & Alt. R.	121
			300	do	120
			1000	O. & Miss. R.	31
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	84½

SECOND BOARD.

65,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	34⅞
1,000	do	68¾	20	Am. Ex	69½
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	62	10	Mer. U. Ex	34⅜
1,000	Vir. St. 6's ...x-c	50	500	N. Y. Cen	123
5	Ninth National	105	300	do	123⅛
64	West. U. Tel	36½	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	85
200	do b10	37¼	100	Erie R. c	73⅞
20	do	36½	100	do	73⅝
500	do	37	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅛
9	Del. & Hud. C.	156½	200	Ill. Cen	138½
100	do	157	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅜
150	Adams Ex	76	100	do	94⅜
23	Pacific Mail	96	600	do	95
100	do	94⅝	100	do	94⅞
50	do	95	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅞
100	do	94⅝	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	100⅛
500	do	94½	200	do	100⅜
400	do	94¾	15	do	101
100	do b15	94⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Wells-Fargo Ex	35	800	N. Y. Cen.	122⅞
30	U. S. Ex	71	200	do c	122⅞
100	Quicksilver	25	200	do b3	123
100	Mer. U. Ex	34⅜	100	do s4	122⅞
2100	Pacific Mail	97⅛	1400	Erie R.	73⅞
200	do	97⅛	800	do c	73⅜
200	do c	97⅛	500	do c	73⅞
50	do	98	400	do b3	74
100	do s10	97¼	200	Reading R. c	90¾
1200	do	97⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	50
500	do	97⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. ..x-d	100
200	do s10	97⅛	300	Bos., Hartford & E.	14⅛
1100	do c	97⅜	100	Ohio & M. R.	31
300	do c	97⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
300	do b3	97½	100	Chic., R. I. & P. ..c	94
100	Adams Ex	75⅞	200	do	94⅛
50	do	75¾	200	do	94⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	87	200	do	94⅜
100	West. U. Tel	37	300	do	94½
100	do	36⅞	100	do c	94⅛
200	do b3	36⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
200	do c	36⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Mer. U. Ex	34⅛	200	Reading R.	90⅜
600	Pacific Mail	97	200	Ohio & Miss.	31
800	do c	97	100	do	31⅛
50	do	97	100	P., F. W. & C. x-div	100⅛
600	do	96⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	90⅞
200	do c	96⅞	200	do	90⅝
200	do b30	97½	200	Clev. & Tol. c	104½
100	W. U. T.	37	200	do	104⅝
200	do	36⅞	100	Chic. & R. I & P. b3	94⅜
200	do	36⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. ..b3	73⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	123⅛	100	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	75⅝
2400	Erie R.	74⅛	100	do	75⅛
300	do	74			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex	35	400	Erie R. b3	74⅛
100	Quicksilver	25	600	do	74⅛
300	Pac. Mail	94⅜	1800	do	74¼
500	do	94⅜	1800	do	74¼
300	do b3	94½	100	do	74⅛
100	do	94¼	400	Clev. & Tol.	105
300	do	94⅜	200	do	104⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	87	200	C., R. I. & P.	94½
600	W. U. Tel	37¼	300	do	95⅜
200	do	37⅛	300	do	95½
200	do	37¼	100	do	95⅜
100	Bost., Hart. & E.	14¼	200	do b5	95⅜
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅜
300	Clev. & Pitts R.	91⅛	100	do b3	75⅝

SATURDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Brokers felt very considerable relief in the money market, as compared with the extreme pressure of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The Gold Brokers first experienced the let up in the rates for carrying over their balances. The transition from Friday from ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. a day to 7@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, was altogether unexpected, though the change was accounted for by the fact that some of the Banks were ready to receive gold on deposit to be counted as part of their lawful money reserve on the Quarterly Statement that goes to Washington early on Monday, and to certify the checks of the depositors for the Currency value of the Gold which are not cleared on Monday until after the Statement. This sudden relief of the Gold Brokers was soon felt by the borrowers of Money on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks, and before the close of Bank hours the price of Money, which started in the morning at 10 ℔ cent., (or 7 ℔ cent. Gold,) was down to 7 ℔ cent. Currency. The sales of Gold advanced from 138 to 138⅜ ℔ cent. Exchange on London was firm at 109⅝ ℔ cent. The Public Funds advanced to 110 ℔ cent. for the old 5-20s of 1862, and to 107⅛ ℔ cent. for the new of 1867. The other Gold bearing Stocks of the United States were correspondingly firm.

The Treasury Office during the week received $2,588,954 for Gold Customs, and also $500,000 by transfer from the San Francisco Custom-house. The Office was a seller of Gold through the early part of the week, and a buyer of 7.30 ℔ cents up to Friday night, when the Assistant Treasurer was called to Washington on business. The exports of Gold and Silver bars, &c., for the week amount to $1,281,052. The Banks lose $226,068 on their Gold Deposits, as compared with last Monday, and $5,568,282 on their general Deposit line, of which only $413,372 is in Legal-tender Notes. The Loans at Bank are $3,090,356 lower than on the previous Statement.

On the Stock Exchange the State Bonds were again firm, and new Tennessees ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than on Friday. The Railways were also generally in advance of the late quotations of Friday night, with some fluctuations through the day of ½@1 ℔ cent. in New-York Central and Erie. On the Miscellaneous list, the sales of Pacific Mail were further depressed, and from 97½@98 in the forenoon, fell to 94½@95 ℔ cent. at the late Boards. No satisfactory explanation is yet afforded as to the cause of the decline from 108 to 95 ℔ cent. in the course of a few days. That a considerable portion of the heavy current sales are for the *Bear* account is not improbable, but these sales are supposed to have been induced by evidences of weakness among certain of the old holders, closely connected with the administration of the Company. The whole excitement, however, may turn out to be a temporary stock jobbing affair, *to which some of the Directors of the Company may have lent a willing hand.* Western Telegraph Stock advanced to 37@37½ ℔ cent. at the close of the day.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅞	101	Missouri	88	88
U. S. 5-20s, '62	108⅝	110	Northwest	63⅝	63¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅛	N. West Pref.	74¾	75
N. Y. Central	123⅛	123⅛	Rock Island	93⅝	94⅞
Erie	73¾	74¼	Fort Wayne	99⅝	100⅛
Hudson	140	140	W. U. Telegraph	37⅛	37⅛
Reading	90⅝	90¾	M'chants' Union	34⅛	34⅛
Mich. Southern	89⅞	90	St. Paul Pref.	73	73⅝
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	31	St. Paul Com.	59	59¼
Pittsburgh	91	91⅛	Pacific Mail	96	95
Toledo	104	104⅝	Amer. Gold	138	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	68½	69⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1868	109½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅛
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	109½	5-20 reg., 1867	107
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5-20 coup. '67	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅛	Reg. con., 1874	109
5-20 reg., 1862	108	10-40 reg.	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110	10-40 500 & 1,000	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s, Reg.	102	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	68¾
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873-78	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bonds	68½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Virginia 6s	49
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	45⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ill. 6s, coup. '79 aft. 1862	100	Georgia 7s, n. b.	87¼
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	62
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	North Car. 6s, n. b.	60¾
		Missouri 6s	87
		Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	118	Irving	106
Mechanics'	124	Metropolitan	134
Union	115	Market	115
America	142	Nassau	107
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	114
Tradesmen's	138	Corn Exchange	123
Merch'ts Exchange	110	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	106
State of New-York	115¼	Impt'rs. & Traders'	124
Commerce	118¼	Park	147
Mec. B. Association	116	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Ocean	102½	Central National	105
American Exchange	119	Ninth National	105
Bank of the Repub.	114	Tenth National	100
Bank of N. America	105¼	Eleventh Ward	103
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95⅝	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Han. & St. J. con.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	120	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	100¾
Erie 7s, 5th md., 1888	89	Chi & R I 1st M.	100
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100⅝	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105⅝
M. C. new 1st M. '8s. '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99⅞
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	113½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	66
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101	Peninsula R.R. bonds	81
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	111½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90		

The receipts and expenditures of the Western (Mass.) Railroad for the year ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

Receipts:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$1,379,684 03	$1,303,990 20
From freight	2,394,313 85	2,522,125 92
From mails, &c	185,019 41	260,591 50
Total	$3,932,017 29	$4,086,707 63
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of roadway	$314,833 17	$346,494 02
Repairs of engines	245,435 08	301,181 19
Repairs of cars	428,277 94	489,909 69
Repairs of buildings, ferry, &c	65,432 64	134,615 46
Transportation exp	1,447,019 55	1,625,153 25
General expenses	24,228 20	40,057 56
Total	$2,525,226 58	$2,837,411 77
Net income	1,406,790 71	1,249,295 86
From this deduct:		
Interest on State loans and exchanges	2,666,397 44	
One per cent. to sinking funds	40,000 00	
Ten per cent. dividends	771,835 00	
Excise tax on dividends	40,622 88—	1,118 855 32
Surplus Earnings		$130,440 54
Less Government tax on same		6,522 02
Total		$123,918 52
Surplus last year		1,267,858 43
Total contingent fund Nov. 30, '67.		$1,391,776 95

The receipts of the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad were $108,893 72; and the expenses $81,111 51—leaving the net earnings $27,782 21. Two dividends of 3 ℔ cent. each, amounting to $27,000, were paid, and the balance $782 21 carried to Western Railroad accounts.

The cost of the Western, Albany and West Stockbridge, and Hudson and Boston Railroads to Nov. 30, 1867, has been as follows:

Western Railroad	$8,481,4 9 93
Equipment	1,583,839 77
Albany and West Stockbridge	2,411,055 75
Hudson and Boston	203,036 01
West Stockbridge Railroad Stock	13,000 00
Total	$12,692,361 46

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1867.

To cost of road and equipment		$12,692,361 46
Hudson River Bridge		251,300 00
Notes receivable		248,487 86
United States debt certificates		186,695 00
Materials		461,450 78
Cash		501,846 16
Commissioners of Massachusetts Sinking Fund	$2,956,074 02	
Trustees of Albany Sinking Fund	655,090 90—	3,611,164 92
		$17,953,366 18
By capital stock, 87,251 shares		8,725,100 00
£899,900 Sterling Bonds	4,319,520 00	
Albany City Bonds	641,000 00	
Dollar Bonds	804,000 00—	5,764,520 00
Unclaimed dividends and interest		5,119 10
Dividend No. 47		459,215 78
Interest accrued, not due		40,044 23
Private individuals and corporations		56,943 71
Accumulated sinking fund profits	$1,510,586 30	
Contingent fund	1,391,776 95—	2,902,363 52
		$17,953,366 18

President—C. W. CHAPIN.

Directors—C. W. Chapin, Ignatius Sargent, Josiah Stickney, James D. Colt, George A. Shaw, Sylvanus Johnson, Avery Plumer.

Auditor—WILLIAM RITCHIE.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of April 2, says:

"From our exchanges we learn that in Wisconsin the Winter wheat crop is doing remarkably well, and but little of the Winter wheat has as yet been frozen out. The sowing of Spring wheat has commenced, and a very large area of ground will be sown. In most parts of Indiana the crop never appeared more promising, and the same may be said of Illinois and Minnesota. In the two former States great breadths of land are being sown with Spring wheat, and the ground has been in excellent order to sow. From all parts of Kansas there is reported the most favorable accounts in regard to the prospects of the coming wheat crop. A much larger breadth of surface has been sown to Spring wheat than ever before. The soil was in excellent condition for the reception of the seed, and the warm rains succeeding have brought it forward finely. It has sprouted well, and now presents a lively appearance. The fields are green with the growing grain, and an abundant harvest is confidently predicted. The reports from Missouri as yet only embrace a small portion of the State. In some parts the freeze has been very severe on the Winter wheat, but in others we have very encouraging reports. The reports from all parts of Kentucky and Tennessee are very cheering in regard to the Winter wheat crop. In most parts of Pennsylvania the crop is reported as extremely promising for a large yield, should nothing hereafter occur."

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending April 3, 1868, was $3,630,918.

Rock Island Directors in Trouble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is learned from a gentleman direct from Chicago, that the stockholders of the Rock Island Railroad filed on the 23d of March a bill in the United States Court, at Chicago, against the recent acts of directors, and particularly against their acceptance of the Iowa act of the Legislature.

On the 24th of March the Corporation was duly served with process, and an order made by the Court and explained to GEORGE C. CAMBELL, their attorney, that the defendants should do no act, which was prayed to be enjoined, until the further order of the Court. This order was tantamount to an injunction against the acceptance of the Iowa act. In the afternoon of the same day, and with full notice of this order, the directors met recently in Chicago, and, no quorum being present, managed by mere process to fill a vacancy of long standing in the Board by the election of JOHN B. DRAKE a director. The directors were separated in different rooms, and the Marshal being present in the hall of the building, to make personal service of the process. One of them voted through a speaking-tube, resigned, and WM. F. COOLBAUGH was elected a director in his place. It is alleged that they here sold the five hundred thousand acres of land belonging to the Company. They then adjourned to meet at Davenport, Iowa, on the 26th. At that place four other Directors, Dows, Sturges, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant resigned, and J. Wilson Drury, Edward A. McNair, Benjamin F. Allen and George C. Campbell, the attorney, who had personal notice of the injunction order, were appointed Directors, so as to make six new ones. The party were joined by EBENEZER COOK, a director, who had full knowledge of the proceedings of the New-York Courts, but was not personally served with process. They adjourned to meet at Brookline, Iowa, a hundred miles west of Davenport, on the same day. There, with nine Directors present, they accepted the act of the Iowa Legislature, which undertakes to postpone the election of Directors fixed for an Illinois corporation by an Illinois law, and imposes on the stockholders onerous and unheard of penalties for not complying with its terms. Seven directors voted to assent to this act, TRACY & TOWS, who were injured by the New-York Courts, voting no. TOWS refused to certify the acceptance, COOK was appointed Secretary in his place, and the acceptance was filed with the Iowa Secretary of State on the 27th. The voting no, by TRACY & TOWS, was the merest sham, they having assisted in appointing directors to do the very thing they did not dare do. This acceptance was made with full knowledge by all of them of the action of the New-York and Illinois Courts. For CAMPBELL, the attorney in the Circuit Court of Illinois, was in the board, and one of the parties voting for it. The board adjourned to Desmoines, and ratified a contract made by JOHNSON, the engineer of the company, with certain parties to finish the road to Council Bluffs, after the beginning of the trials in this State. Upon being advised of these acts, an attorney for the stockholders applied to the new Secretary for inspection or a copy of the proceedings, which was refused, in direct violation of the statutes of Iowa—a State whose laws the Directors seem very anxious to obey when they invade the rights of their employers. As soon as informed of these lawless acts, the attorneys for the stockholders West, filed a supplemental bill, asking for a Receiver of all the property of the corporation, including the road itself, and an attachment against the delinquent directors. The attachment was allowed, and as the Federal process in such case runs all over the United States, the directors have made a very gross mistake, and given the stockholders an advantage in the courts of which they will not be slow to avail themselves. The bill in the Federal Court in Illinois is filed in aid of the proceedings of the courts of this State, and between the two tribunals, the stockholders will soon be able to get possession of their property; and show Messrs. TRACY and Company that they are not much "ahead of Wall-street."

Illinois Central.

From the President's Annual Report.

Since my last report the earnings of this railway have been $6,967,028 15, exclusive of the Dubuque and Sioux City line, leased in October last. The gross traffic for the year 1867 was $420,286 68 in excess of 1866. Our operation expenditures were $4,125,257 32, and the proportion of expenses to earnings, inclusive of State tax, was 65 6-10 ℔ cent. against 66 7-10 ℔ cent. last year. The only item of traffic which shows any material reduction is that of passengers, which fell off $333,823 37, while freight, express, and other items, show an aggregate increase of $754,110 05. The decrease in passenger receipts may be attributed to the continued depression in the Southern States. The terminal and junction stations show a reduction from that source equal to about two-thirds of the entire decrease. The tonnage hauled in 1867 was 1,300,835 tons, against 1,153,175 tons in 1866; the average distance each ton was hauled being 131 miles in 1867, against 117 miles in 1866.

This year we placed in the track 7,890 tons of new and re-rolled iron, at a cost of $360,550, which was charged to repairs of road, against about 6,000 tons at a cost of $251,560 in 1866. The total quantity of iron placed in the track and charged to repairs, in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, inclusive, was 20,465 tons, equal to about 217 miles of new road. Our operation expenditures show an increase in 1867 of $190,112 in repairs of machinery; $24,000 in repairs buildings, and $55,926 98 in other items. This, with a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the cost of material, and a slight reduction in the cost of labor, shows that the property has not been allowed to deteriorate. The road bed, rolling stock, and motive power have not been in better condition since I took charge of the road. The equipment has been increased by the addition of fifty new freight cars, at a cost, with some slight additions to shop machinery and tools, of $60,427. The construction account has been increased $305,600 for new piers, wharves, basins and extension of station grounds at Chicago, and other improvements of a permanent character, as shown in Abstract E. The expenditures at Chicago were deemed necessary to accommodate our increasing business. The grounds at this point included formerly about thirty acres, and the extension made during the past year makes an addition of about twenty acres, including a basin 1,300 feet in length by 150 feet wide, with a dock of the same length by 250 feet wide. These works have required about 2,860 feet of crib work in the lake.

During the past year we leased the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, paying 35 per cent. of the gross earnings for the first ten years, and 36 per cent. for the balance of the term of twenty years—securing in the lease an option to make the same perpetual at the latter rate, if at any time during the term we elect to do so. No liability or guarantee is assumed. The risk is simply one of profit or loss by working the line at 65 per cent. In this we are safe, while the profit on our own line growing out of increased mileage is considerably augmented. The further extension of the Dubuque and Sioux City line by that Company is a matter of great interest to us; it is a direct feeder to our business, and will, doubtless, be built. We assume no liability for its construction. The operations of this lease so far have been very satisfactory, leaving a net profit of $81,804 63. The gross earnings for the three months ending Dec. 31 were $303,720 85; rent, $109,757 17, and working expenses, $112,159 05.

A company has been formed to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, between Dunleith and Dubuque. This bridge, with its approaches, will cost nearly $1,000,000. Our Company has subscribed $500,000 to the stock. The contracts for construction are let, and the bridge will probably be completed this year. This will lessen the expense of crossing the river and place us in easier and more available working relations with the line West.

The amount paid for dividends this year, including Government tax, was $2,460,721 58, being at the rate of 10 per cent. on the capital stock; $859,277 63 for interest on funded debt and sterling exchange, and $444,007 74 for State tax, leaving a balance of $1,775,608 02 in cash assets Jan. 1, out of which we have since paid a dividend of 5 per cent. We also reduced our funded debt $1,599,500, leaving it $10,544,500, against $12,144,000 at the date of my last report. It is intended to submit to the stockholders at the next annual meeting a proposition to distribute unissued shares of the capital stock, equal to 8 per cent. of the present share capital. If this proposition is accepted, the distribution will be made in August next.

After deducting working expenses and State tax, our net earnings are $2,480,567 72, against $2,175,447 38 in 1866, showing a gain of about 14 ℔ cent. The gain was entirely from local sources, and I think will continue. The outlays on capital account have been limited solely to the growing wants of our business. Our shareholders will bear in mind that this Railway was built in advance of the cultivation of the land. The demand for an efficient and well appointed line is more urgent as population increases, and, if prudently met, is the best index of our prosperity.

The collections of the Land Department were $3,166,264 37, which, after deducting expenses, and the payment to the Operative Department for lots and lands sold, left $1,936,049 72 applicable to the cancellation of Construction Bonds, and $1,031,798 02 applicable to the payment of interest and dividends. The collections derived from Construction Lands canceled, $1,683,500 of bonds. The amount of bonds now in the hands of the Trustees, applicable to the issue of deeds, is $3,272,913, of which $1,808,500 are in advance of collections. The prosperity of the farmers encourages us to hope that our collections for the present year will exceed those of the past. The shipments of cereals over this line in 1867 amounted to 19,309,620 bushels. The sales were 203,532 acres, to 2,633 purchasers, or an average of about 80 acres to each purchaser, for $2,172,059 25, being at an average of $10 67 per acre. It will be observed, by reference to this and previous reports, that the lands sold for several years have averaged less than 80 acres to each purchaser, each of whom being an actual settler, the lands are rapidly brought under cultivation. This fact, in connection with the large shipments of lumber, which this year exceed those of last about 25 per cent., is indicative of the continued growth and prosperity of the State, and gives promise of increased local traffic in the future. The total amount owing for lands sold up to the 1st of January, 1868, was $7,143,515 01, which bears 6 per cent. interest until paid. The number of acres of land unsold Jan. 1, 1868, was 710,453; of which 649,060 acres were construction lands. The lands in the more settled districts are so much more valuable that we can now sell in less favored localities, and hence we look for a better demand for those south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which comprise about 50 per cent. of the whole. For further details of the year's operations you are referred to the various statements annexed.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY—THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF MR. JAY GOULD FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

This case came up to-day, pursuant to adjournment, on a motion to punish Mr. Jay Gould for contempt of Court, in having violated the injunction. At the opening of the Court Mr. Rapallo called up the case. He said Mr. Jay Gould was taken into the Sheriff's custody in Albany a few days ago, and that the attachment was returnable this morning. He presumed the same course would be pursued in this as in the other cases, excepting only the amount of bail to be given.

Mr. D. D. Field—Then I suppose the counsel moves for a reference, and that they will file interrogatories which we will answer. That is the usual course, and we have no objection to its being done in that way. A report will have to be made as in other cases.

Judge Barnard—In view of the fact that I shall be engaged during the whole of the present month, and up to the 1st of August next, and as a reference in this matter would seem unnecessary, I suggest that the interrogatories be filed to-day, and a reasonable time given to answer them before me.

Mr. Field—We are quite content with that.

Mr. Vanderpoel—We will serve the interrogatories then to-day.

Judge Barnard—A recess will then be given until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Clark—In the meantime the Court will make some order in regard to the disposition of Mr. Gould.

Judge Barnard—He will remain in the custody of the Sheriff.

Mr. Clark—To remain in the custody of the officer until the further order of the Court?

Judge Barnard—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Rapallo then said there were a number of other motions in the several suits which had been set down for to-day. There was the case of The People *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, &c., which was a motion for the continuance of the injunction. It had been adjourned from time to time until now. His Honor was aware from what had previously taken place that there were two injunctions. One granted by Judge Balcom and one by Judge Clerke. Each of them contained provisions which were supposed to be intended to restrain the proceedings in these cases. The defendants were, notwithstanding, going on with their proceedings, and he, the counsel, apprehended that these motions might go on here, in this branch of the court where they had their inception. He and his associates proposed to act only so far as his Honor would give them permission. If his Honor thought that, under all the circumstances, these injunctions had been waived, or if the injunctions should not prevent their going on, they would, with his Honor's permission, bring the matter up and take such order as might be proper. In the case of the petition for the removal of Daniel Drew, there was an order allowing them to read upon the motion certain supplementary affidavits in addition to the verifications originally made to the petition, and with that order there was another to show cause why these affidavits should not be attached *nunc pro tunc*. With the permission of the Court they would now make that motion. Then in the case of the People *vs.* Daniel Drew and others, if His Honor should announce that he thought them at liberty to make a motion of the kind, they would now move to make the injunction permanent.

Judge BARNARD said that this was a matter he had not looked into or examined, and therefore he thought it advisable, in view of the complicated state of these cases, that this motion should be adjourned to next Saturday at 11 A. M. By that time he would be able to determine as to what course he would pursue.

Mr. Rapallo—The case of Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway will take the same course I suppose?

Judge Barnard—Yes, Sir.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—I wish to know what motion the gentleman is making. He has certainly made none yet. He has merely been asking as to the feelings of the Judge.

Mr. Clark—He has made the motion to make the injunction absolute.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes that motion was made and the Court has disposed of it.

Judge Pierrepont—I have heard no such motion. No motion has been made. I want to know what is proposed so that we may have an opportunity to be heard upon whatever motion they make. If the Counsel moves to put the matter over, then we wish to know that.

Judge Barnard—The Court puts it off on its own motion.

Mr. Rapallo then referred to the cases of the People *vs.* Thompson, Diven, Davis, Skidmore and Lane. He said that an order of reference was entered and there had been two meetings before the Referee—the one on Friday afternoon had been postponed on the application of the defendants. The testimony not being completed he would move that these cases stand over until Saturday next.

Mr. A. F. Smith asked if the meeting on Friday was on notice. He had received no notice, and as one of the counsel he was entitled to it.

Mr. Rapallo said notice had been given to several of the attorneys interested.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont suggested that all the cases stand over a few days longer than Saturday next, for the reason that no testimony whatever had been taken, and if some of the cases came before the General Term next week for argument, he did not see how it was possible that the taking of the testimony could be completed so that the referee could make his report by Saturday next.

Judge BARNARD said it was the intention of the Court to make an order that the parties appear from day to day before the Referee, until the testimony was concluded. When the examination was complete the Court would then make an order to appear on one day's notice, and then the cases could be heard.

Mr. D. D. Field—But there was no such order made. We certainly shall not act upon any verbal notice.

Judge Barnard—Then the proper course will be for the attorneys to proceed on notice given according to the regular practice.

Mr. Rapallo next called upon the Sheriff to make return to the *pluries* attachment issued Messrs. James Fisk, Jr., and Mr. Eldridge.

The Sheriff returned that after faithful and diligent search neither Mr. Fisk or Eldridge could be found within his bailwick.

Mr. Rapallo thereupon moved for a further *pluries* attachment against the two gentlemen named.

Judge BARNARD granted the motion, the process being made returnable on Saturday next, at 11 A. M.

A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock to enable counsel to prepare, serve and file interrogatories in the case of

THE CONTEMPT OF MR. JAY GOULD.

At 3 P. M. precisely Judge BARNARD took his seat on the bench. The array of counsel was much more formidable than at the morning session. In behalf of the Vanderbilt party there were Ex-Chief Justice Davies, late of the Court of Appeals, M. Clark, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo, Mr. Vanderpoel and Mr. Fullerton. In the Drew interest there were the following well-known and prominent members of the bar of this City: Mr. David Duley Field, Ex-Judge John K. Porter, James T. Brady, Ex-Judge Pierrepont, John E. Burrill, Duley Field and A. F. Smith. Notwithstanding the unusual hour for the holding of a civil court in this City, the Court-room was crowded to excess. Most of the spectators manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

Mr. Clark said he held in his hand the interrogatories which had been filed and served in pursuance of the order of the Court. The Sheriff had produced Mr. Gould in Court. They asked to have him dealt with according to law. The interrogatories were prefaced with a statement of the case, and the offense of the prisoner was recited.

Judge Barnard—Read the first interrogatory?

Mr. Clark read the first interrogatory.

Judge Barnard—Is there any answer to that?

Mr. Clark—No, Sir; there is none.

Judge Barnard—Then read the second interrogatory?

Mr. Clark thereupon read the second interrogatory.

Judge Barnard—Is there any answer to that interrogatory?

Mr. Clark—No Sir.

Mr. Field—What does all this colloquy mean? I do not understand the dialogue going on between the Court and the counsel upon the other side.

Judge Barnard—Have you proof of service of these interrogatories, Mr. Clark?

Mr. Clark—We have.

Counsel then proceeded to read an affidavit to the effect that not being able to find Mr. Gould, they served the interrogatories upon one of the counsel. That that service was made before 1 P. M. this day. Mr. Gould could not be found at his office.

Mr. Field—Does any one suppose that service upon counsel in a case like this is good for anything? And then again, is the time in which to answer such interrogatories sufficient? Here is a voluminous paper served on counsel at 1 P. M., this day, in a case involving the personal liberty of a well-known and respectable citizen. Is that citizen to be brought into contempt for not putting in his answer two hours after. Where is the law for any such proceeding? Why all this unusual and indecent haste? In all the other cases time has been given. It cannot be forgotten that the counsel upon the other side have repudiated the idea of wishing to take any undue advantage. They have thrown the whole responsibility upon the Court. Is the Court ready and willing to assume it? My client has not violated the orders of the Court. What he asks for is a reasonable time, in the language of the statute, to answer the interrogatories. We ask no favors from any one. We simply ask for such rights as the law gives.

Mr. Clark said Mr. Gould had violated an injunction of the Court. Hitherto he has been silent, he said, and we have construed that silence into an admission. We ask now that the case go on. The question of courtesy we can't consider now.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont then proceeded to call the attention of the Court to the law regarding attachments in cases of this nature. He claimed that under the statute the defendant must make written answers to the interrogatories; that they must be made under oath, and he must have a reasonable time in which to do it. Two hours, he said, was not a reasonable time.

Judge Barnard—On page 470 you will find the law applicable to this case.

Judge Pierrepont read the whole of page 470 aloud for the edification of the Court, the Bar, the reporters and spectators, but nothing applicable was found. Judge Pierrepont then asked if Judge Barnard would not refer him to the particular section upon which he (Judge Barnard) relied.

Judge Barnard said yes; section 10.

Judge Pierrepont read section 10, and so on up to section 14.

Judge BARNARD then asked to have the book handed to him, and he would point out the section which he meant. After an examination Judge BARNARD said section 9, subdivision 11 is the statute to which I meant to refer.

Judge Pierrepont here read the law—several pages—and gave his construction of it. He said the answers must be made on oath and in writing. Two hours were not sufficient, even if they admitted that a proper service had been made. The defendant, Gould, was brought into Court at 11 A. M. The order of the Court was, that service be made upon him, and that he be continued in the custody of the Sheriff until this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. They could have served the papers on Mr. Gould if they had wished to do so. Mr. Gould could have been found easily. They did not see fit to serve him. Counsel then referred to the case of Lane, Diven and others, where bail in the sum of $100 had been allowed by the same Judge now sitting.

Mr. Clark—Do I understand the gentleman to ask for time?

Judge Pierrepont—What we ask is a matter of right. We believe we are right; we stand upon the law, and ordinarily in a court of justice, we ask for equity.

Mr. Clark—The prisoner was in Court this morning.

Several voices from counsel here interrupted Mr. Clark by saying "prisoner?"

Mr. Clark—Yes, I say prisoner.

Several voices—Is not that a misnomer?

Mr. Clark—No, it is not a misnomer. I repeat he is a prisoner. I mean Jay Gould.

Mr. James T. Brady—I wish to see if I understand this case, (taking off his overcoat.) I say Mr. Gould is not a prisoner in any sense of that term. He has given a bond in the full sum required. When he came into this court he was not in charge of an officer. His recognizance has not been forfeited. His bond with good and sufficient sureties is that he will abide the direction of this Court even if it takes your Honor six months to conclude it. Moreover, he has never been served with the interrogatories. By the order of the Court he was in the custody of an officer from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. to-day. They must have known where they could find him, and yet they go and undertake to serve Mr. Field, one of his counsel. Mr. Field would not receive the papers, and they were laid upon the stove, where it is hoped they will remain, at least until the stove has a good fire in it. The counsel then proceeded to state the case, in doing which he alluded to the great success of Mr. Clark at the Bar in former days, but said he never knew any man to ultimately succeed in bad causes. We were rapidly going back to the dark days of jurisprudence if a motion of this kind could prevail.

Mr. Clark here interposed and said the bond which had been given to the Sheriff of Albany County was not in conformity with the statute. He asked that a new bond be given with two sureties.

Mr. Rapallo said they desired to proceed with entire regularity and with due deliberation. The bond which had been given did not endure one moment after the prisoner was brought into Court. It was a bond executed to the people of the State of New-York, and not to the officer making the arrest.

Mr. Field—Are we not going too fast? What is the meaning of this discussion about the bond? The question properly before the Court is, are we to answer the interrogatories to-day?

Judge Barnard—It seems Gould had no counsel in Court this morning. It was supposed that he had. There appears to have been a great mistake. Mr. Rapallo, in view of this fact I must direct that this case be heard on Tuesday next at 3 P.M. In the meantime Mr. Gould must execute a bond with two sureties, who can justify in the sum of $50,000 each, conditioned for his appearance in Court at that time.

Mr. Vanderpoel—Are the answers to the interrogatories to be filed on Monday, your Honor?

Judge Barnard—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Field—Well, I undertake to say that this cannot be done. Why all this haste? The engagements of counsel in the General Term will prevent them being prepared. It is an unreasonable thing to ask or expect.

Mr. Clark said he was strenuous only on one point. That was as to the bail bond. He would ask there and then if Mr. Field would accept the service of the interrogatories.

The Court then concluded that the case should be adjourned to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Mr. Field then proposed to show that those who took bail did it at their peril.

Mr. Clark said all they wanted was to secure the attendance in Court of Mr. Gould. He had fled the State.

Judge Porter wanted to know if they proposed to hold Gould for a misdemeanor. If they did, he would respectfully commend them to the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Clark said he was free to say that $50,000 bail was too small, if counsel referred to the clause in the Constitution about excessive bail.

Judge Porter—I am glad to find there is one counsel who dares take the responsibility.

Judge Barnard said he would take all the responsibility as to the bail. The bond must be in the sum of $50,000, with two sureties. If Mr. Gould were convicted the Court would order him to refund the whole of the $10,000,000 worth of stock which he has issued in violation of the injunction of the Court.

Judge Porter—We will discuss that question elsewhere. In the case of Diven and others only $100 bail was required. Why should this excessive bail be demanded in the case of Mr. Gould?

Mr. Clark said Gould had fled from the State, and was arrested 150 miles from this City.

Judge Porter—Yes, in the capital of this State.

Mr. Field said he must repel the insinuations of counsel that Mr. Jay Gould is not a respectable man. There was no evidence on that point, and he could say that Mr. Gould's reputation was unsullied.

Mr. Clark insisted that Jay Gould had fled the State to avoid the service of a process of the Court.

Judge BARNARD said the order would be that Mr. Gould find two sureties to execute a bond, each of the sureties to justify in $50,000, and the case to stand over to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Immediately after the adjournment of Judge BARNARD's Court, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the Sheriff, commanding him to forthwith have the body of Jay Gould brought before Judge Barrett, of the Common Pleas. All the counsel in the case, with the exception of Ex-Judge Davies and Mr. Clark, were promptly in attendance.

Long arguments were had upon either side, and at about 6 P. M. Judge Barrett decided that the custody of Mr. Jay Gould should be transferred from the Sheriff of New-York to an officer of the Court of Common Pleas. The counsel being unable to agree upon a proper officer to have charge of Mr. Gould, the Court selected one, who is to look after him until Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate, viz.: Daniel Lord, John Reick, Charles Magnis, Jane Martin, Elizabeth Cairns, Denis O'Brien, John Daly, Dorothy Nilne, Michael Clark, Wm. Belcher, Fredk. W. Mutert, George Atkinson.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-mentioned persons, deceased: Sarah Waters, James McGeouch, otherwise McGeon, E. Lobdell, Thomas Weller, Sarah Morgan, Aaron Goldsmith, otherwise Goldschmidt, Niel Madsin, Andrew Hanson, Rachel Newcomb, John E. Johnson, Michael Ronayne, George Kohl, Elizabeth Bianch, James McLen, Alexina Sewell.

Guardians were appointed as follows: Jacob Strauss, guardian of Charlotte and Lemuel Strauss; Henry Wilkins of Gustavus Funenhan; Michael Cotter of John, Elizabeth and Ellen Tillaney.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 4.

By Judge Ingraham.

Henrietta Muller *vs.* Chas. E. Muller; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 4.

By Judge Jones.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Wm. A. Coursen *vs.* Myron Beardsley; Oscar F. Compton, &c., *vs.* Thomas F. Read; Hamilton E. Towle *vs.* The American Telegraph Company, &c.; Ellen Connell, &c, *vs.* The Central Park and N. E. Railroad Company; Frederick Spring *vs.* Robert S. Bunting et al.; Wm. A. Moore *vs.* M. S. Woods; Thomas A. Young et al. *vs.* Elmore P. Ross et al.

Curran *vs.* Melville; case heard and submitted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There was yesterday an unusually large calendar, embracing twenty-one cases of petit larceny, sixteen cases of assault and battery, one of defrauding a hotel-keeper, and one of misdemeanor, making a total of thirty-nine cases.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

The TIMES has heretofore given the particulars of the assault by Benjamin W. Hitchcock, publisher, No. 14 Chambers-street, upon Officer Didway, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. It will be remembered that the assault was aggravated by the attempted rescue of a prisoner. Yesterday this case was called in the Special Sessions, or, to be precise, the complainant was called, and the defendant was not. Officer Didway responding to the call of his name a subdued conversation ensued between him and the presiding Justice. No prisoner appeared at the bar, where hitherto all persons, without exception, charged with offences against the law had been compelled to stand, and the natural inference was that the defendant had failed to appear, and, his bail being forfeited, that a Bench warrant would issue for his arrest. Those acquainted with the person of Hitchcock, however, were surprised to see him setting at the table assigned to counsel. After the conclusion of the conversation between Officer Didway and the Justice no disposition of the case was announced, but a private inquiry of the magistrate was answered that a plea of guilty had been accepted and the defendant fined $25. This *sub rosa* manner of disposing of the matter was the something unusual in the case.

MISTAKEN CONFIDENCE.

Jacob Friedling and David Levy, two men of middle age and respectable appearance, were arraigned upon the charge of stealing two pieces of goods worth $25, from the store of David Coffin, No. 84 Leonard-street. The stolen property having been found upon Friedling, he made a virtue of necessity, and pleaded guilty. Levy, however, made a stout defence, but the prosecution proved that he and Friedling were seen together before entering the store, that they came in together, and that although they pretended not to be acquainted—one speaking German and the other English—that Levy had allured the clerk to the rear part of the store, thus giving Friedling an opportunity to commit the larceny. The two prisoners were respectively astonished when Friedling received a sentence of four months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50, while Levy was awarded the same fine, but was in addition given six months in the Penitentiary.

A DEFRAUDED HOTEL.

STEPHEN CHAMBERLAIN, a man that looked like anything but a designing villain, was arraigned for the offence of failing to pay his bill of $75 at the National Hotel in Chambers-street. It was alleged that he had been extended credit at the hotel in consequence of an order from a Mr. ADAMS, of Boston, which was afterward found to be forged. This fact CHAMBERLAIN denied, saying that he could prove it was genuine, and he pleaded for an adjournment for among other reasons, that he asked in the Police Court for a trial by jury, and had supposed that his case would be sent to the General Sessions. The plea was denied, and the prisoner sentenced to a term of sixty days in the City Prison.

A M'ARDLE CASE,

involving the reconstruction of a wife, instead of that of sovereign States, was more swiftly determined than its namesake at Washington. Ellen McArdle complained that she had been beaten by her husband, James, aided and abetted by John Dolan. The husband had managed to evade the officers of the law, but Dolan, doubly unfortunate, had been caught, and appeared to answer the complaint. His story was that James and Ellen had fought in his presence, and wishing to escape the scene, he had attempted to leave the room, when James locked the door and made him perforce a spectator. Ellen, however, was positive that Dolan had actively assisted in the family quarrel, and he was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

M'CARTY WANTED.

George W. Sutherland, robed throughout in light army blue, thus forming an agreeable contrast to his hair, of a carnation hue, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a barrel of flour from Adolph Solderdink. The complainant could swear only to what one McCarty had told him. McCarty being called, answered not. Officer Gooney could only testify to what the prisoner had said that McCarty had done. There was pressing need of McCarty, but no McCarty to satisfy it, so the prisoner was acquitted. He was about leaving the Court-room, to his own and his counsel's intense satisfaction, when he was intercepted by the announcement that there was another charge of larceny pending against him, and it appearing that McCarty would be wanted in this case also, the prisoner was sent to prison, and efficient measures instituted for the appearance of McCarty on next Court-day.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Owen McLean, somewhat aged and very tottering, wanted the protection of the law against Mary Jane McLean, a stalwart female, who, he said, had beaten him. Justice desired to know the relationship of the parties to each other, and was gratified to learn that Mary Jane, instead of being the wife of Owen, was only "sister-in-law by me brother" to him. The evidence was conclusive that Mary Jane had thoroughly battered the old man, and with an admonition that persistence in such efforts would lead her in the end to the Penitentiary, sentence was suspended, and she was allowed to depart.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

Frederick A. Platt, as Receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, vs. *Sheriff Campbell and others.*—This is an action brought against Sheriff Campbell and Burrill, Davis & Burrill, by Frederick Platt, as receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, to remove from the title to the real estate occupied by the bank a cloud consisting of several judgments, one of which was obtained twenty years ago, and another entered in December, 1867, which was a judgment in the same action as the first judgment for the sum of £25,000. It was entered and retained as security, and an execution was issued on the judgment to the Sheriff of Kings County at the time, and a levy made. That judgment was taken in default under the statute after an answer had been interposed. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, who roused the decision in the lower Court, and sent it back for a new trial. This present action is brought to restrain the defendants from proceeding to collect the judgment. The defendant's answer that the original judgment is still a lien on the property.

Judge GILBERT reserved his decision.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before William D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

John Bevis, Theodore Ridderkoff, Horace May, Catherine LeLaughlin, and Ellen E. Michael, all of the city of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: George Warren, seaman, to Abraham Van Wostrand, Heiskell S. Ware to Jane E. Ware, Grace Jeffers to William Jeffers, Thomas Laurent to Julia A. Laurent, Christian Stretzel to Louisa Stretzel, all of the City of Brooklyn, and of William Barkuloo, of the town of New-Utrecht, to Harmanus B. Dwyer.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert—The Breech-Loaders' Examining Board—Important General Order—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following list of changes is officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, as occurring during the week ending March 28:

COMMISSIONED.

Second Division—John B. Woodward, ordnance officer, original appointment.

First Regiment—William Barthman, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wareing, resigned.

Frank M. Clark, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wilcox, resigned.

Andrew B. Dobbs, Captain, *vice* Gould, resigned.

Theodore Betts, First Lieutenant, *vice* Dobbs, promoted.

Second Regiment—George O. Starr, Captain, *vice* Marsh, cashiered.

Joseph H. Carter, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Starr, promoted.

Frank M. Ball, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gercke, resigned.

Samuel Smith, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Nugent, dismissed the service.

Third Regiment—Edward J. Corbett, Adjutant, *vice* Wallace, resigned.

Fifth Regiment—Herman O. Zoebisch, First Lieutenant *vice* Smith, appointed Adjutant.

Sixth Regiment—Francis I. Geis, Quartermaster, *vice* Banks, resigned.

Thirteenth Regiment—Harry H. Beadle, Captain, *vice* Heath, promoted; Joseph Quick, First Lieutenant, *vice* Beadle, promoted.

Fifteenth Regiment—John W. Campbell, Captain, *vice* Stetson, promoted; Robert Jefferies, First Lieutenant, *vice* Campbell, promoted; Thomas U. Seaman, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jefferies, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—James I. Pender, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Byrne, resigned.

Squadron of Cavalry, Ninth Brigade—Edward Mulcahy, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mulcahy, deceased.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—James F. O'Neil, First Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, removed.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Edmund E. Unkart, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Steinway, promoted; Andrew Stauf, Major, *vice* Unkart, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Eighth Regiment—Second Lieut. Levi Cahn.

Thirteenth Regiment—Second Lieut. John M. Chrisfield.

Twenty-third Regiment—Col. Calvin E. Pratt.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Lorenz Sellinger.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Capt. Amos B. Tanner, Second Lieut. F. E. Eustaphieve.

Eighty-third Regiment—Second Lieut. Philip Castor.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment—First Lieut. Abram Warner.

ABSTRACTS OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Under date of March 27, Adjutant-General Marvin announces in General Orders No. 7 that the Board of Officers, constituted by Special Orders to make an examination of breech-loading arms and report the result to Headquarters, having completed their labors and rendered a final report, has been dissolved. The Commander-in-Chief desires to return his thanks to the Board, for the zeal, energy, and indefatigableness which have prompted them in the difficult and arduous task entrusted to them, and for the desire manifested to make their examination thorough. The examinations of the Board have been attended by the representatives of several foreign governments, who have expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the results following the same, and who have been enabled to form a more correct judgment of the science of this class of arms by the experiments made by the Board.

In General Orders No. 5, dated March 25, it is announced that in conformity with the system of reduction as presented in the circular addressed to the Chiefs of Military Departments by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Dec. 21, 1867, the following orders are published, to take effect on the first day of June next: In the Adjutant-General's Department there shall be seven clerks, to be assigned by the Adjutant-General to the Militia and Volunteer Bureau, so that the expenses be kept separate and distinct. The Paymaster-General will be relieved from pay, and the Quartermaster-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General relieved from active duty and pay; and the clerks and other employes will be discharged. The Quartermaster's Department will be consolidated with the Ordnance Department, and the Commissary-General of Ordnance as Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, will discharge all the duties of the Quartermaster's Department as required by regulations. The Quartermaster-General shall turn over to the Commissary-General of Ordnance all public property and records in his possession. The Commissary-General of Ordnance will keep distinct the papers and other business of the Quartermaster's Department, and make separate report of the same to the Commander-in-Chief. All officers of the Quartermaster's Department, attached to divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions will report to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and make such returns and statements as are required by the regulations. The Pay Department will be transferred to the Inspector-General's Department, and will form a separate bureau in charge of the Assistant Paymaster-General, for the payment of bounty, the adjustment of claims and other business connected with the Pay Department. The Department of the Surgeon-General is suspended, and the Surgeon-General assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of the "Soldier's Home." The Assistant Inspector-General, as auditor of military accounts, is directed to examine and audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General and Paymaster-General.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

In accordance with arrangements for some time in active progress, a grand full-dress military and civic promenade concert, complimentary to Band-master C. S. GRAFULLA, under the patronage of the active members and Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 16. The promenade concert will commence at 8 o'clock and continue until 10, the programme of dancing to commence at 10 P. M. and conclude at 1 A. M. The band for this occasion will be increased to 100 performers. Members of the regiment are requested to attend in full uniform, Veteran Corps with their badges; citizens in full civic dress. The Committee of Arrangements announce that every ticket must contain the name of the person to whom the ticket is issued, and the name of one of the Committee or of the member of the regiment or Veteran Corps upon whose recommendation the ticket is issued. As the number of tickets is limited to 2,500, it is desirable that they should be all taken by the active members and veterans of the Seventh Regiment. The Committee will therefore first supply the active members and veterans of the regiment and such of their friends as are personally recommended, before any tickets are otherwise disposed of. Subscription lists are in the hands of each member of the Committee, and those desiring tickets should apply immediately. The price of tickets is $2, admitting one person only.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The members of this regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal for drill, in fatigue dress and side arms only, as follows: Right wing, Companies D, F, H, C and E, on Friday evening, April 10; left wing, Companies K, B, A I and G, on Tuesday evening, April 14. Company roll call at 7:40; line will be formed at 7:50 on each occasion.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment assembled on Tuesday evening last, in fatigue uniform, for military instruction, at the regimental armory. Gens. Shaler and Aspinwall, with their staffs, will be present on both of the wing drills.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The wings of this regiment will assemble for battalion drill at the armory in Fourteenth-street, as follows: Right—Companies H, F, E, C, I, April 17; Left—Companies A, B, D, G, April 18. Line will be formed in the above order, companies F and B bearing the colors. All persons, except Gen. Aspinwall and staff, officers in uniform and men in line, will be excluded from the floor of the large drill room on the above evening; the galleries will be open for all others.

This regiment will assemble in full dress on Friday evening, the 24th inst., on which occasion the Aspinwall medals will be presented. On or before the 17th proximo, company commanders will report the names of the three men in their respective companies (exclusive of officers) whom they deem most worthy to become candidates for medals, stating the number of drills attended and missed by each, since March 1, 1867, the number of absences unexcused, &c. Candidates will be drilled in the presence of the battalion, on the nights of their respective wing drills. Non-commissioned officers, nominated in accordance with the above, will report to the Colonel immediately after the battalion drill for their respective companies, for examination in their duties. Col. Post announces that hereafter vacancies on the non-commissioned staff will be filled as far as practicable from the recipients of medals. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant and company commanders are appointed a Board to decide upon the relative excellence of candidates.

Hereafter Orderly hours will be from 7 to 8 o'clock on Friday evenings, when the Adjutant will be in attendance at the Armory, in the Officers' Room for the receipt of reports, returns and communications.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The attention of the members of this command is called to General Order No. 1, relative to battalion drills of April 17 and 28. The commandant expresses the hope that every member will be present. Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the division, and Brig.-Gen. Varian, commanding Third Brigade, with their respective staffs, will be present at the drill of April 28, at which time the Arsenal will be open to the friends of the regiment holding tickets of admission, which may be obtained from the commandants of companies. At this drill white gloves will be worn, and officers will appear with sashes. Line will be formed at 7:45 o'clock P. M. First Sergeants' call at 7:40 P. M.

A regimental court-martial for the Thirty-seventh Regiment is appointed to convene at the Armory on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Capt. William H. Cox is detailed as President of Court-martial. Major Wm. O. Roome, President of Court-martial held in pursuance of special orders No. 36, from brigade headquarters, dated Dec. 19, 1867, is ordered to turn over to the President of the Court now appointed, all papers in his possession connected either with the proceedings of any previous Court-martial over which he presided, or with which he may have been connected. Capt. R. H. Pascal and Lieut. W. W. Sharpe, will assist the President in the necessary details of the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

At an election held at the armory by Company G, Eighth Regiment, on the 1st inst., Private Newman was promoted third corporal, *vice* Sheedy, resigned.

Quartermaster Frederick Mahlstadt, of the First Regiment of Artillery, has resigned, and in accepting the same Col. Teller pays the retiring officer a high compliment, and states that Mr. Mahlstadt's repeated wish to be relieved from further service, in consequence of ill-health, is the only argument that would have induced him to accept the resignation.

An election for officers in Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, held on Monday evening, March 30, resulted as follows: First Lieut. Wm. H. Bingham promoted to Captain; Second Lieut. John W. Wilson promoted to First Lieutenant; Private Joseph B. Coe promoted to Second Lieutenant. After election the company adjourned for refreshments, when speeches were made by the newly-elected officers and others. Songs were sung, and a good time had generally.

The Thirteenth Regiment will adopt a full dress uniform at an early day, the necessary arrangements being already on foot to that end.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A SINGULAR CHARGE.

Yesterday morning Mr. WM. M. NEWMAN, of No. 110 Chambers-street, called at No. 49 Walker-street, occupied by SIMON GOLDMAN, and, presenting a promissory note for $731 32, drawn by GOLDMAN, and made payable to holder thirty months after date, (June 22, 1865), he demanded payment of the same. GOLDMAN took the note, laid it on his desk and took a check-book, apparently to fill up a check for the amount, but after a few minutes he destroyed the note and threw the fragments into the fire. He then informed Mr. NEWMAN that he had decided not to pay the note, when the latter called in an officer, and had GOLDMAN arrested. He was subsequently arraigned before the sitting magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. GOLDMAN is 42 years of age, and a native of Germany. He insisted that there was no truth in the charge, except that Newman asked him to discount a note, when he replied he had no funds. The parties were formerly in business together.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF HEMP.

HENRY J. MEYER, a member of the firm of MEYER & SMITH, at No. 397 Greenwich-street, appeared in court yesterday, and made a complaint of larceny against JOHN TROY and PATRICK BRENNAN, accusing them of having stolen a quantity of hemp, valued at $300. It appeared from the affidavit of the complainant that he had been informed by Officer HAMBLIN, of the Fourth Ward Police, that he saw THOMAS WATERSON take the stolen property on a cart he was driving, from the warehouse Nos. 272 and 274 Water-street, and he followed the cart to No. 170 South-street, where he received such information as led him to take possession of the hemp and remove it to the Oak-street Station. WATERSON then stated he had been employed by BRENNAN to remove the hemp, and that TROY assisted him to put the goods on the cart. Both BRENNAN and TROY were subsequently arrested, and on their being arraigned before the magistrate, were remanded for trial. Both men are laborers, and insisted that they had been acting under orders given by their foreman.

A MILITARY SWINDLER.

About three weeks ago a tall, genteel-looking young man, dressed in a semi-military dress, called on Mr. H. MURRAY, of No. 47 South-street, for the purpose of borrowing money, but as the proprietor was temporarily absent he was unsuccessful. He then called on Mr. H. D. BROOKMAN, of No. 37 South-street, and informed that gentleman that he was an officer in the United States army, and had friends residing in the State of Maine, from which State Mr. BROOKMAN originally came. He also insisted that Mr. BROOKMAN must know his brother, a Captain in the army, who formerly lived near the merchant's native place. Mr. BROOKMAN believed these statements and loaned the applicant the sum of ten dollars, under a promise that the money would be repaid in ten days when he returned from his furlough. As Mr. BROOKMAN never heard from the fellow he became satisfied that he had been swindled, so was much laughed at by his friends. Yesterday afternoon he accidentally met the alleged swindler in Burling-slip, where he stopped him and demanded an explanation. The military gentleman denied all knowledge of the transaction, when he was arrested by Officer CODETT, of the Second Ward Police. When the prisoner was brought before the magistrate he was attired in a major's uniform coat, vest and cap, the remainder of his dress comprising a citizen's overcoat and pantaloons. He also wielded a handsome ivory-headed cane. Mr. BROOKMAN told his story to the magistrate who remanded the accused for examination on Monday. The following conversation then ensued:

Magistrate—What is your name?

Prisoner—George Foster.

Magistrate—What regiment in the army do you belong to?

Prisoner—I am not aware that I ever said I belonged to any regiment.

Magistrate—You are very smart, at least you think yourself so. What do you wear that uniform for when you are not an officer?

Prisoner—How did you know I am not officer?

Magistrate—There, I will not argue with you. Officer take off his uniform.

Prisoner—I believe I have some rights though I am a prisoner.

Magistrate—I will show you what rights you have. Strip him at once.

The uniform was then removed from his person, and FOSTER, after donning the overcoat, was marched off to a cell shorn of all his bravery. As the fellow has probably swindled other merchants in this manner, they are requested to call at the Tombs to-morrow and make complaints.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

JUSTICE LONG DEFERRED.

ROBERT SERFERD, No. 99 Sixth-street, made a complaint, setting forth that on the 25th of June last his room-mate was one CARL HOLZSCHUMACHER, and that the disappearance of this person was coincident with the rifling of his trunk of clothing and jewelry, valued at $167. Where KOLZSCHUMACHER had been in the meantime, or why he was not sooner arrested, does not appear, but the arrest did not take place until yesterday, when KOLZSCHUMACHER was taken into custody at No. 22 Stanton-street, by Officer SMITH, of the Court Squad, and a portion of the stolen property found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for examination.

IMPEACHMENT.

Letter from Hon. Luke P. Poland to the Governor of Vermont on the Impeachment of the President.

From the Montpelier (Vt.) Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. was duly received, but the pressure of other engagements has prevented my finding time to answer until now. Your anxiety upon the subject of the impeachment of the President, is shared, I believe, by all the loyal people of all sections of the country. It is shown by the Press, the general mouthpiece of the people, and I find it in all my correspondence; and I presume the same is true of every other member of Congress. I am satisfied that the feeling is unanimous in the Republican Party, that the official course and conduct of the President has been such that he deserves impeachment, and that the best interest and safety of the country demand it. For a variety of reasons I was strongly averse to putting the strength of our Government to this severe test, if it could possibly be avoided. Some of these reasons I gave in a short speech I made on the subject, which has been published in some of our papers. The great argument against the republican form of government, since it has been known in the world, has been its want of stability. Scarcely one of all the American Republics, except our own, has ever had an Executive serve out his constitutional term. They have either been assassinated, or overthrown by some revolution, or deposed by some form of impeachment. The greater stability of our own has been due to the superior virtue and intelligence of our people, and the greater respect in which we have held our Constitution and laws.

Our example has undoubtedly been highly beneficial to the cause of Republican constitutional government everywhere, and I feared that however good cause we might have for impeaching the President, it would be made to wear the appearance of a political impeachment, and thus, not only injure the force of our example to other nations, but might be made a precedent to ourselves, for the overthrow of one department of the Government by another, for mere political differences.

I greatly regret, that even now, the Impeachment is made to wear the appearance of a mere party measures. The vote in the House on the resolution and articles of Impeachment, was a strict party vote. I expect to see the vote in the Senate, upon the question of the President's guilt or innocence, stand in the same way. And still I do not believe a Republican in the House voted otherwise than as he believed to be his legal and constitutional duty. I ought not, perhaps, to doubt that every man who voted the other way, voted with equal conscientiousness. There is something very curious in the relations of the Democratic Party and the President. They profess to him to be his friends; they claim his favor by way of appointments and patronage, as if they were his political friends and supporters. But in fact, I do not think they either love him, or respect him, or believe in him, any more than we do. I believe they would be about as averse to making him their candidate for the Presidency as would be the Republicans. But they have wished to use him to help themselves and damage the Republicans. It is just so with the impeachment. They hope something may grow out of it that will help them politically, and so they oppose it. I do not believe there is a man among them (who will not thereby lose an office) who cares a sixpence whether he is convicted or acquitted, so far as it affects Mr. JOHNSON himself. If it would help them politically, they would much rather he would be convicted. The Democrats profess to believe, as the President does, that all th laws passed by Congress known as the "reconstruction laws," and also the "Tenure of Office act," taking away the President's unlimited and nearly arbitrary power of removal, are repugnant to the Constitution, and I am not prepared to deny but that both are honest in that belief. But I have not yet seen a Democrat bold enough to avow the doctrine that, after Congress had by a two-thirds majority passed a bill over the veto of the President, and thus given it the same legal force as if the President had signed it, the President had the right to bid open defiance, and totally disregard its requirements. Unless they do hold this, I do not see how they could conscientiously vote that the President was not guilty of an impeachable offence. I know it is now claimed that the President did not really mean to set the law at defiance, and openly usurp authority which the law had expressly taken away from him, but that he only intended to do it, as the lawyers would say *sub modo*, to make a merely formal and technical breach of law, so as to make a case to bring the question before the courts and have the Constitutional question judicially decided. But it certainly did not look like that. Nor did it look like a mere desire to get rid of a Cabinet minister who was personally offensive to him. There is no doubt at all, I think, that it was the design of the President to eject Mr. STANTON from the War Office by force. The several attempts to make Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. THOMAS, by brevet commissions, to take equal rank with Gen. Grant, and all other things, all proved clearly, as I thought, a fixed purpose to obtain entire control of the military power of the Government, and place it in hands entirely subservient to his will. I believe I am as cool, and as little liable to undue excitement as most men. Yet I could not but feel that our duty as the representatives of the people was clear; that we must lay our hands upon him, and thus prevent an assumption of power by the President truly monarchical in extent and character. I do not think we have in our articles really charged the President with his greatest offence, for which he deserves impeachment, and that is, his steady and persistent efforts to prevent the restoration of the Southern States upon any of the plans Congress has proposed.

When Congress proposed the Constitutional amendments as a basis of reconstruction, if the President had seconded our efforts, and recommended their adoption I have no doubt every Southern State would have adopted them, and those States would at once have been restored to their places in the Government. But he refused his aid, and in all ways in his power discouraged their adoption; and by their refusal to adopt them, that plan failed. We were then forced to the more stringent and coercive policy of the reconstruction under military authority. The President was entitled to his views, and to the right of expressing them in the constitutional way, as he did, by vetoing the bills, when sent to him. But when they were passed over his veto, then he had no longer the right to a policy of his own in opposition to that of Congress, and, whatever his views were, it was his legal duty to honestly and faithfully carry out the policy that Congress had established. It was a subject that belonged to Congress to settle, and not to him. It is well known that the course of the President has been, not to carry out so successfully this plan of Congress, but to thwart it in every possible way, and to make it a failure; and yet, though we all know this, and the country knows it, still it is very doubtful if we could have made a case for a legal impeachment out of it. I do not know that we could have proved the commission of any single act that could be said to be in violation of the law. The President had the entire control of the appointments necessary to carry out the law, and could change them, when, and as often as he chose. The House, when they passed the Reconstruction acts, took away the power of removal, but the Senate refused to concur, saying that this could not be done without improperly trenching upon the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army under the Constitution. If the President could be convicted at all under such a charge as this, it could only be done by going over all his official course for the last two years. It opened too wide a field. It was doubtful if the time remaining of his administration would suffice for his trial. The financial and business condition of the country could not afford either the uncertainty or the delay necessary for such a trial. We saw, as we thought, a case clear and strong, easily proved, that might soon be disposed of, on grounds satisfactory to the nation and to the world. We hoped that it might not have the semblance of a political or partisan trial. We do not think it our fault if it does, but that of our political opponents. So far as I can judge, the Senate will, without indecent haste, press the trial to a speedy conclusion. The result cannot, I think, be doubted. We have done and borne all that could be, to avoid the issue, but it has come, and there seems to be no disposition here to avoid meeting it calmly and bravely. I have no fears of present political evils from it. I honestly believe it the most popular act of this Congress. I trust that no political lesson will be taught by it, except, that under our Constitution, the Government is in the hands of the people; that the President has no kingly prerogative that he can set up over them, without being accountable for it to the constitutional tribunal. I am pleased to know from yourself, and from so many other sources, that the course of our delegation throughout, on this subject, has met with such general approval by our constituents.

I am very truly yours, LUKE P. POLAND.

Hon. RYLAND FLETCHER.

Ex-Gov. Seymour and the Rebel Commissioners.

From the Utica Observer.

UTICA, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

DEAR SIR: You will show some surprise that I have taken no notice of a silly falsehood put out by the *Ohio State Journal*, and going the round of the Republican journals, that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, because there is proof that in 1864 I was in confidential correspondence with the rebel Commissioners in Canada. I have found that putting down one slander always gives birth to another, and they always rise in degree. You see that I am now charged with open treason. The story is absurd on its face. Some one claiming to have been an informer says he sent sworn statements, showing guilt on my part, to the State Department, which were not believed. This tells the character of the man. Mr. SEWARD's hostility to me is well known. The State Department would not trouble itself about the perjury if there was plausibility. The man who was convicted of false swearing against Col. NORTH was tracked to that office, when it procured his imprisonment and that of other innocent men. I never had any official correspondence with Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMB. I do not know them. If I ever, at any time, wrote to either of them, it must have been some merely formal matter, of which I have not the slightest recollection. What was sworn to, or made up by Mr. SEWARD's spies, I do not know; but I think the public would be interested by a view of the system of informers and perjury in use during the past seven years. I hope it will be laid bare by a new Administration.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.

Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of next month. Five cents to $5,000 received.

J. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid at this office on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th until 16th. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER DRUG-store and dwelling No. 76 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place; anti-liquor. Also, apartments in building No. 46 Hudson-st. T. W. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

$1.000 WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, to be reimbursed in twelve monthly notes of $100 each, and a mortage as a security. Address A. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WORTH INVESTIGATING—The whole or one-half interest for sale. Call at No. 150 Fulton-st. PETERS & CO.

PERSONAL.

NATHANIEL EVELEIGH, FORMERLY Captain and owner of ship *S. Nicholas*, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings, 50 to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly; entire daily expense about $1 50. For gentlemen only.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE AND FLUE-boiler of 20-horse power; also, shafting, belting, &c., &c.; will be sold very low. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, No. 146 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTES,
FRENCH POPLINS, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full line of low-priced and medium Silks, including all the very latest styles just landed, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And, to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE,
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Also a full assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, UPHOLSTERY
AND HOUSE-FURNISHIG GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BROCATELS, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES, MOREENS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

N. B.—Particular attention given to fitting up or furnishing hotels, steamers, ships and private residences.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING
AND
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Imported direct.
NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to this department.

WASHING POPLINS 5-4 WIDE,
50 CENTS PER YARD, COST $2 TO IMPORT.
Excellent material for suits, sea-shore and garden wear, warranted to wash.

SUMMER POPLINS.
400 pieces more Summer Poplins,
ALL NEW SHADES,
37 cents per yard, worth 60 cents.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES
BY THE YARD AND IN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
GILT, BLACK WALNUT AND METAL CORNICES,
PINS, BRACKETS, BANDS, &c.
ALSO,
A fine stock of
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

WHITE GOODS,
SHEETINGS,
4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, AND TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
(ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,)
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND FLANNELS,
PIQUES, PERCALES, BRILLIANTES,
CAMBRICS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
&c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
JUST RECEIVED,
An invoice of Heavy Double Damask
COMMUNION CLOTHS,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF PARIS NOVELTIES IN
SPRING GARMENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
WALKING SUITS AND MANTILLAS,
DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL TRADE,
ALSO,
A great variety of their OWN MANUFACTURE IN EQUALLY DESIRABLE GOODS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOSING OUT! SELLING OFF!
FOR A FEW DAYS MORE!
PRICES NO OBJECT! WE MUST MAKE ROOM!
The store will be closed in a few days, to complete arrangements now going on.
Splendid Muslins at 8c. and 10c.—worth 12½c. and 15c.
Our 12½c. Muslins are fully worth 18c.
Our Calicoes are sold 3c. below market prices.
Our Ginghams are 6c. below market prices.
We must make room—the loss is heavy!
Double width Alpacas at 31c.—worth 50c.
Finer qualities at the same reduction.
ALL FANCY DRESS GOODS REDUCED ONE-THIRD.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A full line of Linen Goods at cost prices.
All-linen Towels at 12½c. each.
Napkins at $1 50 per dozen—worth $2 50.
All-linen Diapers at $1 per piece.
CURTAIN MUSLINS AND LACES
at a reduction of 25 per cent—very cheap.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS much below former prices.
Don't wait—this is your last chance!!!
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, THIS WEEK,
LARGE SALE OF AUCTION DRESS GOODS.
THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
WE BOUGHT THEM FOR CASH, AND WILL SELL THEM FOR CASH.
Double-width Poplins, 25c.; worth 50c.
ALPACAS, 25c., 30c., 35c.
SPLENDID ALPACAS, 50c; worth 75c.
Table Linen and Tickings, very low
WE HAVE A FEW MORE CASES LEFT OF THOSE CHEAP 12½c. MUSLINS.
THAT HAVE CAUSED SO MUCH EXCITEMENT.
We shall sell them this week at same price.
THESE 12½c. MUSLINS others charge 18c. for,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, $1 75, $2.
Parasols, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
BEADED PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, $2 50.
TAKE NOTICE.
This week you will save 25 cents on every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us.
WE ARE DETERMINED TO KEEP OUR Stores crowded with customers from MORNING TILL NIGHT, if we have to GIVE GOODS AWAY.
No dull trade where there are cheap goods.
The firm reads, FOSTER & WELSH,
No. 227 8TH-AV., UP NEAR 22D-ST., N. Y.,
and No. 113 FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, having received such encouragement from our friends and the public, last week, in giving substantial and reliable goods at low prices, will add still greater inducements this week in their
SILK, MOURNING, and DRESS GOODS
Department, derived from the peremptory auction sales of Lupin's and other fabrics.
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
CHEAPER THAN EVER. ALSO,
1,000 PIECES PIQUES, from 25c. upward. The cheapest goods ever offered.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are opening a splendid assortment of
PLAIN AND FIGURED SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, COTELAINES, TAPESTRYS, REPS, TERRYS, PLUSHES, EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 6,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
In the latest PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS SILKS, DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, BRUSSELS POINTE LACES AND LACE GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, DRESS HATS AND UNDERGARMENTS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES IN NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, RECEIVED PER LATEST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.
An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
Novelties in DRY GOODS opened on MONDAY.
SILKS FOR DRESSES.
Plain, in all the new shades, striped, Paris style, and an extraordinary bargain in black Poult de Soie, Gros Grain and Taffetas—specially Gros Grain at $2 50, worth $3 50.
DRESS GOODS.
Argentine, Droguet de Lyon, Silk Serges and Taffetas, really new; plain French Silk Poplins, in all colors; largest assortment in New-York.
Corded and Poplin Alpacas in all colors.
PIQUES AND PERCALES FOR DRESSES.
French Piques of the best makes—Paris designs; also, Percales, guaranteed fast colors; white Marseilles and a case of English Printed Piques.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, DRESSES AND BOYS' WEAR.
Full assortment from auction, at great bargains.
AMERICAN CALICOES—NEW DESIGNS.
BLACK GOODS,
Have been removed from the first loft to the first floor, and reduced 25 cents per dollar.

LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.

AND THE BATTLE CRY IS
NO WAR PRICES IN TIMES OF PEACE.
Beautiful shirting muslins, almost as fine as
BEST WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, FOR 12½c.
Good quality Shirting, 10c.; fine Unbleached, 10c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., worth 20c.
Super-Extra Shirting, 15c. and 18c.
Fine Muslins for skirts, 12½c.
These goods were bought when muslins were cheap, and at these prices can't last much longer. Credit customers must pay 5c. a yard extra on all muslins.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, POPLINETTS, FLANNEL, TABLE LINENS, &c., any price you wish.
FOR SALE ABOUT HALF PRICE.
20,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, 60c., well worth $1.
10,000 larger size, 75c. and $1
Beautiful Fancy Parasols, $1 and $1 25.
Handsome Beaded Parasols, $1 50, worth $2 50.
These goods will certainly be higher later in the season.
HANDSOME SPRING DELAINES, 15c.
BOYS' CASSIMERES, all wool, 50c., great bargains.
DRESS GOODS,
for walking suits, 25c. and 31c.
AUCTION BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, 50c., well worth 75c.
From the Mount Holly *Press*.—"We speak from experience when we say there is not a better place in the country to buy dry goods than FOSTER BROTHERS; on muslins we save full 8c. a yard."
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS,
8th-av., near 18th-st.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHENE POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $7.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERNAINES, all widths, at less than gold prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 37½c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. WORTH 50c.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish on MONDAY, April 6,
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FULL LINES OF FRESH GOODS, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

YELLOW NANKINS, PONGEES, WASH Silks, White and Black Crapes, Sinchews, Corea and Canton Silks, Black India Satins, Shawls, Persian Rugs and Carpets, Pineapple Cloths, India Mull, Madras Handkerchiefs, and many other scarce and elegant articles; also, American, Indian and Japanese Goods, in large variety. FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.,
(Up-stairs.)

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks English, French and German, wishes an engagement either to travel or to go in the country with a family as companion or governess. References in regard to her ability as teacher can be given at Mr. Henry C. Timm's, No. 73 Meadow-st., Hoboken. Address A. H., care of Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 758 Broadway, who will give particulars.

A LADY WITH GROWN UP DAUGHTER who intends passing the Summer in Europe, is willing to take charge of one young lady, sisters, who wish for health or recreation, to travel; the highest references. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Christern, bookseller, No. 863 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or would do waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 190 Laurens-st., between Houston and Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH THE highest references for character and qualification, desires a position as cashier or saleswoman in a bookstore. Address C. R. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady married man, with two small children only; understands care of stock and milking; his wife is a good dairy woman; has lived seven years in his last place. Address JOHN MORAN, Penataquit Post-office, Long Island. Reference, Bradish, Johnson & Sons, No. 110 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman and wife, without family, a situation to take care of a gentleman's house during the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call for one week at No. 204 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 114 West 18th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands his business; will have the care of two horses and carriages, and the finest harness, and to make himself generally useful, in a gentleman's place at Bloomingdale; must state wages expected, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,398 Post-office.

CORRESPONDING CLERK WANTED—By a British dry goods importing and commission house; those who are familiar with the names of goods and sterling, and can come well recommended, will address Box No. 1,238 Post-office, with references. Salary $800.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE FRENCH OR GERman propagator to work in the greenhouse and nursery. Apply at once at SMITH'S seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOND-ST.—STABLE TO LET. INQUIRE AT No. 27 Bond-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

THE
HOWARD HOTEL FURNITURE,
TO BE
SOLD AT AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 6, TUESDAY 7, WEDNESDAY 8, THURSDAY 9, and FRIDAY 10,
At 10½ o'clock, each day,

Continuing until the entire stock is sold: comprising all the FURNITURE, much of which was recently made to order by the best makers. All the
GLASS WARE AND PORCELAIN,
a large number of mantel, pier and oval mirrors; all the mattresses and bedding, newly made within the past year; the cutlery and other appurtenances of a first-class hotel, in fine order. Also, the bar and bar fixtures, comprising a fine and choice stock of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
selected expressly for this hotel; also, the restaurant fixtures, with ranges, dishes, steam tables, &c.; also, a choice collection of
PICTURES,
the private property of Mr. Lamb, many of which are of great merit, to be sold on THURSDAY, 9th inst., at 1 P. M., in the parlors of the hotel; also, two very superior pairs of
HORSES,
the property of Mr. Lamb, consisting of a pair of chestnut horses, 16 hands, long, full tails, 7 years old—the finest pair of carriage horses in the City—sound and kind, and cost $3,500; a pair of Vanderbilt mares, 5 and 6 years, 15½ hands, long tails and manes, bays; can trot in three minutes, splendidly matched and very stylish. The horses will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 1 P. M., in front of the hotel on Maiden-lane. All of which will be sold without reserve, as the hotel is to be altered for other business purposes.

COLLECTION OF S. P. AVERY.

FRENCH PAINTINGS, by the most distinguished and popular artists of the day, already well known, having received the highest praise from the best critics during the time they have been on exhibition. The collection has been very much added to, and the whole will be SOLD AT AUCTION, at the Sommerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, April 9 and 10, by HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. The subjects are all of a character and by the artists most popular with our collectors—mainly by the most successful *genre* painters of the time, of cabinet size and the highest finish; works which, like diamonds, have always a positive value at Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, Antwerp, Vienna, St. Petersburg—all of the art marts of the world.

The frames are rich and elegant, of novel shapes, in nearly all cases new, and many made with special reference to the subjects. The NEW IMPORTATIONS number over fifty, some of which are among the most desirable things in the collection, including valuable specimens by

Merle,
Jalabert,
Landelle,
Bangnich,
Toulmouche,
Beranger,
Zamacois,
Troyon,
Fichel,
Diaz,
Ziem,
Kenvasseg,
Plassan,
Van Schendel,
Kock-Kock,
Hamman,
Calame,
Gide,
Herbsthoffer,
Brion,
Coomans,
Brillouin,
Kraus,
Preyer,
Daubigny,
Chavet,
Bouguereau,
Achenbach,
Carand,
Hamon.

LA LECTURE, by MEISSONIER.

The charming marble statue of a "Girl Reading," by TANTARDINI, the celebrated Milanese sculptor, and which was so much admired in the Italian Court of the recent Paris Exposition.

Also, the large and well-known landscape, by that favorite American artist,

MR. JAMES M. HART, N. A.,

a view on the "Tunxis River, Connecticut," and which has just returned from Europe, where it represented this artist at the great Paris Exposition. This work has not before been offered for sale.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE.—We respectfully inform our friends, and admirers of the FINE ARTS generally, that we have received instructions from the well-known house of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., of Philadelphia, to sell the entire collection of COSTLY ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, of the highest class, recently selected by their senior partner from the studios of celebrated artists in the various art-capitals of Europe, the greater portion of which have never before been exhibited in the United States. They will be on exhibition at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, the 9th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 63 Jane-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On THURSDAY, April 9, at 10½, at the residence at India Harbor, Greenwich, Conn.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood piano, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany and black walnut furniture, cottage suites, and a general assortment of kitchen and dining-room furniture.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THURSDAY, April 9,
At 10 o'clock, at Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Park-place, (corner College-place,)
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH HARDWARE,
comprising the entire stock of Mr. A. W. Payne, damaged at the late fire at Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., consisting in part of chains, anvils, vices, horse nails, fry-pans, hammers, steel fire sets, saws, tea-trays and waiters, cutlery, padlocks, grass hooks, trowels, spoons, &c., &c., full particulars of which will be found in our advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *World* and in catalogues on morning of sale.
The anvils, vices and chains will be sold at 1 o'clock.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 31 Cortlandt-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

AT NO. 304 WEST 28TH-ST.,
At 10½ o'clock, FRIDAY, April 10,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.,
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction all the furniture contained in the above dwelling, consisting of as follows: rosewood 7-octave piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains and cornice, hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, linen sheets, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, Nos. 84 and 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots.
N. B.—Sales of household furniture at the residences of owners, when desired.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, BRONZE CLOCKS AND FIGURES; BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, MONDAY, 6th, TUESDAY, 7th, and WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very elegant invoice of Carrara marble statuary, comprising about 30 pieces; artistic marble and alabaster vases of new and beautiful designs, varying in size from one to six feet in height, suitable for decorating parlors or libraries; Florentine mosaic inlaid tables, pedestals, card-receivers, bronze and ormolu clocks, groups and figures; Bohemian glass vases, &c. This collection is probably one of the finest ever offered at auction in this City, both for elegance of designs and artistic finish, having been selected by Mr. F. Zannoni & Co. in Italy with special regard for the tastes of this country, and is positively the last sale of the season.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE, STABLE AND GROUNDS OF WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, known as No. 18 West 54th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, the above most desirable property. The house is 32 feet front and 70 feet in depth; was built for the owner, under the superintendence of John Correia, Esq., architect, without regard to cost, and is one of the best-built houses in the City. Stable, two-story brick, 20x100 feet. The premises have a frontage on 54th-st. of 112 feet 6 inches, by half the block in depth. Any capitalist seeking a strictly first-class residence cannot fail to be suited with this property. Premises can be seen every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 12, by permits from the auctioneers only. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

RICH AND COSTLY CITY AND PARISIAN made furniture, of most beautiful design and finish, being the stock of the well-known house of
LEON MARCOTTE & CO.
To be sold at auction at the warerooms Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway, in consequence of their removal to Union-square. Particulars and catalogue in a few days.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suite, made to order for $325, will be sold for $200; one do., $185; one walnut medallion-back reps suite, $135; one do. $85. Also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 vols. books for sale.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we have purchased the extensive works at the foot of East 23d-st., New-York, (lately occupied by the New-York Steam Engine Works,) to which we will remove on the 1st of May, where, with superior facilities for manufacture of steam pumps, vacuum pumps, blowing engines, and steam machinery of every description, we shall be pleased to execute all orders intrusted to us. A. S. CAMERON & CO.
Foot of East 23d-st., New-York, April 1, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge

MEDICAL.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTance should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 119 Greenwich-av., a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms provided; consultation letter free.

PREVENTION.—DR. LESTER'S PREVENTive is a sure protection against all private diseases; simple and safe; a package lasts a lifetime. Price $1. Address L. C. LESTER, No. 392 Grand-st., Station B.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA
OF THE WAR.
Will be given
At the Hall Nos. 954 and 956 Broadway,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
At 8 P. M.,
COMPRISING

Forty elaborately-finished paintings, drawn with strict topographical and historic accuracy, and exhibiting with EQUAL JUSTICE the skill and bravery of the contending forces in the great struggle; affording a review of the Decisive Battles and incidents of the war, from FORT SUMTER TO THE SURRENDER.

Graphically delineated and explained
By the accomplished MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, lately from California.
REPRESENTING

Fort Sumter.
Attack on the 6th and 8th Mass. in Baltimore.
1st N. Y. Regt. to the Rescue.
Night Skirmishing on the Potomac.
Monitor and Merrimac.
Fort Donelson.
Shiloh.
Murfreesboro.
Jackson.
Vicksburg.
Battle in the Crater
Rioters, City Hall Park.
Gettysburg.
Chickamauga.
Army of the Cumberland.
Chattanooga.
Lookout Mountain.
Missionary Ridge.
Skirmishing in the Wilderness.
Wilderness.
Farragut in the Rigging.
Rocky-faced Mt.
Kenesaw Mountain.
Hospital Scenes.
Sheridan's Ride.
Siege of Petersburg.
Edwards' Ferry.
Five Forks.
Surrender of Lee.
Pres. Lincoln in Richmond.
Returning Regiments.
Peace.

ADMISSION .... FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS .... ONE DOLLAR

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Fifth-av. Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at door, No. 954 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DICKENS' READINGS—CENTRE SEATS, second and seventh rows, at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, 20x50, No. 139 49th-st., three doors east of Lexington-av., short distance from Central Park; all the modern improvements; handsomely decorated throughout; fine large yard; splendid arbor and grapevines; everything in perfect order; all the carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures and window-shades go with the house. Price, $27,000. Can be seen from 2 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 238 EAST 49th-st., (new number,) brown stone, high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar, good furnace, European range, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; in first-rate order throughout. Can be seen at any time. Inquire of owner on the premises. Price, $17,000.

HARLEM—FOR SALE. TWO TWO STORY high-stoop and sub-cellar brick houses, 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; houses 17 by 40; lot 100; with all modern improvements; new last June; price $8,000; terms easy. TITUS & TIFFANY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY PRETTY little brown-stone house, newly furnished, Lexington-av., near 28th-st., $16,000; also, three-story cottage, 25x100, No. 38 West 54th-st., $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 74 W. 47th-st.; do. No. 10 E. 54th-st.; also Nos. 23 W. 46th and 137 W. 42d sts. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWENTY minutes from Fulton and Wall-sts. ferries, a new, first-class, brown-stone house, three-story, basement and cellar, and with all the improvements. If sold immediately only $13,000—$5,000 on mortgage. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-AV., BETWEEN DeKalb and Lafayette avs., three new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone basements, all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, Builders, No. 293 Navy-st., after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, and two lots to each, on Evergreen-av.; also, three French roof frame houses, with high brick basements, heaters, &c.; prices from $5,000 to $11,000. Apply to J. HILLYER, builder, on the premises, Bushwick-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—IN NEW-Providence, four miles from Summit Depot, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, the entire Farm of one hundred acres, known as "the "Prescott Place," will be let for seven months from April 1. Pleasantly situated on the upper Passaic; well adapted to a large family; has 22 acres wood-land; the house and outbuildings are all painted, one of which has a cupola and bell; the soil is excellent, and can be cultivated on shares at halves; great variety of fruits, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; also an extensive peach-orchard, second year bearing; a sulphur mineral spring on the farm, and a well of water unsurpassed; railroad time one hour from City to Summit, connecting with the mail-stage which passes through the farm; rent $700. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st., for railroad tickets, &c.

N. B.—Loads of furniture leaving the City in the morning reach the farm at sundown, distance over the road 25 miles.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 55 acres of good land, all under cultivation, on the east end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound; the buildings are large and in good order and nicely located, making it a very desirable residence; one mile from boat or cars to New-York; price moderate and terms easy, will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 29.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A COUNTRY RESIdence for sale or exchange for City property; Gothic brick cottage, 15 rooms; gas; forty miles of river view; fine mountain scenery; fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; barn, stables, icehouse, (filled;) ten minutes' walk from railroad depot; terms reasonable.
E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 14 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY double house, containing 12 rooms, with two acres of ground attached, situated on Chestnut-av., at Clifton, S. I., and within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's landing. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, with immediate possession; house is handsomely furnished and contains modern improvements. Also one unfurnished. ANDREW McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. NO. 77 Cedar-st., has for sale at Ravenswood, L. I., (beautiful river front,) mansion-house, carriage-house and stables; 2 acres land; but a short drive from the City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FINE FARM, 66 acres, good house and outbuildings, well fruited, watered, &c., 18 miles by Northern New-Jersey Railroad—$13,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MT. VERNON.—FINE WOODEN RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, barn and stable; well fruited, shaded, &c.; $8,000. Others $5,000 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS—APPARTMENTS TO LET.

BOND-ST.—First floor and basement.
Inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

BOND-ST.—Second and front part of the third floor.
Inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, RESIDING at five minutes' distance from Union-square, would rent one or two well-furnished rooms with board to permanent boarders; references required and given. Address A. X., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED, WITH board, by a gentleman, wife and child, 13 months old; partial board for gentleman; west side preferred. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS singly or in suites to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman, wife, child and two servants, 20 to 40 miles from the City, on the Hudson River or Sound. Address, with particulars, T. R. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

INSURANCE TIMES, NEW-YORK,
REAL SUCCESSOR TO
INSURANCE MONITOR.
MARCH NUMBER JUST OUT.

CONTENTS—A complete report of the most remarkable and interesting debate ever held on Incendiarism and Fire Insurance by the National Board. A correct statement of the astonishing growth of the greatest Life Insurance Company in the world, the MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW-YORK, and of its immense stability and profitableness to the insured. A full account of the Wild Winneshiek of the West, its abandoned offspring and missing books—of the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company of Decorah—of the benefits of great conflagrations—the facilities of fraud in Life Insurance—cash vs. notes—insurance perils—tabular statement of business of life companies and of foreign fire companies doing business in New-York, with numerous other excellent articles. Price 20 cents per copy.

ENGLISH & WILMSHURST, Editors,
Late sole editors of the old *Monitor*.
Office No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS AND LETTERS translated from Danish to English and vice versa. Address DENMARK, Box 3,361 New-York Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
Reappearance of
Mr. J. W. WALLACK
and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, April 6, 1868, and during the week, will be presented, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Hailer, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.

Fagin, the Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Bill Sykes	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Oliver Twist	Miss Mary Barrett
Mr. Bumble	Mr. Geo. Holland
Artful Dodger	Mr. A. W. Young
Mr. Brownlow	Mr. G. F. Browne
Monks	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Mr. Fang, a magistrate	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Noah Claypole	Mr. J. Leonard
Mr. Velium	Mr. T. Ward
Toby Crackit	Mr. E. Milton
Butcher Boy	Mr. J. Curran
Charley Bates	Mr. E. Cashin
Policeman	Mr. G. White
Jailor	Mr. W. H. Pope
Barney	Mr. B. Durand
Officer	Mr. C. Sherman
Nancy	Miss Rose Eytinge
Mrs. Corney	Mrs. John Sefton
Rose Maylie	Miss Mary Scott
Mrs. Bedwin	Miss Carman
Charlotte	Miss J. Timony
Susan	Miss Monell

In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April 11, for which
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

DE GARMO'S HALL,
Corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS
BY
MRS. FRANCES M. CARTER,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

The first public appearance of Mrs. CARTER, so well known by those in private circles who have had the privilege of hearing her, as the most fascinating reader to whom they ever listened, will give our citizens an opportunity of partaking of a higher order of entertainment than is often offered.

Among the selections for Wednesday evening are that exquisite gem of Mrs. Browning's, "The Mother and Poet," two scenes from "Measure for Measure," "The Bride of Enderby, or High Tide," by Jean Ingelow, and other choice pieces.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
in the following order:
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
CYMBELINE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
KING LEAR.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at the BROOKLYN INSTITUTE on THURSDAY MORNING, April 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 10, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1868,
Miss FLORENCE NOBLE,
assisted by
Prof. J. E. FROBISHER,
the eminent elocutionist and reader, will give Readings and Recitations from popular authors.
Vocal and instrumental music by favorite artists.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.—NOW ON free exhibition in the parlors of the FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, corner of 14th-st. Jerome Thompson's charming picture of THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET, representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 8 to 10.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
All persons having claims against the BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY will present the same for payment at No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 2, immediately.

"OH, NATIVE SCENES" (RANS DES Vaches) and "MY OWN," (Barcarolle)—two beautiful songs by J. E. PERRING—just published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL.
PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.
Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.
Next Session begins April 8.
References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.
For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 851 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN,
No. 27 Bond-st.

SUBSURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Send for circular.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE AS VISITING governess; teaches English, French and German, painting and drawing, wax flowers; embroideries in gold and silver; music, piano and harp; speaks the above languages fluently; highest City testimonials. Address for one week G. W. L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—ENGLISH BRANCHes and mathematics. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., between 1½ and 1½ P. M. to-day, and from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M. on Monday.

A GERMAN LADY, VERSED IN ENGLISH, French, German and Spanish, desires an engagement for the Summer months; would go to Europe. Address TEACHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher; satisfactory recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. [illegible] A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 11,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, April 11
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, April 18
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY, May 2

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge; also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FIFTH WEEK.
A REMARKABLE SUCCESS.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX .... CLOWN
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live donkey and a crying pig."
Mlles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN and Mlle. LEAH, LITTLE FAIRY RAVEL, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
FASHIONABLE AND CROWDED HOUSES.
OFFENBACH AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of
LA BELLE HELENE,
with its enchanting music
and superb orchestra.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND ALL THE ARTISTS
giving brilliancy and effect to the
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
and every evening except Saturday,
LA BELLE HELENE.
La Belle Helene .... Mlle. TOSTEE
whose unapproachable personation of the Queen has created unprecedented public enthusiasm.

Paris	M. Guffroy	Ajax II	M. Monier
Menelaus	M. Leduc	Orestes	Mlle. De Felcourt
Agamemnon	M. Duchesne	Bacchis	Mlle. Juliani
Calchas	M. Lagriffoul	Parthoenis	Mlle. Marguerite
Achilles	M. Vaiter	Loena	Mlle. Mathilde
Ajax I	M. Benedick	Philocomos	M. Hamilton

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, IN BROOKLYN,
THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE ACADEMY.
Seats secured six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, closed for extensive repairs till April 13, on which occasion the WORRELL SISTERS will reappear in a burlesque on "Le Belle Helene," entitled PARIS AND HELEN. Box Book open Wednesday.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The popular actress, Miss FANNY HERRING, for a limited period. THE FEMALE DETECTIVE. Miss Herring in six characters. THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
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CONSTANT AND UNVARYING SUCCESS
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HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ENTERTAINMENTS
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THE FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT
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SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
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from densely crowded audiences nightly greet
THE PHENOMENAL PERFORMANCES
of that most extraordinary of animals,
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
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THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY,
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THE MOST REMARKABLE ATTRACTION,
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A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
BY THE MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
NEW SERIES
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th, and THURSDAY, 9th April.
SHAKSPEARE AND DICKENS.
DR. MARIGOLD, MRS. GAMP, CHRISTMAS CAROL, OLD WELLER, &c.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION TO AID SICK AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read from Shakespeare, Hood, Dickens and Coleridge, on MONDAY, April 6, at 8 P. M., in Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the above Association. Tickets, $1; no reserved seats.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE EIGHTH BOOK OF Mendelssohn's Songs, without words. Price 75c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

HAWKINS'S LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, the distinguished English Naturalist and the restorer of the gigantic fossil forms in the Crystal Palace Grounds at Sydenham, will deliver a course of FOUR LECTURES on "The Animal Kingdom, Past and Present," illustrated by extensive diagrams and graphic blackboard delineations, on April 6, 7, 11 and 13, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the course, $1 50; secured reserved seats, $2 50; for single admission, 50 cents—to be procured at Appleton's, at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

"SWEDENBORG AS A POET"—SUBject of lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

A SOPRANO AND BASSO—EXPERIENCED church singers, are open to engagements in any first-class choir; terms moderate, if engaged together, in Episcopal Church. Address BASSO, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—West 45th-st., 5th and 6th avs.—Furniture, &c., $4,000; $2,000 cash, $2,000 trade, for immediate sale; Western land, horses and carriages, stocks, merchandise or other property taken for $2,000; fourteen rooms, two bathrooms; newly and completely furnished; rent of house for year $1,200, worth $1,800; immediate possession. Agents and principals dealt with; liberal commission. For interview, &c., address at once D. S. D., Station G, New-York.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTing on the Harlem River, the residence of the late H. W. T. Mali; extensive grounds, large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden well stocked with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park, about a mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—AN elegant residence, containing fifteen rooms, with stable, greenhouse, gashouse, &c., and about three acres of ground, situate on Newark-av., 1¼ miles from depot; horse cars pass the door. The house is beautifully shaded, and the grounds abound with choice fruit. Rent, $1,500. For further particulars apply to J. W. ROWE, No. 61 Maiden-lane, up stairs, or to J. M. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N.J., who will show the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—IN MORRISANIA, A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with stable and garden; 100 x100; horse cars connecting with 3d-av. railroad, and Harlem steamers pass the door, and a depot of Harlem Railroad is within five minutes walk. Address A. Z., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE MILE from Crawford, via Central Railway New-Jersey; commodious house, grounds, considerable fruit, &c.; rent low to good tenant. DELANO T. SMITH,
No. 139 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A DESIRABLE country seat, containing 13 acres of land, large house, stables, carriage-house, &c., garden, with all varieties of fruits; within a quarter of a mile of railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO OF THE HANDSOME FOUR-story basement and cellar brown-stone houses on 130th-st., (Boulevard Row,) between 5th and 6th avs., at low rent. Apply to JOSEPH M. SURRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, ONE ROOM ON third, and a good kitchen; rent moderate to a small family. Location good, and all the improvements. Address or call on CHAS. C. SIMPSON, 152 East 28th-st.

TO LET—ON 18TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., THE principal part of a three-story basement and cellar brick house, with all improvements. Apply to JOSEPH M. SURRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

A NUMBER OF SMALL BROWN-STONE and other houses in 49th and 65th sts. to let, at low rents, to good tenants. Apply to JOSEPH M. SURRE, No. 116 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—TO LET, with immediate possession, the first-class five-story and basement stone front store, No. 69 Bowery, 25x150, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery.

STORAGE ROOMS, ALL SIZES, FOR furniture, trunks, baggage or other property, all taken upon elevators. Porters always in attendance.
HAEGER, No. 300 34th-st., near 8th-av.

A FINE BRICK STABLE ON 43D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., with all conveniences, for sale cheap by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS, NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, between 26th and 34th sts., on or near 5th or Madison avs.; will purchase, if necessary, carpets, mirrors, window-shades, &c.; a liberal rent will be paid for a good house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
Nos. 9 and 7 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

TELEGRAMS.

Comments of the British Press Upon the Anti-Government Vote.

The Oxford Crew the Winners of the University Boat Race.

Parliamentary Freedom of Speech Secured in Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the Press upon the Anti-Government Vote of Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4.

The defeat of the Ministry in the House of Commons, last evening, forms the chief topic of conversation. Nearly all the journals have editorial articles on the subject this morning. The *Times* says:

"The Commons have resolved that this cancer of the Empire shall be removed. The rejection of Lord STANLEY'S amendment, to postpone consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution to go into committee, are merely the first steps of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed, and it will be in no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work so happily begun, shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire. Now, Ireland may take confidence from this vote, that she is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended, and right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace."

The *Morning Post* concludes a very able article with the following words:

"This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal Party since the Emancipation act of 1829."

The *Standard* says:

"The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race—The Oxford Crew Victorious.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4.

The annual Spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place today over the usual course on the River Thames. The crews of both were in fine condition, and there was considerable anticipation that the Cambridge crew might again wrest the honors of a triumph from the Oxfords. The contest was closely contested throughout, but by a strenuous effort on the last mile, the Oxfords gradually forced ahead of their competitors, and passed the goal three lengths ahead, amidst the most uproarious cheers of the thousands who lined the banks and crowded the decks of the innumerable river craft in attendance. The royal steam yacht of the Prince of Wales was present, containing the Prince and Princess, together with many other distinguished personages. The distance pulled was four miles, which was accomplished by the victorious Oxfords in twenty minutes.

GERMANY.

Flag Presentation to the Northern Parliament—Parliamentary Freedom of Speech Secured.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 4.

A splendid flag of the North German Confederation, presented to the Parliament by the German citizens of New-Orleans, arrived in this city a few days ago. The gift was formally accepted by the Parliament yesterday, and will be hung in the Chamber. The resolutions which were recently introduced in the Parliament of North Germany, declaring, in effect, "that the members ought not to be held responsible for words uttered in debate in any other place," were carried by a large majority.

The Indian Peace Commission—Missouri River Railroad Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 4.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says: The Indian Peace Commissioners left for North Platte at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Omaha delegation, who have been for several weeks past arranging the location of the railroad bridge across the Missouri River, have returned and report the mission a complete success. The main high bridge will be 2,500 feet long, to be built on high ground in the southern part of the city. The structure will be of granite foundation, and the superstructure of iron; the estimated cost is nearly $2,000,000. It is to be finished in about two years. The Company will commence work as soon as possible. The granite is to be hauled from the Rocky Mountains.

Denver papers report that RYNERSON, who killed Chief Justice SLOUGH in New-Mexico, last Fall, has been acquitted by a jury.

The Western mails are still behind, detained by snow in the mountains.

The Indians at Fort Laramie—The Prospect for Making Treaties.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, April 4.

An Omaha special says a letter from North Platte, the 2d inst., says that SPOTTED TAIL is ready for a treaty, but OGALLALAS is under TURKEY LEG, and the Cheyennes are under DULL KNIFE, numbering 175 lodges demand that the work be suspended on the Smoky Hill route, and refuse to come.

The Arkansas Election—The New Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, April 4.

A special dispatch published here says the heavy majorities returned from Pulaski and Jefferson Counties make the result of the election doubtful, both parties claiming it. Gen. GILLEM'S order announcing the result alone can decide it. In the election for the new Legislature not two thousand whites voted. There is one negro in the Senate and five in the House.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings refused to give up the keys of the Capitol, which was entered at night, and the doors were thrown open. The House ordered the arrest of the Superintendent, which has not been effected, though he is daily on the street.

The House ratified the fourteenth article of the Constitution yesterday; but the Senate refused, because no official proclamation has been made of the result of the election.

In response to telegrams from State officials, Gen. GILLEM says he has no authority to prevent a peaceful assemblage of the Legislature and the occupancy of the Capitol by it.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 4.

The *Democrat*, of this morning, publishes a dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated yesterday, which says that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by more than 3,000 majority. The Legislature was organized yesterday. Major JOHN N. BARBER was elected President of the Senate, and Major JOHN PRICE, editor of the *Republican*, Speaker of the House. The Constitutional Amendment will be adopted to-day.

Arrest of an Express Messenger for Robbery.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 4.

J. R. WHITAKER, a messenger in the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and W. S. G. HERBERT, were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company of $20,000. All but about $3,000 of the money was found in their possession.

Municipal Election in St. Louis—Success of the Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, April 4.

An election was held in this city to-day for three Police Commissioners; two Street Inspectors; Chief of the Fire Department and several Aldermen. The entire regular Democratic ticket was chosen by a large majority. The Republicans had no candidates in the field, but supported the independent ticket. The total vote polled is a little over 9,000. The people also voted for a new city Charter, and for the purchase, by the city, of the wharf property extending from Ninth to Clay-streets—a distance of fifteen squares.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 4.

In the Convention to-day a communication was received from Gen. SCHOFIELD approving the ordinance for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the Convention. This approval extends only to April 6th, and the time for the redemption of the certificates is to be fixed hereafter by the General. The Convention will probably have to levy a tax if its session is continued.

The report on Representation was adopted.

Gen. H. H. Wells Appointed Governor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 4.

Gen. HENRY H. WELLS, of Alexandria, was this morning appointed Governor of Virginia by Gen. SCHOFIELD. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862; is from Michigan, and was a Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army. He enters upon the duties of his office at once.

Appointments by Gen. Schofield in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 4.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day made new appointments to the City Council. Among them are the following:

Collector MULLFORD, ALEXANDER SHARPE, Postmaster, and HORACE L. KENT, WM. C. ALLEN, GEO. SMITH, H. C. CLINTON, all prominent citizens.

The United States Grand Jury has found true bills against about thirty revenue officers for fraud.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, visited the Convention to-day. He addressed the colored people on temperance to-night.

Threatened Riot at the Midlothian Coal Pits in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 4.

A telegram received here says that a riot is apprehended at Midlothian coal pits to-morrow. About 200 blacks struck for higher wages, and to-day while idle, one of their number got in a fight with a white man. The negro disappeared, and his comrades are now hunting the neighborhood, with threats against all whites, unless he is found alive. The blacks are now (11 o'clock) gathered on a hill near the pits. Troops have been sent for from Richmond.

Judge Irwin and Gen. Gordon Declared Ineligible for the Office of Governor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, April 4.

Gen. MEADE has declared Judge IRWIN ineligible for the office of Governor, and he has withdrawn from the canvass.

A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* from Atlanta, says Judge IRWIN absolutely declines the nomination for Governor. Gen. GORDON was recommended for the position by a majority of the Central Democratic Executive Committee, but Gen. MEADE declares Gen. GORDON ineligible. He was a General in the Confederate army.

The Mississippi Convention—The Supreme Court.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, April 4.

In the Convention to-day the Judiciary report passed to a third reading without material change from the previous reading, which has been reported.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi, which was recently organized by Gen. GILLEM, meets in this city on Monday next.

The Snow-Storm in Illinois—Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 4.

During last night and this morning nearly three inches of snow fell here. The storm appears to be general throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The car-works of the City Railroad were destroyed by fire last night. The loss, including the building and stock, is about $30,000. The property is fully insured. Two dwelling-houses adjoining were damaged to the extent of $3,000. They were insured.

A fire to-night in building Nos. 249 and 251 South Water-street, which were occupied by THERON MERRETT, hardware, and CYRUSS and HYDE, commission merchants, damaged the building and stocks to the extent of $50,000. It was insured.

The loss by the burning of the car-works of the City Railway Company, last night, will not exceed $10,000.

Heavy Snow Storm in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Saturday, April 4.

A late arrival from Cimaron Mines reports a snow-storm three feet deep. The new road being constructed up the valley will shorten the route to the mines.

Snow-Storm in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Saturday, April 4.

A general snow-storm prevails over Wisconsin and Minnesota, with a strong northeast wind.

Arrival of Weston, the Pedestrian, at Buffalo Ahead of Time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, April 4.

An immense crowd was in attendance this afternoon to witness the arrival of WESTON, the pedestrian. He accomplished the unprecedented task of walking one hundred and three miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes—inside of the allotted time. He arrived at the Post-office in this city at 5:14 o'clock, through a heavy snow-storm and muddy roads, looking as fresh as a lark.

Gas for the Suspension Bridge at Niagara.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, April 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. STREET introduced a bill to authorize the American Gas Company to extend their pipes across the Suspension Bridge to Clifton, Canada.

The bill respecting the Extradition treaty with the United States was read the third time and passed.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, April 4.

The train from Groton Junction for the village of Mason, last evening ran off the track and fatally injured a child, aged four years, daughter of Mr. STUART, the agent of the paper mills at West Groton, who was at play on the track near the curve at the time of the accident.

Arrival of the Contocook at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 4.

The United States steamship *Contocook*, Admiral HOFF'S new flagship, has arrived here.

Death of Prof. Smythe, of Bowdoin College.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 4.

Prof. WILLIAM SMYTHE, of Bowdoin College, the distinguished mathematical scholar, died suddenly at his residence in Brunswick this afternoon.

The Revenue Frauds in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, April 4.

Special Agent SLOANMAKER has arrested R. B. STOPP for the warehouse frauds. Later developments implicate merchants and others. STOPP gave bonds for his appearance in the sum of $5,000.

Court Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, April 4.

The following cases have been set apart in the Court of Appeals for Monday, April 6: Nos. 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 10, 129, 130, 139½, 140, 141, 141½, 142.

Marine Disaster.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, April 4.

The brig *Susan Duncan*, from New-York for Baltimore, was struck by a heavy squall off the Capes of Delaware on the 2d inst., which carried away her foretopmast and mainmast, split her sails, &c. She arrived here to-day to repair.

Advices from Tahiti—Markets and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 4.

The Nicaragua steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed to-day for San Juan.

Tahiti advices to March 4 state that the whaleship *Gen. Pike*, with 900 barrels of oil, had arrived at that port, and was condemned and sold for $800.

Arrived, ship *Emma Maria*, from Hamburg. Sailed, ships *Bridgeport*, for New-York; *Kingfisher*, for Baker's Island, and *Ocean Express*, for Callao.

Flour dull; the stock in the State on the 1st inst. was reported to be 4,800 bbls.; quoted at $7 87½ for Extra, and $7 12½ for Superfine. Wheat quiet; the stock in the State on the 1st inst. was quoted at 260,000 sacks; quoted at $2 45 for Choice. Legal-tenders, 72¼.

The commercial steamer days are changed to the 13th and 29th of each month. The banks will hereafter close at 3 P. M., every day, without regard to the sailing of steamers.

Mining stocks active, and prices well sustained today; sales at: Crown Point, $22 85; Ophir, $270; Challar, $280; Gould and Curry, $660; Yellow Jacket, $1470; Belcher, $390: Hale and Norcross, $27; Alpha, 94; Bullion, $110; Kentuck, $430; Confidence, $110; Imperial, $290; Overman, 23; Savage, 173; Empire Mills, $325.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

MILWAUKIE, Saturday, April 4.

Navigation on the Mississippi is now open. The St. Paul steamboat *Phil. Sheridan* passed through Lake Pepin last night.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, Saturday, April 4.

The steamer *Island Queen* arrived yesterday from Detroit, and reports that there is very little ice in Lake Erie. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing here.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Conference.

The New-York Conference resumed its session yesterday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, Harlem. Bishop CLARK presided, and opened the meeting with the usual devotional exercises, after which the Secretary read the minutes of last Thursday's business.

On motion, an election for eight delegates to the General Conference was entered into, after fifteen minutes' prayer for special Divine guidance in the matter. Only one ballot was taken, embracing 213 votes, and resulting as follows: Rev. R. S. Foster, New-York District, 187; Rev. Wm. Goss, Prattsville District, 155; Rev. P. R. Brown, Rhinebeck District, 135; Rev. J. B. Wakely, Poughkeepsie District, 135; Rev. A. H. Fergusson, Ellenville District, 134; Rev. A. M. Osbon, Newburgh District, 123; Rev. W. H. Ferris, New-York District, 117; Rev. J. McClintock, New-York District, 108. The above-named gentlemen were thereupon declared elected as delegates, and Revs. L. H. King, M. D'C. Crawford, and S. D. Brown, having the next highest number of votes, as reserve delegates. Other business was transacted afterward, but it was merely of routine character, and at noon the Conference adjourned.

In the afternoon the various committees met, and in the evening the anniversary of the Temperance Society was celebrated in the Eighty-sixth-street Methodist Church. The attendance was very large, and the speakers unusually entertaining. The names of those who addressed the meeting were Revs. N. H. Bangs, E. L. Prentice and S. G. Gale.

On Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, the Conference will again assemble to conclude their business.

New-York East Conference.

The New-York East Conference reassembled in the Summerfield M. E. Church, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Rev. HEMAN BANGS moved that the Bishops be requested to appoint the Conference on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of April.

The reason urged for the adoption of the motion, was that the day of the Connecticut election somewhat interfered with the meeting of Conference. It transpired during the debate on this subject that both political parties were willing to pay the expenses of voters, and the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. RICHARD H. RUST was unanimously admitted to Elder's Orders.

Messrs. ALBERT BURNHAM, ORLANDO WHITNEY and JOHN R. CUSHING were admitted to Deacon's Orders.

The election of delegates to the General Conference was then resumed, when Elder PILSBURY was elected, and the election of the balance of the delegates was made the special order for Tuesday morning next.

Rev. Dr. KYNETT, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, presented the claims of the Society. He pointed out the necessities of the Churches in the South. A collection was taken up which resulted in the sum of $218.

Rev. Mr. OCKERSHAUSEN presented the report of the Centenary Committee, from which it appeared that the New-York District had raised during the centenary year, $188,819; the South Long Island, $125,987; North Long Island, $181,743; Bridgeport District, $52,939; New-Haven District, $112,660—total, $672,142 26. For connectional objects the amount contributed was $84,004 86; for local objects, $576,591 21; not specified, $11,546 19.

Mr. JOHN STEPHENSON, Treasurer of the Conference, submitted his report which set forth that the receipts had been, $6,572 75, and the expenditures $6,096; leaving a balance of $476 75.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON was received as a local elder. The Conference then adjourned until Monday evening.

Home for Colored Children—An Excited Meeting of Colored People—Charges of Cruelty to Inmates of the Home.

A meeting of colored people was held in the Methodist (colored) Church at Weeksville, on Friday evening, for the purpose, as announced, of "expressing their grievance against certain managers of the African Civilization Society, and to provide some plan to protect the innocent children under their charge against ill treatment, and to resent the scandal heaped upon the good name of some of our best citizens, who have refused to be the tools of the clique. Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON occupied the chair.

Mr. LOUIS H. PUTNAM read the report of the Committee on Investigation as follows:

The report of the Investigation Committee of Five commences by stating that the Committee was appointed at a public meeting held in that church Nov. 16, 1867, to investigate the subject of the complaint made against Rev. H. M. WILSON, the Superintendent of the Home for Freed Children and others; also, against the Matron of that institution, Mrs. E. BROWN. It continues that the Board of Directors of the African Civilization Society was powerless to protect itself against the indignity heaped upon it by Mr. WILSON, who refused to recognize its right to make any inquest. The first thing the Committee did was to endeavor to ascertain the true condition of the children, and for that purpose a meeting was had with those who now control the Home. These latter denied that the children had been punished severely with a rawhide; and Mr. PERRY stated that the Mayor of Brooklyn had pronounced the charges, after an examination had been made, "false and frivolous." Notwithstanding this attempt to conceal their cruelty by falsehood, the Committee had the proof at hand that the charges were true; also, they state that the violent outrage committed on the feelings of the people of Weeksville by sending one of the little boys with a rawhide to Mr. WILSON'S house, to be whipped by his wife, can be sustained, in proof, in spite of the efforts made to conceal it. The Committee is of opinion that the Home should be removed from under the control of those who now have it in charge, and the report then says: But as the Superintendent of the Home and Mr. PERRY seem to rely entirely upon their inexhaustible supply of falsehood and the scandal they have the faculty to invent for private use and to the injury of respectable persons who have the courage to oppose them, the Committee has fixed upon the plan to bring out the truth, in spite of the attempt to be skillful in a dishonorable way, to the discredit of their people. If there was anything known to the Committee that could make the impression that any evidence exists of the good intentions of either of these two persons to treat the colored people of Weeksville with any degree of respect, it would not be doing justice to this meeting or to the public to conceal it. But while it may be said by them that you are ignorant and uneducated; yet, as it is impossible to trace out any evidence of their philanthropy or common sympathy, socially or religiously, for the condition of the colored people of Weeksville, self-respect requires that the sentiments of this meeting show you are not represented by either Mr. H. M. WILSON or Mr. Perry. The next aspect of the subject that was considered is the general treatment of the children in the Home. And, independent of other information, your Committee can rely upon the opinion of some of the members of the Board of Directors of the African Civilization Society, to show that they were in a very poor condition during the entire Winter, and which, with the want of kindness in the Matron, have led to the conclusion that humanity demands that something should be done to bring this state of things to an end. But as it is highly important that it should be seen by our friends that neither you nor your Committee are governed by any other feeling than that which will enable you to do your duty without any fear or favor from any source, the names of the members of the Board of Directors who have taken an honorable position with the Committee are herewith submitted: Rev. John Peterson, Rev. Mr. Oliver, Rev. Wm. T. Dixon, Peter S. Potter, John Flamer, Wm. Moor, R. Hargret, Warren M. Stewart, J. C. Morel, Esqs., and Rev. N. C. B. Thomas. They are bound to stand by the efforts with their support, to break up the ring by which the Society has been governed, to the discredit of the colored people. The first glaring outrage committed in the name of the Board of Directors was discovered in the joint meeting in November, showing that the African Civilization Society had really ceased to exist by the action of Rev. A. N. FREEMAN, Rev. H. M. WILSON, H. W. BOGART, and two others whose names were read from the minutes, which shows that they had hired the building for fifty dollars per month to themselves, to be used as a home for freed children and others, while the fact that the contract had any existence was unknown to the other members of the Board. But as the general management of the Society will be made known at no distant day by the Board of Directors, your Committee will refrain from making any exposition in reference to the subject in this report, which is respectfully submitted.

L. H. PUTNAM,
CHARLES HICKS,
CHARLES D. ENGLISH,
DAVID WOODS,
N. C. B. THOMAS, Chairman.

Speeches were made by Mr. PUTNAM, Rev. JOHN PETERSON, of New-York, Mr. PETER S. POTTER and others, in the course of which many very damaging statements were made relative to the conduct of Rev. H. M. WILSON. It appeared that Mr. WILSON had handled some $40,000 without being willing to give any satisfactory account of the way in which it had been disposed of; not only so, but some children had been cowhided until they bled and their clothes stuck fast to their bodies. Every opportunity seemed to have been offered to Rev. Mr. WILSON to show his accounts, but it appeared he had managed to elude the vigilance and the scrutiny of the most trustworthy men of his race. It also appeared that all drafts were signed by Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, as President, and Rev. H. M. WILSON, as Secretary. The meeting adopted the report and adjourned.

Rev. Mr. WILSON, anticipating trouble, succeeded in getting up the following document, which does nothing to set off the charges made in the report of the Investigating Committee, and in the speeches of Rev. Mr. PETERSON and Mr. POTTER:

The undersigned were present in the lecture-room of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, at an informal conference called to consider certain accusations made against Rev. HENRY M. WILSON, and after a protracted conversation with him, and a number of his assailants, both men and women, were satisfied that nothing was made out against him. It is our belief that Mr. WILSON is doing a good work for his race, and the opposition he has met with springs from jealousy and misapprehension.

We accordingly commend him and his cause to the sympathy and coöperation of the benevolent.

W. IVES BUDINGTON, E. N. TAFT, F. W. OSBORN, C. P. DIXON, T. S. THORP, H. W. CHATFIELD.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 23, 1868.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution by Mr. MCQUADE was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board what the exact effect of the law is, giving to the Commissioners of the Central Park the power to lay out and regulate the streets north of Eighty-ninth-street.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Attorney to discontinue all suits for violation of corporation ordinances.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to pave Second-avenue from Fourteenth-street to Nineteenth-street with Nicolson pavement, and also Fourteenth-street from University-place to Eighth-avenue.

In regard to paving Second-avenue, the Mayor says that he has received a remonstrance signed by four-fifths of the property owners affected by the resolution in question.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. to-day, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Second-avenue Railroad claim under their charter the right to use steam or any other motive power above Forty-second-street.

A quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FINE ARTS.—The collection of paintings selected by Mr. S. P. AVERY during his residence in Europe as agent for the Art department at the Paris Exposition, and for some time on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, will be sold on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next. This choice collection contains a number of the finest pictures at present in this country. Among them is "La lecture," by MEISSONIER; "The Lesson," by L'ANFANT DE METZ; "Marie Stuart," by LOUTREL; "The Alarm," and others, by LEMMENS; "Jealousy," by CARL HUBNER; "The Young Gourmands," by LASSALLE; "Evening in the Alps," by GUSTAVE DORE; "The Necklace," by FICHEL; "The Signal," and "The Picture Gallery," by BAKALOWICZ; a landscape, by TROYON; "The Bathers," by DIAZ; "Louis XV. and Mme. Du Barry," by CARAND; "Fraternal Love," and others, by BONGERAU; one hundred and eighty paintings in all, and all of them by artists as well known as those whose names are above given, and many of those representing native talent. The beautiful marble statue of "La Leggitrice," by ANTONIO TANTARDINI, from the Italian section of the Exposition, will also be sold. The sale will prove a most inviting one, and doubtless will gather connoisseurs from all parts of the country.

MUTINY ON THE SHIP EMERALD ISLE.—Capt. HARTT, with the steamer *Metropolitan*, boarded the ship *Emerald Isle*, from Savannah, yesterday morning, and found the crew in a mutinous condition. It appears that while on the passage from Liverpool to Savannah there was a difficulty between the officers and crew; one of the men (NATHANIEL DEERY) having died in consequence of harsh treatment. The mate, while there were seven men on the maintop-gallant yard, furling the sail during a gale, attempted to shoot them. The Captain promptly ordered the mate to his room, and quelled the mutiny. When Capt. HARTT boarded the ship he found the men mutinous, but after talking to them they were ready to go to work to get the ship to dock; he left Roundsman DOYLE and Officers COLE and PURCELL on board to keep order; and about 2:30 P. M. Sergt. KELLY took the mate into custody and brought him ashore.

REVENUE SEIZURES.—Collector SHOOK'S officers, yesterday, seized about ten different lots of whisky—making in the aggregate 150 barrels—on charge of not having paid tax. The different lots had been conveyed from Philadelphia to this City. An officer also seized twenty barrels on board a ship coming from the same city. The Collector has determined to turn over every lot, for prosecution and forfeiture. He will no longer release on affidavits, because he believes fraud is thereby committed or concealed. An examination will be held on an early day by the Collector and Assessors in the affair of the Pearl-street tobacco factory, at which the District-Attorney will be present, when, it is expected, final action will be taken.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—Yesterday afternoon as Mr. HENRY P. TOWNSEND, a lawyer, of No. 282 Madison-avenue, was entering the Central Park, at the Fifth-avenue gate, in his carriage, and accompanied by his wife, the horses took fright and ran away. The carriage struck against a tree and threw out the occupants with great violence. Both Mr. and Mrs. TOWNSEND were picked up in an insensible condition, the gentleman having his skull fractured and the lady an arm broken. The sufferers were removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where Mr. TOWNSEND remains in a critical condition.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Le Chevalier de Roger de la Lande, of the French Legation, and Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel; Hon. E. C. Learned, of Chicago, Hon. J. M. Pomroy, of Auburn, Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah, Hon. J. P. Shank, of Washington, Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, Gen. L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Z. Pratt, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Major-Gen. McClenly, of Georgia, is at the Weldon Hotel; Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, and George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SINGULAR STABBING CASE.—About 9 o'clock last night the Fifteenth Ward Police reported that JOHN MONAHAN, of No. 136 West Thirteenth-street, was taken from a Broadway car, suffering from a bad stab wound in the head. The man stated that he had a quarrel with the conductor of a Seventh-avenue car in Church-street, who after stabbing him put him off the car and handed him over to a Broadway car conductor, who brought MONAHAN up to Eighth-street and called an officer who took him home.

THE MORGUE.—There were brought to the Morgue yesterday, from foot of Seventy-fifth-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 50 years, five feet eight inches high, brown curly hair, mustache and goatee same color, dark complexion, black frock coat, iron mixed cassimere pants, white shirt, grey socks, blue cloth cap and brogans. A hickory cane spliced was found with the body, which was placed in the Morgue for indentification.

FATAL FALL.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning as RICHARD W. HARPER, who is supposed to have been a resident of Williamsburg, was passing through the *Sunday Times* Building in Nassau-street, near Spruce, he slipped down a flight of steps and was almost instantly killed. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER. Deceased was 48 years of age and a native of Ireland.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—During yesterday forenoon, JAMES TROOPE, aged 45, and residing at No. 336 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide by leaping off a Catharine-street ferry-boat. The boat-hands lowered a lifeboat and rescued TROOPE, who stated that domestic difficulties caused the attempt. He was taken charge of by the Police.

ISSUE OF LICENSES.—Marshal TAPPAN reports 200 licenses issued during the week, as follows: Expresses, 23; venders, 54; public carts, 55; dirt carts, 23; drivers, 29; porters, 8; junk dealers, 3; coaches, 4; intelligence office, 1; fines received, $23; total receipts, $525 25.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—PETER VANDERVOORT, of No. 522 West Fifty-first-street, aged 62 years, died suddenly in the liquor saloon of CHARLES BRECKWELD, corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. An inquest will be held by Coroner FLYNN....DANIEL HARRINGTON was found dead yesterday in the hallway of No. 82 First-avenue. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest....JOHN BENNETT, aged 48, was assaulted on Friday night by a gang of rowdies in Thirty-second-street near Eleventh-avenue, necessitating his removal to Bellevue Hospital....A male infant was found on the sidewalk of No. 45 First-street at a late hour on Friday night.....A fire occurred early yesterday morning in HENRY STUCKING'S bakery, No. 279 Third-street, resulting in trifling damage....The body of a stillborn child was found in a vacant lot in Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues....A male infant, a fortnight old, was found in Forty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, on Friday night....Patrolmen CLARENCE J. VAN WINKLE, Fifth Precinct; RICHARD C. LAWRENCE, Eighteenth, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Forty-seventh, and WILLIAM LAMOUREAUX, resigned their positions on the Police force, last week. JOHN R. HOUGHTON of the Second Ward was the only person appointed by the Board....Burglars forced their way into the second-hand store of HARRIS K. BEHRENS, No. 372 Hudson-street, on Friday night, and stole $150 worth of goods. No arrests....There were 1,605 arrests made by the Police in this City during the past week....WM. GANE, aged 35, and a resident of Greenpoint, fell off the wheelhouse of the *Thomas Colyer*, at foot of Twelfth-street, East River, being severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....NATHANIEL DENY, a seaman and a native of Antigua, died suddenly on Friday night, on board the ship *Emerald Isle*, while lying off the Battery. Coroner FLYNN was notified....An unknown man, aged 60 years, with no front teeth, fell dead last evening, while passing through Chatham-street. The body was taken to the New-York Hospital....At 7 P. M. a fire occurred at No. 650 Third-avenue, an unoccupied building, owned by FRED. WOOLFORT, caused by the gas-pipe being cut and escaping gas ignited with a match. Slight damage....PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, of No. 421 Pearl-street, quarreled with his wife last night, when she struck him on the temple with a tumbler, causing a severe wound. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4—11:15 A. M.

Consols opend at 93 for money and 93@93¼ for the account:

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	48½
Illinois Central	91½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 4—Noon.

United States Five-twenty bonds opened at 75½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens again this morning excited and with a still further advance in prices. There is animation and the sales of the day are quite as likely to exceed 20,000 bales as to fall short of that amount. There is a brisk business doing in Cotton to arrive, which has caused a sharp advance in prices. The following are the authorized opening quotations:

Middling Uplands on the spot	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.
Middling Upland to arrive	12⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Corn 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat—16s. ℔ cental for White California and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ℔ bushel: 46s. 6d. per 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull but steady. Beef, 122s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess. Lard, 61s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 46s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar opens firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Rosin 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine 33s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for standard White. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4—3 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93@93¼ for the account.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie shares	48½
Illinois Centrals	91½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 4—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 4—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active, and buoyant at a still further advance in prices. The sales have exceeded by 10,000 bales the estimate made at the opening, and have aggregated quite 30,000 bales, including a large proportion for speculation and export. The business in Cotton to arrive is still very heavy, and prices have advanced fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. since the opening. Prices of American descriptions closed as follows:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	12¼d.@12⅜d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	12⅛d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.@12⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats 4s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Peas 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed firm. Beef, 122s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is firm, and has advanced to 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is firmer, and closed, 61s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 46s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine, 33s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 10s. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 4—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet at 43 francs and 75 centimes ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4—Evening.

A dispatch from Antwerp, dated this evening, quotes Petroleum dull at 43 francs 50 centimes per barrel for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 4.

The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week ending to-day: MOLASSES, 4¾@5 reals for Clayed, and 5@6 reals for Common or Muscovado. HONEY, 3¾@4 reals ℔ gallon. FREIGHTS—Suitable crafts for freights to the United States are scarce, and the market is stiff. SHOOKS, $8@$9 75 for box, and $2 25@$2 50 for hhd. HOOPS, $60 ℔ thousand for long shaved, and $50 for short. LARD, 17c.@17½c. ℔ lb. in tierces, and 18½c.@19c. ℔ lb. in 25 lb. tins. POTATOES, $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl. BEESWAX abundant. TALLOW, 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. BEANS, $2 25@$2 75 ℔ arroba. EXCHANGE on United States in gold, short sight, 1 ℔ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 7	New-York	Hamburg.
China	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Palmyra	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	April 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 11	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Guiding Star	April 7	New-York	Aspinwall.
Henry Chauncey	April 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	April 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 4.—*In steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre*—Ferd Suydam, Mrs. Suydam, Miss Suydam and maid servant, F. W. Suydam, George A. Sandham, Jr., New-York; Wm. Minot, Jr., Mrs. Minot, Miss Minot, Boston, Mass.; John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, New-York; J. H. B. Latrobe, Mrs. Latrobe, Misses Latrobe, Baltimore, Md.; William Hall, Mrs. P. Hall, Miss Hall, New-York; S. S. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Edwin B. Curtis, Mrs. Maria Beardsley, New-York; Mrs. M. L. Harris, Miss S. F. Barnes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss H. J. Duncan, New-York; F. G. Young, Miss Young, Boston, Mass.; C. D. Cobb, New-York; Mrs. Samuel Locke, New-Orleans, La.; Geo. Harrel, New-York; T. Donaldson, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Warner, child and maid servant, New-York; G. Dickenson, Boston, Mass.; A. Sattler, New-York; R. Meredith, Winchester, Va.; Mr. Harvey, North New-York; Mrs. Sophie Teillac, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Roseneau, Mrs. Roseneau, J. Altman and two children and maid servant, I. Altman, Henry Altman, New-York; E. T. Taylor, Charles S. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; Juan Matamoros, Mexico; Peter Lougis, Mrs. Lougis, Miss Lougis, New-York; John J. Jencks, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Pagnon, New-York; D. P. Ives, Mr. Shreve, Boston, Mass.; P. Peuverne, R. Aymer and two children, New-York; Lewis E. Higby, Lafayette, Ind.; Charles Monrose, Paris, France; Peter Donbus, New-York; Mr. Emile Diacre, Mrs. Diacre and daughter, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. J. K. Teckheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. Callabrest, New-York; J. W. Graham, Titusville, Penn.; G. Louis L'homme, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Emelie Dumeay, Paris; B. de Lorme, Boston, Mass.; Frank Vaillant, Herbert Truelly, New-Orleans, La.; P. Castaing, New-York; John N. Robert, Paris; Fred. Rothmayer, Havana, Cuba; P. Roche, New-York; Joseph Guillemard, Celles, France; James Gauthier, Boston, Mass.; Amedee Debladis, Paris; Augustin Farratre, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Larmei, Mrs. Deborah, Miss Deborah, Mlle. Reillez, M. Laroche, of the French Theatre, New-York; Theo. Helbert, Mrs. Helbert and two children, New-Orleans.

APRIL 4.—*In steamship Borussia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg*—Senor Antonio Silva, South America; Capt. G. W. Schroeder, Mrs. G. W. Schroeder, New-York; Mrs. H. Neabert and 2 children, Miss Sophia Lauffer, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. Augusta Schilling and 2 children, Miss Theresa Winter, Miss Elizabeth Uster, Miss Mary Reimig, A. E. Hartmann, Mrs. Sarah Hartmann and children, New-York; Miss Sophia Beutelspacher, New-Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rutson, Miss Theresa Malfoot, A. F. Souther, Mrs. A. F. Souther, San Francisco, Cal.; Emil Lehmann, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Thomasen, Mrs. C. Thomasen, New-Orleans, La.; Henry Jager, Miss Wilhelmine Jaeger, Davenport, Iowa; D. F. Oelrich, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jens Cornilsen, Chicago, Ill.; Col. G. Th. Hanitsch, New-York; Chas. Lehmann, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise Gerstenberg, Samuel Bonnordt, New-York; H. Bandmann, Hastings, Minn.; Francis Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. Louisa Conrad and child, Theodore Arns, New-York; M. Roslyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Seim, Miss Alice Peter, New-York; and others in the steerage.

APRIL 4.—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss Wooster, Mr. Pechey, wife, child and nurse, Dr. Thomas W. Christie, wife, 2 maid-servants and man-servant, England; A. Riva, Antonio Riva, S. Carwin, Capt. Pronce, Mr. Brooking, Canada; D. C. Lowbar, England; Fransesco Monti, J. S. Parke and wife, Thos. D. Wagner, Hamilton; R. Lewins, A. D. Salomon, C. Parson, wife and sister, J. M. Petters, J. R. Rowen, Mr. Edmondson, John O'Leary, Providence; Mrs. Atkinson and child, Dr. W. J. A. Bell, Capt. Truell, Mr. Finch, Canada; James Henderson, John Roach, Wm. Green and wife, London; R. Keith, Arthur Marten, Rev. T. F. James, Mr. H. Thomas and 2 sons, England; Thomas Waring, Thomas Dewsbury, San Francisco.

APRIL 4.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—O. A. Pegraw and lady, Masters E. N. Pegraw, Orlando Pegraw, Tindall S. Pegraw, Miss A. May Pegraw, Miss Cecilia A. Pegraw, Thos. J. Thomas, Mr. Robinson, Miss Eliza Jane Absell, Benjamin Hallett, J. M. Spear and lady, J. Stelphin, Rev. E. P. Day, Miss Josephine Cook, John R. Miner and lady, Jno. R. and Charles Miner, Miss E. C. Ames, and 110 in the steerage.

APRIL 4.—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Mr. and Miss Hamer, Pittsburg; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Lacy, Misses and Master Lacy, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. A. Jones, Spencer G. Mcbary; Wm. Gill, Brooklyn; W. J. Tiche, Hoboken; A. Watson, Ill.; Ed. Brooks, Detroit; Jas. R. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Doig, Louisiana; Mr. and Mrs. Howe and infant, Williamsburg; Francis Woodhead, John James, Robt. Arlow, Mrs. Dwinele, Jas. Freter, Harry McCullough, Miss E. Cluff, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Saunders, New-York, and 85 steerage passengers.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—J. A. Fisk, C. B. Walker, Wm. H. Conover, wife and infant, Mrs. A. Maynard, Mrs. A. Pierce, Miss S. J. Blankenship, F. M. Marsh, Edward Harnden, Louis Merrigold, Wm. French, Jas. Broadmeadow and family, Jacob Corlies, S. C. Masters, Isaac Adlem, Miss L. C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Watson and 2 children, Gen. D. V. Conover.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool—Col. J. H. Burton and lady, Master G. Burton, Master J. F. Burton, Miss Helen F. Burton, three children, infant and nurse, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Rush and infant, Mr. H. Whitaker.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Edwin Adams, Mrs. E. Adams, G. W. Moss, Mrs. G. W. Moss, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Collins and child, Mrs. Downenlend and 2 children, Mrs. Theo. Hilbut, Mrs. L. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kuhne, Mrs. Humpareys, J. F. Jameson, G. B. Geary and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets....... 6 29 | Moon sets.... 4 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 05 | Gov. Island. 6 54 | Hell Gate.... 8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; St. David, (Br.,) Watts, Glasgow, Williams & Guion; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Equator, Spencer, Galveston; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, Jacob Lorillard; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Georgetown, Driver, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Hope, Clauson, Darien, Ga., H. Riemers; E. F. Harriman, Harriman, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Marie, (N. G.,) ——, St. Jago, Cuba, L. Meyer; Rosamond, Rickett, Neuvitas, W. Ray.

Brigs Marine, (Br.,) Lindgem, St. John, N. B., A. F. Henry; Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Sleepner, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Surname, Simpson, Demerara, E. T. Smith & Co.; N. Stowers, French, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schooners M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C.; W. H. Hart, Murphy, Little River, S. C., J. Watts; Wildfire, Bearse, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; F. Nelson, Jones, Fall River, J. Watts; Edie Waters, Folsom, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Parahaiba, Miller & Houghton; Alice Myrick, Freeman, Jeremie, Brett, Son & Co.; Nile, Spear, Belfast, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Concord, Pierce, Belfast, Me., Ferguson & Wood; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans March 28 via S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Encountered strong head winds and sea north of Hatteras.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool March 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 385 passengers to National Steamship Co. Has had westerly winds and thick fog most of the passage.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Has had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamer Lackawanna, Reock, from wreck of steamship Coquette, ashore at Egg Harbor. The L. reports the cargo of the Coquette as all saved.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

Bark Harriet, Almy, San Francisco Nov. 23, with wheat and flour to Chas. Luling & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 26, crossed the equator March 5, in lat. 36. Had light N. E. winds off Cape Horn. March 31, lat. 37, lon. 72 40, had a hurricane from N. E., which lasted for 2 ds. Jan. 26, lat. 56 48 S., lon. 72 20, spoke Br. bark Hertfordshire, from San Francisco for Liverpool, 59 ds. out. Feb. 22, lat. 22 52 S., lon. 29 25, spoke Br. ship Euxine, from Callao for Rotterdam, 52 ds. out. 28th, lat. 9 47 S., lon. 39 19, passed Br. ship Twilight, steering S. S. W.

Bark Cerere, (Ital.,) Dominico, Palermo 60 ds., and Gibraltar Feb. 17, with fruit to Brown Bros. & Shipley. March 21, in the Gulf Stream, had a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E., in which lost maintopsail, split foretopsail, stove bulwarks & Co.

Brig T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Sagua 21 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. March 21, off Cape Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E.; was hove to 60 hours, and was driven 120 miles S. E.

Bark Hyack, (of St. John, N. B.,) McKay, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Mora & Arango. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales. April 1, lat. 36 15, lon. 73 30, had a gale from N. E.; was hove to 48 hours, and was driven 150 miles S. E.; stove bulwarks and lost 37 hhds. molasses off deck.

Brig John Armstrong, (of St. Kitts,) Lent, Port-au-Prince 28 ds., with cotton and coffee to Jones & Lough. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales, and lost and split sails.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Dyssant, Sagua 23 ds., with sugar to F. Alexander & Sons. Was 18 days north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 26.

Brig S. Strout, Strout, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master.

Schr. Lugano, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Coamo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith. March 21, off Chincoteague, had a gale from N. E. to N. W.; was hove to 60 hours, and was driven 120 miles S. E. March 21, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, passed a number of shooks and empty molasses hhds. 3d inst., 10 miles east of Barnegat, passed a schooner's mainboom, with part of mainsail attached; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. July Fourth, (of Bangor,) Tharratt, Cienfuegos 28 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co. March 30, lat. 36 46, lon. 74, had a gale from N. E., in which split foresail; has been 16 ds. north of Hatteras, and has been blown off the coast three times as far south as lat. 34 30, lon. 72.

Schr. Thomas Booz, (of Baltimore,) Somers, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Goldthwaite & Overton. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Virginia, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Eden, Grand Cayman, T. I., 25 ds., with mdse. to J. Leaycraft & Co. March 30, lat. 73 29, lon. 36, had a heavy N. N. E. gale, in which carried away flying-jib and port cathead, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Schr. John, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell & Co. Had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Ida Grant, Brown, from wreck of steamship Coquette, ashore at Egg Harbor.

Schr. John Warren, McGraw, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, French, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. Edwin Post, Lambier, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Emily S. Conner, Palmer, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, New-London, for Eastport.

Schr. Emily T. Hallett, Hallett, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Wm. T. Smith, Ellsworth, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna D. Holton, Cook, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Pearse, Tangier, for New-Haven.

Schr. Cornilia, ——, Huntington.

HIGHLANDS—Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind, W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Denmark, for Liverpool; Cella, for London and Havre. Ship Calhoun, for San Francisco. Barks B. Rogers, for Antwerp; Laura, for Cork; Gabriella, for Cadiz. Brigs Monarco del Mare, for Valencia; Antelope, for Havana.

Also sld., steamships City of Boston, for Liverpool; Caledonia and St. David, for Glasgow; Borussia, for Hamburg; Europe, for Havre; Virgo, for Vera Cruz; Lord Lovell, for Havana; Equator, for Galveston; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Cortes and United States, for New-Orleans; Charleston, Moneka, and Saragossa, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Albemarle, for Richmond; Glaucus, for Boston; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford; barks Falcon, for Shanghae; Yumuri, for Sagua; W. E. Anderson, for St. Jago; brigs Costa Rica, for Aspinwall, and Trial, for Pernambuco.

Barks Inca and Eliza White, outward bound, are at anchor at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 4—Arr. steamers Zodiac, from Savannah; McClellan, Baltimore; Nereus, New-York; bark Ormus, Messina; brig Tubal Cain, Cardenas; schrs. C. W. Elwell, Cienfuegos; Galena, Green Turtle Key; Plymouth Rock, New-York; bark Antioch, Baltimore.

Also arr. ships Pegasus, from Liverpool; bark Madeira, from Manila; brig Springbok, Africa.

CHARLESTON, April 4—Arr. ship Amelia, Liverpool.

Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; ship R. C. Winthrop, for Liverpool; schr. H. Allen, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4—Arr. at 8 A. M., steamship George Washington, from New-York March 28.

SAVANNAH, April 4—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York; ship Ocean Wave, from Martinique.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., April 3, 1868.

The spar buoys marking the channels through the Lower Bay of New-York during the Winter have been removed, and iron nun and can buoys put in their places.

Also, on the 15th of this month, if the weather is suitable, a light-vessel will be placed off Sandy Hook to mark the wreck of the Scotland.

The vessel is two-masted, with round cage day-marks at each masthead; is painted straw color, and will have "Wreck of the Scotland" painted in large black letters on each side, and "No. 20" on the stern.

She will exhibit two red lights, one above the other, and will be moored on a line with the wreck and the main lighthouse at Sandy Hook, in seven (7) fathoms of water, with the front Swash Channel Range light, on Staten Island, open to right of the rear one, and must be left on the port-hand by vessels coming from sea.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 4—The steamships Columbia, Capt. Van Sice, from New-York, and Star of the Union, Capt. Cookesy, from Philadelphia, sailed to-day for New-Orleans. It is raining.

At Coamo, P. R., March 11, schr. Josephine, for New-York in 6 days.

At Sagua, March 19, brig Harry Borden, for New-York in 8 days.

At Port-au-Prince, March 6, brigs Baleer, for New-York in 6 ds.; Mile, for do. do.; Elise, for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The steamship Berlin, of the Baltimore and Southampton Line, sailed to-day for Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4—Evening.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Schwensen, of the Hamburg-American Line, which left New-York on the 24th ult., arrived at this port about 5 o'clock this evening. After the usual delay for the landing of the English passengers and mails, the Germania proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4—Evening.—The Royal Mail steamship Siberia, Capt. Martyn, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 25th ult., arrived at this port late this evening, on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, April 4—Evening.—An American vessel, which had just arrived with a cargo of naptha, burnt to the water's edge at her wharf at Antwerp this evening. The name of the vessel has not yet transpired.

During the Impeachment Trial, and until further notice,

THE WORLD

Will be Published

ON SUNDAY.

Sold by all News Dealers, or served by Carriers on notification at the Office.

No. 35 PARK ROW,
New-York.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Restores a deranged stomach to its healthy functions, gives a healthy appetite and regular digestion, neutralizes all undue acidity of the stomach, cures nausea and morbid tastes, and fits the stomach for the digestion of the heartiest diet.

The following letters addressed to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will prove it:

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1868.

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Please send one dozen of your Malt Extract, with bill; it is for my son, who is something of a consumptive. Your Malt Extract has rendered excellent services to one of our friends in his trouble of the stomach.

Mrs. BERNHARD, No. 613 6th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1868.

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Will you please send again one dozen of your Malt Extract?

EINHORN, M. D., No. 202 West 40th-st.

Leopold Hoff, Esq.:

During two months this Winter I suffered from a severe cough, and, after trying various remedies without relief, was induced to take your Malt Extract.

I take pleasure in informing you that, after using three bottles, the cough left me, and I cheerfully add my testimonial to the many others you have received.

Yours respectfully, T. A. R. WEBSTER.

Sold by the Depot, druggists, grocers and agents.

ABBATT & MOORE,

NO. 507 BROADWAY,

UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

are now prepared to exhibit to their customers a very handsome stock of

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made from choice goods, at moderate prices.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR	LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR	NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE	PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia; HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

FRENCH GILT JEWELRY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED BY THE IMPORTERS.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENSIVE and important alterations in our building, our entire stock must be sold before May 1. We are offering

GENTS',
YOUTH'S,
BOYS' AND
CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING

at more reasonable prices than ever before since the war.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Lafayette-place, opposite Astor-place,
4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 261, April 4, 1868.

55, 42, 67, 56, 36, 26, 51, 66, 53, 47, 16, 58, 28.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 262, April 4, 1868.

68, 69, 59, 61, 34, 58, 48, 27, 9, 71, 60, 45, 13.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 313, April 4, 1868.

73, 24, 15, 18, 4, 62, 42, 27, 29, 75, 43, 2, 28.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 314, April 4, 1868.

6, 23, 2, 33, 74, 45, 7, 38, 68, 69, 75, 70, 18.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Interesting Correspondence from Berlin, Rome, Florence and Paris.

Art Life and American Studics in the Eternal City.

Sketches at a Court Ball in Berlin.

Pen Pictures of the Government Members of the Corps Legislatif.

POISONING CASE IN THE FRENCH COURTS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Prussian Landtag—France and Prussia—The Hanoverian Imbroglio—The Eastern Question—A South German Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

The session of the Prussian Landtag ended on the 29th February, when it was dismissed by the King, in the "White Hall," as usual. The absence of almost all the foreign Ministers from this ceremony was noticed, though I do not think that it was intentional. The Prussian Landtag is thrown into the shade by the North German Parliament, though its proceedings were indeed rendered more interesting than usual by the circumstance that the newly-annexed provinces were represented in it for the first time, and also by the breach between Count BISMARCK and the Conservative Party. This breach has not yet resulted in anything, and people here puzzle their brains about the consequences that may arise from it. That there will be none at all, is not believed, but people think they will be delayed until the next session. Then, it is said, the Government will bring in a bill in relation to a new *Kreisordnung*, or a law regulating the order of business in the small districts, (circles,) in which the Kingdom and each *Regiernugs-Bezirk* (Governmental district) are sub-divided, and at the head of which stand the *Landräthe* or principal agents of the internal policy of the Government. If this law, as is confidently expected, be again opposed by the Conservative Party, then Count BISMARCK will have the Landtag dissolved, and the new liberal policy of the Government will be proclaimed. As it is at present, Count BISMARCK seems to have given up the hope that the Prussian Landtag can assist him much in his great work—the uniting of all Germany; and his chief attention is given to the *Zoll Parliament* and the North German Parliament, where his endeavors are better understood and better supported.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The French Government papers make the best of the last sentence of the Monarch's speech, which relates to the King's desire for peace. I think that the statement only confirms my previous statements that Prussia's intentions are peaceable, and that she does not want to engage in war with any nation, or to be mixed up into any quarrel if she can help it. It would, however, be utterly impossible to foreshadow in a speech from the throne the steps she might take in eventualities that might arise. Prussia is in readiness, but the position of France in this respect is far different. France is threatened with a new revolution; at least all the well-known harbingers of it have made their appearance. Though I do not think it would have any chance of immediate success, as NAPOLEON is in readiness to meet it, it is but natural that every air-current in the political world of Europe should be watched with anxiety lest a storm burst unexpectedly and blow the Imperial structure of cards to pieces.

The relations between France and Prussia have been particularly cordial during the last few months. Prussia does not want anything of France but to be left alone; and as it would appear that the Emperor is most industriously digging his own grave, why should BISMARCK interrupt him in this agreeable task? A provocation on the part of Germany especially, would give another turn to the French people, and as they work in a direction most desirable for Germany, it would be foolish to interrupt their labors.

THE HANOVERIAN IMBROGLIO.

Some people expected that the foolish behavior of the Ex-King of Hanover would create difficulties between Prussia, Austria and France. The excuses and declarations made by these latter Powers seem to have satisfied Prussia, and the whole affair will have no other consequences than to hurt GEORGIUS REX himself, and to place the Prussian Government in a somewhat ridiculous position *vis à vis* the Liberal Party. As this affair makes more noise than it deserves, and is not yet settled, I will give a short review of its features.

The King of Hanover lost his crown by the fortunes of war. NAPOLEON I. would not have taken any further notice of him, but it was different with King WILLIAM, the conqueror. He is the champion of right by the grace of God, and the King of Hanover held his position by the same right as he. In taking his crown from him the King of Prussia denied his own fundamental principle, and, though he was induced to do so by reasons which are approved by the German nation, his princely conscience felt uneasy. In his innermost conscience the King is fully convinced that he acted wrongly. That is the key to the whole mystery, and explains why Count BISMARCK could not give any but very general and vague reasons to the Prussian Chambers for the grant of sixteen millions. He made it a Cabinet question, and the Government knows that only this circumstance induced the Landtag to confirm this grant against its own inclination and conviction. BISMARCK as Premier was worth more to them than sixteen millions. Now all that the Liberal Party said against that grant comes to pass, for the Ex-King declares openly that he had not renounced his rights and would always remain hostile to the annexation of his Kingdom. He has a perfect right to act as he does, and to sustain and encourage those of his former subjects who remained faithful to him. When he made agreements with Prussia about those sixteen millions he never said that he would renounce his rights. If Prussia imagined that he did so tacitly, she had no reason whatever for the supposition. The Prussians who poured out their blood and their treasures for the possession of Hanover, and who consider that King GEORGE deserves his fate because of his sins against Germany, have no such pangs of conscience as their King. Of this you can be assured.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The position of Austria in regard to the Oriental question is a rather difficult one. Not being just now in a fit condition to desire a war she must do all in her power to delay a catastrophe, while preparing for any emergency. It is said that it is intended that Bosnia shall be occupied by Austrian troops. The inhabitants of that country are furious at the idea, as they are very much averse to annexation by Austria. Though the attention of the American people is probably absorbed now by affairs in Washington, I cannot but repeatedly point to matters in the Turkish frontier provinces, where in all probability the spark which is to fire the European mind is being kept aglow. Austria, Turkey and France are very suspicious of Russia, whom they accuse of being at the bottom of all disturbances going on there. Russia denies the truth of all these accusations, but according to all information she really intends mischief. Turkey is not to be blinded by all these protestations, and sends large reinforcements of troops to the Danubian frontiers. OMAR PASHA is gone to Rustschuck to assume command. The Sultan has also notified Prince MICHAEL, of Servia, that he will send a Commissioner there, but the Prince says that the Sultan has no right to do so, and that he will not recognize such a commissioner, nor afford him any support. The intended declaration of independence by Roumania seems to have been deferred. It is now said that it will be made on May 14, the anniversary of the entrance of Prince CHARLES. If, on that event occuring the Turks, should occupy Roumania with their troops, an opportunity would be offered for the interference of foreign Powers.

A SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

There are new rumors afloat about the resurrection of the project to form a confederation of the South German States under the presidency of Bavaria. The Ministers of Bavaria, Prince HOHENLOHE, and the Wurtemberg Minister, VARNBUCKLES, had a meeting, and this plan is said to have been the object of their conversation.

The Gay Season—Balls and Parties in Berlin—A Subscription Fete at the Opera-House—Court Sketches.

From our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, March 5, 1868.

Fastnachts Abend, or the last day of the carnival, is over, and with it terminated the annual series of public balls and the *soirées* given by the higher classes of society. Whoever is introduced into the circles of the *élite* is likely, during the gay season, to have little rest night or day, as balls in Germany generally last until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The evening parties are very pleasant to attend, and differ considerably from our own "receptions," and large evening parties in London. In Berlin people come together to enjoy themselves, and the host does all in his power to make his guests spend an agreeable evening. They do not invite more persons than their parlors can accommodate, and if they give a ball they take good care that there is plenty of room for dancing. The usual hour for assembling is between 8 and 9 o'clock. Tea and some light cake are handed round. The conversation is general, and I assure you that it is made no less agreeable by the almost total exclusion of political topics. The gentlemen are all highly educated, and so are the ladies. These are not half as pretty as our fair ones; nay, I regret to say that the greater part of them appear to me rather plain, but they are usually attractive in manner. They have read a great deal, are well versed in art matters and in music, and are interested in everything relating to science. They are, therefore, enabled to take part in any conversation. They do not dress so richly and showily as our ladies, but are mostly attired with a tasteful simplicity that compensates for the lack of "stunning" toilettes.

The foregoing remarks, made in reference to private *soirées*, apply quite well to great public balls, though somewhat modified, of course, by circumstances. I attended, a few days ago, the great subscription ball at the Royal Opera-house. The theatre was brilliantly decorated. All the corridors were ornamented with a profusion of natural flowers, as was also the hall in which the company was assembled. The stage and the parquet were brought on a level with each other, as in our own Academy of Music. The festivals there, arranged by the German societies of New-York, give a very good idea of the balls here in the Opera-house, only the former are more democratic in every respect.

The stage was very tastefully adorned. In its angles were grottos with flowers and fountains, and as it was very hot, I enjoyed the cool air rising from the water very much. Two bands of music faced each other, one at either extremity of the magnificent hall. All the boxes of the first and second tier were filled with guests, and the upper tiers were tenanted by spectators, in full dress, who did not belong to that class of society having a claim to be admitted to the ball. The hall was rather crowded, to the great injury of the many fine toilets for which these Opera-house balls are distinguished. Many costly long trails were damaged, and now and then you saw fragments of them lying about. If ladies insist upon wearing such contrivances, one cannot help treading upon some of them. Some fat Jewish ladies were very richly dressed, and resting upon the front of the broad neck of one of them was a diamond brooch as big as my hand.

In our ballrooms at home the crowd has a less kaleidoscope look, on account of the uniform plain black coats worn by the gentlemen. Here in Berlin their attire is almost as gaudy as that of the ladies. The many military officers look very well in their brilliant uniforms, though to our American taste hussars look a little like circus-riders. An attempt was made during the war to imitate them, but the New-Jersey Hussars were laughed at everywhere. At these subscription balls the highest functionaries at Court are present, and wear their decorations. Every Geheimer Rath—and their name is legion—looks like a marshal of one of our public processions. One, two, three stars shine on the breast of the coat; a wide red or bright-colored ribbon hangs across the waistcoat; one, two, three and more enameled crosses dangle on different-hued ribbons from the neck.

It is a pity that old Field Marshal Count WRANGEL was not at the affair to which I refer, for he would not have failed to put on his old assortment of decorations. This old man is one of the street characters of this city. I see him frequently taking his walk in "Unter den Linden," surrounded by a whole crowd of street boys. He holds about the same rank here as Gen. GRANT holds in America, and he won his position owing to the belief that he saved the monarchy. He was always a very indifferent soldier, and quite proverbial for his blunders, both military and grammatical. In 1848, when King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. had lost his wits, and most of his Ministers were in the same predicament, Baron MANTEUFFEL saw that the danger was not great after all, and Gen. WRANGEL, who understood nothing of the whole affair, lent him his aid in restoring the old monarchical blessing. I saw him enter Berlin right valiantly at the head of the Guards in the Fall of 1848, when nobody showed a finger to prevent his advance. The King and the Queen, however, felt extremely thankful for his action however, and the old man was placed at the head of the best army in the world. Good care was taken that he should do no harm in the war of 1866, and with the belief that death will soon remove him, the old relic of the past is permitted to enjoy his position and put on airs. Father WRANGEL is a small thin man, who never could boast of much wisdom, and is now in his dotage. He was a great and impudent admirer of ladies, and is still. Whenever he sees a pretty girl go by he smirks, kisses his hand and starts off much as an old war horse when hearing the trumpet.

However, old WRANGEL was not at that ball, nor Count BISMARCK either. But the Minister of Finance, VON DER HEYDT, was, and I could not but admire the artist of the *Kladderdatch*, whose pencil shows him to us so frequently. No, indeed; BISMARCK is right; this man does not look like a spendthrift,—not even the fair sex, whom he admires like WRANGEL, can make him liberal.

THE COURT.

The Court appeared in the royal boxes toward 10 o'clock, and everybody tried to get a place opposite them, for two-thirds of the visitors had only taken tickets that they might have an opportunity of seeing the King and his family. After a while the King rose to go on the floor. An usher, or subordinate master of ceremonies, cleared the way. Then came Baron VON HUELSEN, General Superintendent of all the royal theatres, leading the Lady Stewardess of the Queen's household, Countess HAAKE, whom I remember very well when she was a very pretty girl,—about forty years ago. Then the Queen, led by one of the Princes, and then the King leading young Princess FREDERIC CHARLES. In all, there were about ten couples. Of course people were anxious to be near the *cortège* to catch the eye of the King, and many of the curious had their coat tails badly torn in the crush.

Baron HUELSEN looked very well. He is a handsome man, and was dressed after a fashion that would have delighted even a Parisian tailor. I am sure all his subordinate theatre tailors, wardrobe masters and hairdressers, must have been consulted. His many orders and ribbons were distributed in the most picturesque manner. In his hand he carried his staff. He was once a lieutenant. At the Court festivities he made himself prominent by his talent for arranging *tableaux vivants*, and as he was liked by the ladies, he got his present place. The Press treat him very badly, and say that he is the most miserable Superintendent of the Theatres that ever was; but the playhouses are always crowded, and in spite of all critics he maintains his position.

The Queen looks extremely well for her age, and even better than the Princess CHARLES, her sister, who married the King's brother. I saw both of them when they entered Berlin in 1827, and they were then rather pretty. They were very becomingly and richly dressed on this occasion, but if you would offer me a million I could not describe their toilet, nay I did not even notice the color of their dresses. The Queen, who was always noted as a very clever lady, is said to be very capricious now, and two of her principal ladies of honor are said to have tendered their resignations, as they cannot submit to the royal whims any longer. I see the Queen frequently, as in bad weather even she often walks near my dwelling. A carriage and four, with an equerry before and behind, follows her and her lady attendant on the road.

Of all the royal ladies present Princess FREDERIC CHARLES is the handsomest. She seems to be a great favorite of King WILLIAM, for he gave her his arm and was always behind her chair in the box. The wife of Prince ALBRECHT the younger, the nephew of the King, has reddish hair and is not pretty at all. The Crown Princess was not there, as she is still in bed with her baby. Dr. GRAEM, who attended her, and who is said to receive for each day's services during his absence from London $2,000 in gold, has left, but remarked to friends of mine that next year he would return to Berlin for the same purpose.

I was most pleased with the appearance of old King WILLIAM. He was as straight as an arrow in spite of his great age, and wore his uniform with the grace and ease of a young lieutenant. His face looked healthy and even youthful, and bore an expression of benevolence and kindness. He looks as if he would live twenty years longer. In passing by he nodded most cordially to the persons who bowed to him most respectfully, but not with their sleeves.

To me the Crown Prince is the most agreeable of all. He is about five feet ten, has broad shoulders and a fine manly figure. He is fair and wears moustaches and a long, silky beard. The expression of his manly face is as pleasant as can be, for it is natural and extremely kind. The ladies are of course in ecstacies about him, and everybody loves him with the exception of the highest aristocracy, to whose taste he is not sufficiently dignified. He cherishes his dear little Crown Princess, Queen VICTORIA's daughter, and is so vulgar and citizen-like as to be fond of being surrounded by his little ones. There is a pretty photograph out representing this happy family. He has one of his children in his arms, and he looks as disgustingly contented as any shopkeeper. The nobility do not expect anything good of him, and are much afraid that he may consider the constitution of the country not as a bad joke but as a solemn pledge. As this tendency is attributable in a great part to the influence of VICTORIA's clever little daughter, you can hear the aristocracy speak of her with shrugs of the shoulders and a sarcastic twitch of the mouth.

The brother of the King, Prince CHARLES, looks rather repulsive, and justifies the reputation of rudeness he has long enjoyed. Still, it is said he is quite good-natured. His son, Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, is a handsome man, with a very high forehead. He looks rather stern, but those who are best acquainted with him praise him very much for his urbanity and good sense.

The youngest brother of the King, Prince ALBRECHT, looks almost as he did when I saw him, as a boyish Captain, at the head of a company of the First Regiment of Footguards, each soldier of which was at least seven feet in height. The young Captain had to make immense strides, and looked very comical indeed. Now he is himself about six feet high, and rather bald, but his face is unchanged. This son is a handsome young man, and much admired by actresses.

Prince ADALBERT looks more American-like than any of the other Princes. He is a cousin of the King and High Admiral of the Prussian fleet. He has a kind and smoothly-shaven face, and is a good man, much liked by the people. Of course conversation turns in Berlin a great deal upon the Princes and their doings, and if I feel again in a gossiping mood I shall tell you some choice anecdotes, even in relation to His Most Sacred Majesty. There were still some other minor Royal Highnesses present at the ball, and among them the Duke of Mecklenburg, whom the impolite public call Prince "Schnapps." Of these, however, I know little.

The royal procession passed three times through the hall, while singers in the orchestra sang some hymn, (I suppose in praise of royalty and Sadowa,) and then returned to their boxes. These sorties were repeated three times, and meantime the King and some of the Princes went on the floor unaccompanied and conversed with many acquaintances.

Supper was taken in the concert hall. The price of it was not included in the cost of the admission ticket. The surplus receipts of the ball was donated to the suffering East Prussians. The Court left at about 1 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Fortifications of Rome—Popular Sentiment in the Eternal City—News from American Studios.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

I have made a tour of inspection of the new fortifications of Rome, and they appear really formidable. Those on the Aventine Hill are the most extensive, as they make a circuit of nearly a mile and a half. Between five and six hundred laborers are employed on the works, the officer told me, and they are so much advanced as to be nearly ready for the guns, something like forty in number. The position is a commanding one, and to the eye of a person without military knowledge, no way can be discovered by which an enemy can get possession of it. On the side of St. Peter's and the Castle of St. Angelo, the works are not less strong, and the process of extending and strengthening is still going on. Bastions and barricades follow the whole circuit of Rome, and the walls are everywhere pierced with new openings for musketry fire. The plan of defence is one against enemies both within and without.

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN ROME.

I think the Romans are disheartened, and the encouragement from the outside must be pretty strong to lead them to make another attempt at revolution. The Government, supported by France, is determined to carry it with a strong hand, and same confident ones go so far as to say that the Power here is preparing itself to become the aggressor, and to take advantage of Italian embarrassments, for the reacquisition of lost provinces.

There is no outward sign of discontent, and one would not suspect that, politically, the Romans were not the best-satisfied people in the world. The hospitals are now nearly clear of the wounded Garibaldians, made prisoners at the battle of Mentana. It is proper to say that the poor fellows have received much kindness from many foreign ladies, among them Americans, who have been active in furnishing articles of apparel, and whatever else could contribute to their comfort.

ART IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

The Roman artists have not had so bad a season as they feared in the beginning. Orders have been received, and many from Americans; although the more important have been given to our own countrymen.

Mr. HORATIO STONE, during his first year in Rome, has added several new works to the many before produced in America. The statue of Gen. HAMILTON, for the Capitol, will be sent off in less than six months, and a number of portrait busts of public men are either completed or in progress. Mr. STONE has modeled a statue of HARVEY, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and also a colossal bust of that philosopher. The statue is in a sitting posture, and is designed to be put either into bronze or marble, and is well suited to be placed in a public institution, and as an ornament for some such establishment, it will undoubtedly be commissioned. The last work of this artist is a draped figure of BEATRICE revealing herself to DANTE. It has just passed from the clay into the plaster-model, from which the statue will be wrought. It is perhaps the most poetical conception which the artist has yet embodied.

Mr. BUCHANAN READ, the poet-painter, has come back, and is established once more in Rome. We do not know whether to associate his name most intimately with literature or art, as he has exhibited skill so nearly equal in each department. The readiness of his hand keeps pace with the fertility of his fancy, and the grace of his conceptions finds fit expression in new grace of execution. When talent is divided between two arts, it is sometimes the case that less fruit is produced; but Mr. READ has given us many and ripe productions to feast upon from both his gardens. The artist has already something highly respectable to show in his studio, as the result of three months' labor. It is a gratification to visitors to see that a sketch has been made for a picture, to be finally painted in large, of "Sheridan's Ride." The subject is a brilliant historic passage, and is destined to become classical, and will demand repeated illustrations in art.

Mr. READ has made a very sweet composition which promises to make a fine picture, which he calls "The Pleiades." Seven female figures are grouped, or rather woven together by many graceful movements of limbs and draperies, in the middle of the canvas, while one is breaking from the circle and plunging like the falling meteor into the starry depths. Another subject in progress on the canvas is called the "Spirit of the Waterfall," in which there will be some pleasing harmonies and contrasts of color. Mr. REED is painting several pictures for Mr. JESUP of New-York.

Our eminent landscape painter, BIERSTADT, is at work upon several great pictures of American mountain scenery. We are carried at once from the mellow beauty of the Campagna of Rome to the rugged grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast. These representations of Nature's bolder moods, are new revelations, and are inspiring resolves in many to go across the continent as soon as the railroad is opened.

Mr. FREEMAN's life of nearly thirty years in Rome has left him still fresh and unworn. His step is as energetic on the Pincio and his hand as active in the studio as when we first knew him, as far back as the memory can run. He is still painting those happy conceits of rustic beauty and young innocence, in which he has always taken delight, and his color has all the cheerfulness of May morning light. The present or rather past Winter has been one of much encouragement, for many rich Americans have not forgotton to leave commissions in Rome.

Mr. IVES, the sculptor, who has wrought so long and well, still justifies his claim to the high position as an artist which he has fairly earned. The statue of Gov. TRUMBULL, commissioned by the State of Connecticut, for the gallery to be formed in the old House of Representatives, is ready to go to the marble, and a year will be sufficient for it to be carried through that process of slow and careful elaboration. The colossal figure of Bishop BROWNELL, for Trinity College, Hartford, is one of the largest statues ever made for America, but its merit is not in its bulk, but in the manner with which the artist has overcome difficulties, and faithfully represented his subject. The prelate is dressed in his Episcopal robes, and the aspect of the figure is full of dignity and benevolence, with the right hand extended in the act of benediction.

A few more words in another letter upon art in Rome, and the rest must be left for other visits. So far as we Americans are concerned, the future need excite no solicitude, for art is now a recognized element of our national civilization and life. The country is producing talent capable of meeting in large part new demands, and the demands will soon be as great as those of any other country. ANGELICO.

The Palace of the Cæsars—Progress of Excavations—Art Matters in Rome—Political Topics—American and Foreign Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

During several years, since the Emperor NAPOLEON bought a large part of the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars, excavations have been going forward slowly there, and daylight has been let into many long-buried chambers. Every Thursday afternoon the place is open to visitors, under slight restrictions, and it is the resort of nearly all foreigners who come to Rome. Many fragments of marble and much *debris* of interior decorations have been found, but few or no important works of art. But to uncover the massive walls and arches of this vast structure, and to know the plan, is a sufficient compensation for all the labor. We look forever with wonder upon what is left of a pile of architectural constructions the most extensive, perhaps, ever raised for a human habitation, and with which there is nothing in our time to be named in comparison, unless it be the French Imperial residence. About one-half of the area covered by the ruins is still under the control of the Roman Municipality, and the work of clearing away rubbish is going on there also. There is no more interesting place for study in all Rome.

Very lately the Government has set workmen to breaking into the hill on the bank of the Tiber at the base of the Aventine, on the site of the ancient *Marmorata*, or quay, upon which marble was landed to be used in the decoration of the palaces of the city in its luxurious days. Some very admirable reticulated masonry of an early period has been uncovered, and many blocks of unwrought marble, of fine quality, in the positions where they were probably left when landed from the vessels which brought them up the Tiber. Everything indicated that there is a mine filled with similar treasures, only the cover of which has yet been taken off. A dozen or more workmen are kept busy, and the progress of the excavations is watched with interest. There is a stream of foreign visitors every day to the spot, and the curiosity of the Romans themselves begins to grow.

As an American sees these traces of grandeur and ruin, of Imperial power and Imperial decay, he muses upon the fortunes reserved for his own country. If the life of a nation is a period of a thousand years, then ours is far yet from having reached its majority, or, as the fit phrase is, of having come to years of understanding. We are sowing the wild oats of the age of sixteen, and the headlong impetuosity of youth, misled by Democratic license, is disfiguring a fair body with many a bruise. Let us take heed and not ruin the robust constitution which Nature has given us; for it is easier to keep the system sound, than to get rid of maladies which bad habits may engender.

ART LIFE IN ROME.

To construct and to destroy, is the habit of every age, and of this Rome is the most remarkable illustration. In the competition of the Arts, it is difficult to decide which finds the most favor. Here and now, the almost fine art of war is cultivated with as much devotion as the arts of the studios.

Mr. TILTON, our greatest long-resident landscape painter here, is producing, with all his usual care and feeling, more important works than ever before. His taste and the character of his genius lead him to select Roman or Italian subjects for his pictures, so many of which his skill has already illustrated. Rome, with all its glory of monuments and noble situations and atmosphere, lies before us on the canvas, to charm us now, and, soon, those far withdrawn from the scene where so much has been enjoyed. It has been Mr. TILTON's good fortune to be fortunate in the sense of receiving the most liberal compensation for his works. To such as he art has proved to be a profession as generously remunerative as any other, and is this as much to be coveted as is the office of a Minister of State. It would be necessary to write much and attentively to give a fit account of only one of Mr. TILTON's best works, and this careless glance at the studios is, unfortunately for the claims of art and our own enjoyment, all we are now able to give.

Mr. MOSIER, with his fortune already made, has many inducements to be idle, but after four and twenty years passed here, he is working away at his art with as much devotion as ever. He is imagining new subjects and putting them into marble; indeed, the figures have increased to such a degree that his studio has become a small gallery. The artist's taste seems to run to Scripture subjects, and a number of Old Testament personages, for whom we have a very friendly feeling, are introduced to us on a visit to his studio. The graces which Christian art can bestow, have made these Jews all the more interesting acquaintances, for which we must thank the sculptor. Mr. MOSIER has repeated many times some of his works, and orders continue to come in. The artist is sometimes criticised for the subjects he chooses, but it is no doubt the same to some extent in art as it is in any trade, that the supply must accord with the demand, and a large part of the criticism belongs to the public.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

One of our artists here tells me that the number of Americans now in Rome is not less than a thousand. The English are in less force, but there are many of other nations; so that the quarter of the Piazza di Spagna has a very un-Italian character. The American Bankers' Rooms, in that square, is the most important place of reunion, to get news and to get money, and the point from which to set off for the day's excursions. Our countrymen and fair countrywomen almost tread on each others' heels in the quarters which every year become narrower as the throng increases.

As there is no very bright prospect at present that the Italian Government will be removed to Rome, our authorities may before long have to consider whether it is not worth while to correct the former error, and send a new Minister to his Holiness.

By such means as we do not altogether approve, the Pope continues to maintain his power, and although we lost a great deal of our respect for him, on account of his conduct in the Southern rebellion and Mexican affair, to say nothing of his unforgiving temper toward his own countrymen; yet our own convenience may make it well to have a diplomatic agent here, provided one can be sent who is sufficiently well-educated to command respect.

POLITICAL.

Of politics there is nothing worth making a record of. The making of nearly a dozen new Cardinals, soon to take place, will be an event of some importance, as it will be an extension of suffrage to that degree, for the selection of a successor to PIUS IX. But the Pope still carries himself well, and their votes may not be wanted for some years yet. There are some enthusiasts who insist that His Holiness will have no successor; but it is possible that they may mistake in their reckoning, and the office of Bishop of Rome may exist for another thousand years.

And now to the Eternal City farewell for a little while. I must go with the current moving North. ANGELICO.

Admiral Farragut—The Remains of Manin—Parliamentary Proceedings—Prince Humbert's Marriage—The Papal Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 17.

As I have been shut up for a week or two in Rome, where little news from the outside is received, I have not been able to follow Admiral FARRAGUT and his party in their progress through the cities of Northern Italy. But it is a repetition of the same story of honors and cordial attentions from municipal and other officials and eminent citizens, such as were received here from the King and those by whom he is surrounded. The honors paid to our sailor at Genoa must have been the most gratifying, not only on account of their heartiness, but because that port is now, as it always has been, so intimately connected with the naval affairs of Italy. The Genoese are proud, as they may well be, of their brilliant naval history, and a higher compliment they could not pay to a guest than that paid to our officer, associating as they did his name with that of their great Admiral DORIA.

Although exceeded in degree at Genoa, much of the same kind of respect has been shown to FARRAGUT in the other Italian cities which he has visited, and new honors are reserved at Naples and Rome. The history of his naval feats are now pretty well known to most readers here, as biographical sketches have appeared in many of the papers. But while so much applause is given to an individual, it is quite apparent that it is to him as a representative man, and the respect is meant principally for the nation.

Reports are circulated as industriously as ever, that the visit of FARRAGUT has a political meaning, and there are enough who believe it, in spite of denials, while we know better, and give to it its just significance. An American fleet and Admiral in the Mediterranean is hardly necessary to prove to the Italians that we sympathize with them in their efforts to reëstablish their nationality on a solid base. Our friendship for Russia, for Prussia, and Italy, is sincere and hearty, for they have always been our friends; but as to helping any European Power to fight its battles, it is probably the last thing we shall do, and they might as well know it.

THE REMAINS OF MANIN.

Great preparations are making for the ceremonies to take place at Venice on the occasion of the arrival in that city of the remains of their great patriot, who died in exile, DANIEL MANIN. The memory of the eminent man has been held in reverence by the whole population. In MANIN the country has had one more of those examples of national aspiration and unselfish patriotism, so many of which of late years have helped to lead the people in the right way. The funeral honors to be paid to MANIN are to take place on the 21st and 22d of the present month.

THE GRINDING TAX.

As to Parliament, the project of law, which proposes to put a tax upon all grists ground which has been so long under discussion, and which promises to add so many millions to the public income, is still the order of the day. By some it is regarded with dread, as the mill-stone which is to sink the poor swimmer now struggling in an agitated sea. The price of bread is already high enough, is the cry which comes from the people, and it remains to be seen whether the Legislature has courage enough to turn its scheme into law.

Italy must, for a long time to come, continue to be one of the most important centres of European interest. Italian independence is secure, but Italian union is still a problem unsolved, and constitutional government, under a King, with an annual revenue one-fifth less than the expenditure, is an experiment not yet crowned with full success. For our own part, with all our old sympathy, we have only to watch and wait and hope.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HUMBERT.

The marriage of Prince HUMBERT, to take place rather more than a month from this, is one of the things most talked about. All sorts of addresses are sent to the family of the Sovereign, from large municipalities and small towns, filled with language of the most eloquent felicitation, in view of the happy event. One would be persuaded, with all the gallant hopefulness expressed, that, with a gentle lady at court, the safety of the realm will be, for the future, secured.

NEW ORDER.

The royal decree establishing the new order of the "Crown of Italy," has been published this week, and nothing now remains but for candidates for the honor to present themselves. Knights are already as plenty as blackberries, but no one thinks of refusing new honors, which cost little more than the price to be paid at the shop for another star and ribbon. The new order is to be the most illustrious in the gift of the Crown.

THE PAPAL ARMY.

The one hundred and fifty soldiers for the Pope's army, about to arrive from Canada, are waited for with curiosity, as the first recruits in an organized body from the New World. Pius IXth's army is increasing rapidly; but, while so many are coming, a few (made many by Italian exaggeration) are running away. As long as the priests beat the tam-tam, men and money will be sure to come from all parts.

The Prince CORSINI was buried on the 9th, dying at the age of 64. He did not reach the great age of the ancestor from whom he inherited the title, who died a few years ago at Rome, past 80. The last time I saw the Prince CORSINI in public, was in the Grand Duke's day, on an occasion of great ceremony, when his breast was encrusted with diamonds in the orders he wore—the badges of many splendid hereditary honors. The vast palace of the family here will stand, but the pride seems fast fading away.

ANGELICO.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Sketches in the Corps Legislatif—Pen Pictures of Noted Members—MM. Rouher, Pinard, Barsche, St. Laurens and Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 13, 1868.

FURTHER SKETCHES IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The President has rung his bell, the Secretary for the day—there are four of them, who take turns—has mumbled over what stands for the minutes, and then we often see what is also common enough in another illustrious body at Washington, a struggle over a personal question. It is astounding, here as there, what a number of collateral questions may be carried in under pretext of amending the minutes. Nowhere is an honest flag made to cover more illicit merchandise. We often see strange things tacked to the end of legitimate bills; we sometimes see stranger things occupying the place of preface.

The members enter in groups from the committee rooms, and greet each other as they pass in the area in front of the Speaker's chair. The members of the Cabinet charged with the defence of the Government, take their seats on half a dozen benches to the right, next the area marked "Benches of the Government Commissioners." In front of the Speaker's box and against it, but lower down is the tribune, the terrible tribune; and next to this is a table with four chairs for the reporters of the official *Moniteur*. Thus the Speaker may reach over and rap the member who is occupying the tribune on the head, and the member in turn may reach over and rap the reporters on the head. It is a sort of hierarchical cascade! The presiding officer, the member who is speaking and the reporters all face the House, and yet are so close together as to be able to hear and know each other's movements without any effort of attention. There is a great advantage in this arrangement for a faithful rendering of the proceedings, and for the preservation of order.

Yet order does not reign in this Warsaw. A more tumultuous, convulsive, epileptic assemblage does not exist out of Charenton. To call such a gesticulating, ejaculating congregation a deliberative assembly is to play a trick on the word. Imagine a deliberative assembly putting an obnoxious orator down by beating on their desks in concert with their paper-cutters! It is like the five-time beat of the theatre when "that rag" is a long time in going up.

Let us glance at the House when it is in commotion. The sea is most interesting when the storm is raging. The majority members crowd down around the Government benches, to give "aid and comfort" to their leaders, not forgetting to bring their paper-cutters with them. The President stands up with his hand on the lever of his bell, like the ship captain with his hand on the helm. The four relay reporters come in and stand up behind their comrades to aid in transforming the disorder of the House into the order of the *Moniteur*. It is on the opposition side that the storm rages wildest. The attention of the House is directed away over to the left, to a line of benches running from bottom to top of the amphitheatre. It is from there that the waves start, to break at last against the Government benches.

In effect see how calmly Messrs. ROUHER, and VUITRY, and BAROCHE, and PINARD, and FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, with his skull-cap crushed down over his eyes, and his hands in his pockets, sit and watch the progress of the storm. Are these gentlemen as unmoved as they look, or are they playing dignity? The opposition are "chaffing" the Government benches for an explanation, and wonder why they don't give it. At last M. ROUHER, the Premier, rises and commences to speak, and then from all sides of the House is heard the exclamation, "*A la tribune! A la tribune!*" But the Premier says he has but a short explanation to make, and at once the House is still enough, to use a French figure of speech, to hear the stealing of a pocket-handkerchief.

One's first impression of Mr. ROUHER is that of a charlatan; for to great facility of speech he unites a certain self-possessed, almost impudent air, which belongs especially to men brilliant only on the surface. But wo to the man who deceives himself as to the depth of M. ROUHER's talent. He is as dangerous to arouse as the sleeping lion of the desert. No man in the Chamber can say positively that he ever got the better of him. And the more he is rubbed against the more he sparkles: nothing intimidates him. Always ready, always armed, he resembles the revolving turret of the cuirassed ship: he is prepared to fire in whatever direction he is provoked.

His head marks the character of the man. Large, round, flat on top, it shows great imagination, great combativeness, and limited moral qualities. He is thus wanting in principle, and cares nothing for the past. He does not allow himself to be bound by souvenirs, or by precedents. Like his master, the Emperor, he is a man of the present. No matter what he promised last year, no matter what solemn principle he then laid down, if it suits him now to violate his promise or to deny the principle he will do it. His great ingenuity and vast resources enable him to cover up his tracks so as to avoid pursuit.

When at rest he has a quiet, contemplative manner, as if collecting in his brain the thunderbolts he is going to hurl in a few minutes at his enemies. He is perfectly sure of himself in his delivery, and again, like his master the Emperor, is fond of surprises and dramatic positions. When formerly he allowed himself to be goaded by the opposition into bursts of passion, or startling admissions, there was a cry that M. ROUHER was too passionate, too violent a man for a First Minister. But now the public know him better. All his *sorties* are but so many *coups de théâtre*, none of which have ever been disavowed by his master.

M. ROUHER is a pale, sleek, genteel-looking man, with broad shoulders and heavy frame, and a decidedly ministerial look. At his side sits M. VUITRY, of the Council of State, who will certainly be his successor, if for any reason the office of Premier becomes vacant. M. VUITRY is still a larger man than M. ROUHER, in the same order of general appearance, with a round but more massive head, the same smooth, pale face, and the same quiet, ministerial manner. But M. VUITRY has none of the tricky resources in debate, none of the bursts of the telling passion of his colleague. He is a man of hard, irrefutable facts. His person and manner breathe the air of authority. When he rises to speak the House is as quiet as for his colleague, M. ROUHER. If he remain at his place he puts his right foot on a bench, his left hand on the desk, and gesticulates entirely with the right arm. His voice is loud, and clear, and positive. His diction and delivery are as pure and faultless and unaltering as SPURGEON's. But the tone of his voice, his positive manner, and especially the straightforward irresistible nature of his argument is more like WEBSTER. M. ROUHER furnishes the eloquence and the skirmishing, M. VUITRY the knock-down arguments.

Next to him sits M. PINARD, Minister of the Interior, a new recruit on the Government benches. He is a little, slim, dark-skinned man, with a smooth, narrow, dark face, and an immense head of long black hair. He is thus the exact opposite in looks to his two colleagues described above. But one needs but a single glance at him to see that he is of the stuff that parliamentary leaders are made of. He has a high and massive forehead, over sharp and restless eyes, and has not yet got rid of the aggressive look he brought with him from the law courts. He will soon find out that a Minister is a defensive and not an offensive officer, and that his manner must accord with the fact. His first attempts on the tribune were excellent as a man of talent, but open to criticism as a Minister. He has already improved in this particular, and will soon be touched with the same precaution by his opponents as are Messrs. ROUHER and VUITRY.

After these we have for principal defenders on the Government benches, Messrs. BAROCHE, FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, NOGENT SAINT LAURENS and GENTEUR. M. BAROCHE, Minister of Justice and Worship, is a respectable looking old gentleman, who delivers his speeches in the same tone in which he used to charge juries for a quarter of a century at the Palais de Justice. He is an able and a courteous man, and is always listened to with attention by the House. M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE and M. GENTEUR, of the Council of State, are men of figures, what they call at the Chamber *hommes de métier*, who are rarely disturbed by the Left in their demonstrations in arithmetic. They are, nevertheless, excellent speakers, and may be classed as statesmen of a high order. As for M. NOGENT ST. LAURENS, we have in him the type of the French lawyer—handsome in person, as all French lawyers are, a large dark man, with smooth, finely-cut features, recalling forcibly the Bonapartes, and full of the *ruse* and the tactics of the finished criminal lawyer. He, too, has the stuff in him of a parliamentary leader, and we shall expect to see him before long promoted to a seat by the side of M. PINARD.

We will next take a glance at the opposition—at the terrible Left. MALAKOFF.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

Another Alleged Lafarge Tragedy—A Man Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by His Relatives—Interesting Particulars of the Trial of the Accused Persons—Their Final Acquittal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 1.

The Assize Court of the Deux Sevres (Niort) is a present occupied with the trial of a poisoning case, which, as regards the social position of the parties accused and the apparent cold-blooded calculation and deliberate cruelty which mark the crime, offers strong points of resemblance to that in which Mme. LAFARGE figured some thirty years ago. The facts, as developed in the case for the prosecution, are these:

Monsieur PIERRE TEXIER, a bachelor of fifty-three years of age, and possessed of a fortune of about 300,000 francs, inhabited on the arrondissement of Parthenay, a country house, which he had built from the materials of the old chateau of La Meilleraye, inhabited by the Marshal of that name in the reign of LOUIS XIII., and also by the Marshal's son, who, in marrying a Mancini, took the title of the Duc de Mazarin. M. TEXIER was a man of vigorous constitution, and nothing seemed to indicate that his existence would not be prolonged to an advanced age. He became suddenly ill, however, on the 4th of July last, and died on the 11th of August following, after intense suffering. The unaccountable character of his illness and the equivocal conduct of those by whom he was surrounded, aroused suspicions in the mind of his medical attendant, Dr. GANNE. He called in another physician who confirmed those suspicions, and they accordingly considered it their duty to make the authorities of Parthenay acquainted with the facts. On the 9th of August the magistrates of that place visited the dying man, and from their inquiries it became evident that M. TEXIER had been made the victim of a cupidity almost without parallel, as the perpetrators of the crime could not plead poverty as an excuse for it. The three persons accused are HONORINE TEXIER, widow, and sister-in-law of the deceased; MARIE FRANCOISE RICHARD, servant, and FRANCOIS CHARLOT, landed proprietor, and father of Mme. TEXIER. The widow, TEXIER, although only 36 years of age, looks like a woman of fifty. It is stated that she has changed greatly since her arrest; but her countenance must have been pleasant when animated. Her face is very pale, but her eyes still retain their lustre. She wears a long and ample vail which hides her features under its folds. In order the better to conceal them from the view of the audience, she also holds a handkerchief to her mouth during nearly the entire proceedings. Her fortune, united to that to which she would be entitled on the death of her father, is estimated at nearly a million of francs. FRANCOIS CHARLOT, the wretched old man who stands in this relation to her, and who is one of the co-accused, is upward of seventy, but of robust constitution and appearance. He is of dark complexion and most forbidding appearance. His eyes, full and prominent, have a wild expression; his large nose covered with excrescences, and, like his cheeks, mottled with purple, descends over the upper lip like the beak of a bird of prey. He has a loud voice and speaks fluently. His manner of expressing himself is that of a well-to-do farmer, but is far from being correct.

Mme. TEXIER has two daughters, (children,) who were the heirs presumptive of their uncle. Still it was by no means certain that they would inherit his property. The deceased, though kind and good natured, was eccentric. He had a particular aversion to marriage, and always expressing himself strongly on the subject, it was to be feared that if his sister-in-law married again, he would disinherit his nieces in favor of some first cousins, with whom he continued to entertain friendly relations. This fact suggests the motive for the crime.

Mme. TEXIER was on excellent terms with her brother-in-law, and as she resided within a few miles of him she paid him short visits at La Meilleraye from time to time. On one of these occasions (the 2d of July) she found him suffering from one of his periodical attacks of gout. She spent the evening with him and returned home early the next morning, leaving him to the care of MARIE RICHARD, his servant, now also on trial for the murder. On the following day (4th of July) PIERRE TEXIER sent for his medical attendant, Dr. GANNE, who found him suffering from a severe attack of diarrhœa, with pains in the stomach. On the 15th Mme. TEXIER returned to La Meilleraye, and this time, contrary to her usual habit, she settled herself there with her two daughters, their governess, and a servant, as if she foresaw that her brother-in-law's illness would be a protracted and serious one. Next day (the 16th) Dr. GANNE found the condition of his patient aggravated with phenomena wholly unaccountable to him, such as a burning sensation at the throat, and a heavy weight at the stomach. The illness continued its progressive course until, on the night of the 1st of August, it reached a crisis of intensity. On that day the doctor had subjected his patient to a purging which had produced within a few hours copious evacuations. In the evening, the criminal hand which administered the daily dose of poison in small portions (as the autopsy proved) did its work with less prudence than usual, and the unfortunate victim consequently suffered fearful agony. The noise of his sufferings was so great that it could be heard all over the house, and it seems that it made such an impression on the female prisoner (Mme. TEXIER) that she summoned her maid, JOSEPHINE ROSSARD, in the middle of the night, telling her that she was very ill. The perspiration was rolling in large drops from her face, and she was seized with a fit of trembling which she was unable to master. "I cannot overcome the effect which my poor brother-in-law's condition produces on me," she said; "I feel that there is no hope. I shall lose a great support in him, for my father is of such an age that I can no longer count on him." Her maid held her in her arms to calm her and the attack lasted an hour and a half. Early next morning Mme. TEXIER sent for her father, M. CHARLOT, who was in an adjoining village. One circumstance which tended more than anything else to point suspicion to Mme. TEXIER and the servant, MARIE FRANCOISE RICHARD, was the pertinacity with which they refused to follow or pretended to forget the doctor's instructions. For instance, Dr. GANNE not being able to explain the extraordinary phases of his patient's condition, and which defied all the remedies he prescribed, had ordered his evacuations and the matter vomited from the stomach to be preserved for him, Each time that he asked for them the widow or the servant made some excuse for not having kept them. The third time that he made this request (the 3d of August) was in presence of Dr. LEDAIN, whom he had called in in consultation. On receiving the same reply as before, the two doctors severely reprimanded the two women for their negligence. Their pretended forgetfulness was all the more remarkable from the fact that what the sick man had thrown up had a very peculiar appearance, and that it had formed a subject of remark among the people of the house. "The vomitings," said one witness, "had a smell of decomposition." "The expectorations," says another, "were black, as if the patient had eaten dust, and it also contained a great deal of blood."

At last, after frequent remonstrances, the doctors managed, on the 6th of August, to obtain what they had asked for. They poured the matter into a small bottle to take away with them, and while they were thus employed Mme. TEXIER entered, and, with an air of surprise, demanded what they were about. She then insisted that the analysis should be made in her presence, and on the instant. This the doctors thought it their duty to refuse. On the 9th of August they obtained other matter of the same sort, and these, subjected to chemical analysis, revealed the presence of arsenic.

It was not, however, merely by the throwing away of the evacuations and vomitings of the deceased that these women endeavored to prevent the doctors from arriving at the truth; they also concealed from them the symptoms which were likely to compromise them. They never, for instance, told them that M. TEXIER had attacks of vomiting, and it was not until the 27th of July that Dr. GANNE found it out accidentally. These attacks generally came on in the evening, after the patient had partaken of some soup, which was always prepared and handed to him by either Mme. TEXIER or FRANCOISE RICHARD. It is contended by the prosecution that these circumstances, taken in connection with a conversation held by the two women on the day of M. TEXIER's death in presence of the Mayor of Beaulieu leaves but little doubt of their guilt. CHARLOT, Mme. TEXIER's father, is accused of complicity in the crimes. Although he did not live in the house of the victim, and probably had no hand in administering the poison, it is believed from his acts and sayings that he was aware of what was being done, and approved of it. He was not respected in the neighborhood, and had brought discredit on himself by being commercially and intimately connected with a certain MARTIN REAU, who was indicted before the Court of the Deux Levres, in 1866, on a charge of poisoning. It seems that he had a direct interest in the death of PIERRE TEXIER, for he owed him a sum of 30,000 francs which was payable on the 29th of September following. He was also most anxious that nothing should prevent his grand-daughters from inheriting their uncle's fortune. As it was known that he was not on very good terms with PIERRE TEXIER, he refrained from going to the house of the latter in the commencement of his illness, lest he should excite suspicion, but after his daughter sent for him on the 2d of August he made frequent visits to the house, and exhibited more anxiety in regard to the progress of the malady than relationship or friendship would warrant. He was present on the 9th of August when the authorities arrived to take the depositions of the dying man. Poison was suspected, but no one was accused. It would therefore have been natural for the father and daughter to assist the doctors and magistrates in their efforts to discover whether poison had really been administered, and by whom. But they pursued an entirely different course. First they accused Dr. GANNE of having administered a poisonous drug by mistake, and then finding that the theory made no impression, they decided upon calling in other physicians to see the dying man, in order that by the variety of their opinions they might weaken or destroy the authority of those who had been in attendance upon him. One physician who saw the patient on the 10th of August stated that he was suffering from a cancer in the stomach. CHARLOT and Mme. TEXIER obtained from him a written certificate to that effect, and next day showed it to Dr. GANNE, saying: "This shall be our justification," thereby inculpating themselves, for PIERRE TEXIER was still living, so that the male prisoner and his daughter were already seeking to fortify themselves against an accusation which had not been made, but which, no doubt, they felt they could not escape.

The above is an outline of the case as detailed by the prosecution. Four days have already been consumed in the examination of witnesses in support of it. On the interrogation of the accused, it became evident that their defence will be that the deceased was poisoned either knowingly or by error of his physician, Dr. GANNE. It is but just to state that in the evidence of M. FAUGON, curé of Beaulieu, this theory is in a measure borne out by the declarations of the dying man. He declares that when called in to attend M. TEXIER the latter used to him these expressions: "If I am poisoned it is Dr. GANNE who has done it. He accuses my family to cover his error. What a misfortune that I should have admitted that fellow to my house. If I recover my health I shall know how to deal with him." The President reminded the witness that in his deposition he had omitted a detail which was to be found in his first written declaration. It was to the effect that M. TEXIER had made to him the following declaration: "Dr. GANNE is not acquainted with my malady. I believe that he is experimenting upon me. I am so ill that the least fever would kill me." The witness declared that he could not recollect having used these expressions. In reply to some severe commentaries from the President on the inconsistencies of his testimony, he stated that he could not account for the conduct of the deceased.

PARIS, Friday, March 20, 1868.

This trial, which has excited scarcely less interest than that of Mme. LAFARGE, terminated on Wednesday last in the acquittal of the three accused. The case made out by the prosecution was purely circumstantial, and when the evidence adduced in support of it was brought to a close, it was evident that it had not sufficient weight to insure a conviction. The testimony of Dr. MORIN contradicted that of Dr. GANNE on some important points, but still it left undisputed the fact that the death of M. TEXIER was caused by the administration of arsenic. The poison, he thought, was given in one dose, and the period at which it was taken into the system was about the 1st of August. This helped the theory of the defence, which assumed that the arsenic was administered by Dr. GANNE by mistake, although the latter swore positively that such an error could not possibly have occurred. It was the opinion of this witness that, once Dr. GANNE was convinced that his patient had been poisoned, it was his duty to give him powerful antidotes. In reply to this, Dr. GANNE stated that it was important not to introduce into the stomach antidotes which might interfere with the chemical analyses which it might be necessary to make after death. This declaration caused great astonishment, and no doubt helped the defence materially. A great number of witnesses were examined as to the character and habits of the accused. Their evidence may be thus summed up. Mme. TEXIER is a mother devoted to her children and remarkable for her tenderness toward them. As a wife she exhibited the same admirable qualities, and wore mourning for a long period for her husband. Pious and charitable, she was a model of all the virtues. M. CHARLOT was an honest, straightforward man, with whom no one had ever had any difficulty in business affairs. He was an excellent employer and master, and was ever ready to render a service to those who applied to him. FRANCOISE RICHARD was an excellent servant, and was always noticeable for her attachment to the deceased. Other persons with whom she had lived had equal reason to be satisfied with her services.

The address made to the jury on behalf of the accused by Maitre LACHAUD, left no weak point of the case for the prosecution untouched, and was very severe on Dr. GANNE. Those who heard it say that no abler forensic effort has been made for years in the criminal courts of France. It was so effective that the audience gave expression to their feelings in a loud burst of applause at its close, and Mme. TEXIER was so overcome that she had to be taken out of court. The sitting was suspended to give her time to recover herself, and, at 4 o'clock, the proceedings were resumed. The Advocate-General waiving his right of reply, the President summed up the evidence, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. They remained out of court about a quarter of an hour, and then brought in a negative verdict in favor of the three accused. The scene that followed was interesting in the extreme. Mme. TEXIER leaned forward toward M. LACHAUD, her counsel, and embraced him. FRANCOISE RICHARD extended both hands toward him, her eyes filled with tears. M. CHARLOT rose, tottering from his seat, and was received in the arms of some friends who assisted him out of Court. The verdict on the whole appeared to be a popular one, but this will not prevent the world asking who poisoned the deceased?

I cannot conclude my notice of this remarkable case without referring to the statement made by Dr. GANNE to the *Guarde des Sceaux* in support of his application for the decoration of the Legion d'Honneur, and which is supported by the Judges of the Tribunal of Parthenay.

Not to speak of the other judicial services rendered by him, the Doctor says that he has been employed in thirteen prosecutions for poisoning. Eight of these had been abandoned, in the ninth a verdict of acquittal had been rendered, and in the four others the verdict was affirmative. One of these latter was the case of AUGE, who poisoned his two wives, his mother and his brother-in-law, and who was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and hard labor. Another was the case of CHARRUAN, who was sentenced to death. It happened unfortunately for the Doctor in the present instance, that he was the attending physician and not the expert. There are many who believe that the death of M. TEXIER was caused by his blundering and not by a deliberate conspiracy to poison him.

PRESIDENTIAL IMPEACHMENT.

A French View of the Movement—The Excellence of Republican Institutions Affirmed.

From the Paris Siècle, March 17.

The constitutional crisis which has just broken out in the United States presents one of the most curious, instructive and attractive spectacles which it is possible for an attentive observer to contemplate.

Since Congress decreed, three weeks ago, that the President of the Republic should be put upon his trial, order has never ceased to reign, social life has not been interrupted, justice follows its ordinary course, the States and municipalities continue to be freely and peaceably governed, the citizens enjoy the full exercise of their liberty, the friends of the President and the partisans of Congress fight by word of mouth or by writing, but never go beyond the limits of the law. This is a noble spectacle, and well calculated to surprise those who in our old Europe deny the efficacy of republican institutions.

Our readers know the facts on which is based the impeachment of President JOHNSON. We do not intend to recapitulate the articles, the violation of which has decided the course adopted by the representatives of the people of the United States; a discussion on the various regulations of the "Tenure of Office law" would be of little interest or use to our French readers, for the violation of this law has been but the incidental cause of JOHNSON's impeachment—the drop of water which made the cup overflow.

What we wish to demonstrate is the long-existing cause of the conflict which is raging at present in the bosom of the great Republic between the Executive and the legislative power. We will do it in the most concise manner possible.

The present conflict between the President and the Senate is nothing but the prolongation, or rather the result, of the war between the North and South, between the adversaries and the partisans of Slavery.

When Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON succeeded, by right of law, the illustrious and much-regretted President LINCOLN, the United States, victorious after a four years' gigantic war, had a difficult task before her. There were the rebellious States to reorganize and to provide for the future, not only of the white population of these States, but also of the four millions of negroes, just delivered from bondage.

In our country, accustomed to a rigorous uniformity of civil and political laws, it is difficult to realize the obstacles that the conquering North had to surmount. The nine slave States which had supported the war against the free States, possessed, before the rebellion, the legal right of governing themselves, without being controlled in any way by the central power; they regulated their civil and political code in their own way, on the sole condition of not violating certain general and very broad regulations which were obligatory to all the inhabitants of the United States. The prerogatives of each State were on such an extended scale that, from the foundation of the Republic until 1865, each State—each department, as we should say in France—had, by virtue of the Constitution, the right to authorize or to prohibit Slavery.

The great question, therefore, which presented itself to the Liberal Republicans of the United States at the issue of the civil war was this: Shall we restore to the rebel States, with or without conditions, the full exercise of their constitutional rights? The Democratic Party—the party which had been hostile to LINCOLN and had always sympathized with the South—maintained that, the authority of the Federal Government being reëstablished in the rebel States, the prerogatives which the latter enjoyed before their revolt should at once be restored to them without conditions.

As to what might become of the freed slaves, left thus to the mercy of their old masters, the Democrats cared little about it.

The President, ANDREW JOHNSON, a native of the South, who began his career as a Democrat, but had since the rebellion become one of the most ardent enemies of this party, returned suddenly to his previous sentiments, and declared in favor of the readmission of the rebel States without conditions.

Happily for the honor of the great Republic the representatives of the people did not approve of the President's change of opinions. The House of Representatives and the Senate manifested their decided intention of refusing to restore to the rebel States the rights which they had lost by their rebellion, until they had faithfully guaranteed the liberty and dignity of the four millions of slaves that the Federal armies had set free at so great a cost. * * *

Mr. JOHNSON has obstinately opposed the resolutions of the legislative power. Intrusted with the application of the laws, he has done his utmost to falsify them. He has named as his agents men well known as Anti-slave Abolitionists and sympathizers with the ex-rebels. It is in the hands of such men that he wanted to leave the task of applying the emancipating laws voted by the Houses. Congress, in order to ensure the execution of its votes, took divers measures of precaution against the abuses of the President. The law recently violated by Mr. JOHNSON, the law which interdicted him from removing his Ministers without the approbation of the Senate, was one of these defensive measures of the legislative power.

We might make many other reflections on the subject of this conflict. The liberal Democrats of France would do well to study the working of the Republican institutions of the United States, but this study would carry us too far from our subject. We wished to confine ourselves to-day to the task of recalling the origin of the conflict between the President and the Houses. The President has become the man of the old slave party; the representatives and the Senate are the worthy followers of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the deliverer of four millions of human beings. We know, therefore, with whom our sympathies should lie.

We will only add one word. Thanks to the truly democratic habits of the citizens of the United States, the present crisis will be solved legally, justly, without any appeal to brutal force, by allowing the free play of republican institutions. This is a certainty. The officious, and with them those who are opposed to us in various degrees, will be mortified, but the true liberal Democrats will rejoice.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Emperor Napoleon and the French Nation—Popular Sentiment in Regard to his Policy—A European Disarmament Required.

From the London Times, March 19.

A general election is at hand in France, and the Emperor NAPOLEON is canvassing for the people's suffrage. A sovereign by the grace of God may rely in the immutable course of his destinies; but a monarch by the will of the nation feels less easy about his tenure of office, and evinces a natural anxiety to make good the titles of his dynasty. The pamphlet for which the French semi-official Press has been for several days preparing the world, and which was described as "due to a high inspiration," has at last seen the light. The Emperor *counts his friends.* He tells us by what vast numbers of votes both the original founder and the restorer of the Empire at various periods attained the supreme rank in the State; how the uncle and the nephew, by decisive measures in extreme dangers, twice performed their task as saviors of society. * * *

Whence, then, comes now this mistrust of his popularity, and this necessity of a new appeal to the masses? It was only, we believe, when he strove to repair the disaster of Sadowa by an increased armament that the Emperor NAPOLEON shook the foundation on which he had built his throne. The French people wanted a mitigation, not an aggravation, of the conscription. They might, perhaps, with resignation, if not with cheerfulness, have followed their Imperial leader across the Rhine if he had told them it was absolutely indispensable for French honor that Sadowa should be avenged; but to assure them that there would be peace, and at the same time to turn the Empire into a vast barrack, showed as *little regard for the people's judgment as the people's interest.* Precisely at the moment in which the Imperial pamphlet comes forth to vindicate the popular origin of the Imperial power, we hear of disturbances in some of the provincial cities of France, and these are caused by the first attempts made to put in force the new law for the organization of the Garde Nationale Mobile. We are told, indeed, that the riots in Toulouse and elsewhere arose from no objection to the Army law, and we are almost expected to believe that they are owing to enthusiasm in its favor. We hear of nothing but the calmness and regularity of the proceedings, the eagerness of the young men answering the call, their excellent spirit, their patriotic ardor. But, somehow, these flattering accounts impose on no one. In the midst of all this harmony a jarring note is heard. The young men of Toulouse muster in riotous columns; they strike up the "Marseillaise," they put out the gas lights, they cause the shops to be shut, they break in upon the Special Council of Revision, and only yield to a large display of cavalry, infantry and artillery—so large as to preclude every chance of a conflict. That matters should be brought to such extremities for two or three days in a French town under present circumstances must be taken as a somewhat singular comment on the Imperial pamphlet. It is true the Government organ assures us that the authors of the tumult were well-known mischief-makers. It is true that Gen. GOYON, the commander of the military division, affirms that mixed with the deluded youth led astray by a false interpretation of the law were ticket-of-leave men and others belonging to the scum of society; but we cannot, for all that, lose sight of the fact that this is the first instance in which the ominous cries, "*Vive la République! à bas l'Empire!*" have been heard from a French mob for many a year. Either we must believe that the disaffected party is not so contemptible as it is described, or else that there is something in the supineness and faint-heartedness of the well-disposed majority of the population which renders it of no avail in discountenancing the boldness of a few rioters. We are far, however, from fancying that there is among the French people anything like regret for Republican times, or anything like hostility to Imperial rule. There is *no possible change on which the mind of a reasonable Frenchman can rest with the least confidence.* There is no Opposition leader with a determined scheme of action; none ready to take upon himself the responsibility of a revolution. France has come to an end of all political experiments. The present has nothing so dreadful as to induce her to face an *unknown future.*

It is upon this instinct of order at any price that the Emperor NAPOLEON can rely for support against any deliberate attack, while the immense strength of his civil and military organizations screens him from those "surprises" which have so often decided the fate of his predecessors. The French would not willingly overthrow him, and he must take care that they do not do so by mere oversight. It is to little purpose, we think, that the Imperial pamphlet dwells upon the excellences of the Constitution, and on its capabilities of progressive improvement. What the French people want is peace—peace with liberty, if the two blessings can be combined, but *peace before all things and at any price.* It is impossible that the Emperor should not perceive how greatly the new Army Law has compromised him before public opinion. That Army Bill was conceived under false apprehensions; it was proceeded with in obedience to still more false views of consistency, in obedience to an obstinacy which does not really belong to the Emperor's character. We are convinced an assurance that the law, if not actually repealed, would be at least so modified in its application as to lighten its most crushing burdens, would do more for the stability of the Emperor's throne and for the chances of his dynasty than any "titles" resting upon the most unanimous plebiscite. A proposal on his part for a simultaneous disarmament would win him the suffrage not only of millions of Frenchmen, but of the friends of true freedom and progress throughout the world.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

The Agitator's Latest Anti-Napoleonic Epistle.

The Bernese paper, the *United States of Europe,* having advocated the neutrality of Southern Germany, of Italy, as well as of some other countries, in case of war, a question was addressed to Gen. GARIBALDI on the subject. In a letter written by KARL BLIND it was said:

"An uncompromising antagonist, as I am, to the militarism of KING WILLIAM, I am firmly convinced that if LOUIS NAPOLEON attacks any part of our country we must all stand together. In the Tuileries nothing more is desired than the neutrality of Southern Germany should be a fact to be reckoned upon. If the French ruler could only be certain of that, he would begin the war to-morrow, endeavoring to finish on the Rhine what he commenced at Mentana. I believe I may be sure that you share in this view."

The following reply has been given:

CAPRERA, March 10.

MY DEAR FRIEND: To combat BONAPARTE is to combat the evil. In my opinion, not only all Germany ought to resist him, but Italy also—nay, the whole world ought to make common cause against him!

Receive my thanks for the generous defence you have vouchsafed to the cause of my country.

I send my affectionate greetings to your family and your noble compatriots.

Ever yours, G. GARIBALDI.

KARL BLIND, Esq.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The last number of the *Isthme de Suez* journal gives details of the works which are being prosecuted with such vigor that the directors persist in affirming that the canal will be finished in 1869. The transit is becoming more and more developed, and from Jan. 4 to Feb. 7, 137 barges of merchandise passed from one sea to the other. On Feb. 6, there were at Port Said four three-masters and three brigs occupied in landing large cargoes of coal. The receipts in 1867 amounted to 1,292,822 francs. The first quarters gave 255,000 francs; and the fourth 474,000 francs. The transit continued to be active in January, 1868.

In consequence of representations made to her Majesty as to the large number of her Welsh subjects who still speak the language of their fathers, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the "Journal" shall be translated into the ancient language of the Cymry. Sir THOMAS BIDDULPH, by command of her Majesty, has requested the Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Llandissilliogogo, near New Quay, Cardiganshire, an eminent Welsh scholar, to undertake the work.

Mr. STEPHEN J. MEANY, who was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for the manifestations of treason-felony in his speeches delivered at New-York, is said to have so failed in health that he had been removed from his prison in London to a sanitary station in the country. Mrs. MEANY, it is reported, had received a letter from the Home Office informing her that her husband would be sent out of the country on condition that he promises never again to return to it.

There is a report that a petition, signed by the principal names amongst the Democratic party, has been sent to VICTOR HUGO at Guernsey, imploring him to return to France, for, as you are aware, his exile has been for many years a voluntary one. The petition contains the further proposal that he should stand for one of the electoral circumscriptions in the Department of the Seine.

By a recent order of King William of Prussia, the Countess DE BISMARCK and the Countess REDERN, wife of the First Chamberlain to his Majesty, will in future take rank with the wives of ambassadors, and not after ladies belonging to princely houses, the heads of which are Prussian subjects, such as are the Countess de RATABOR, the Princess de HOHENLOHE, etc.

According to the *Progrés* of Lyons, great activity prevails at present in the Imperial manufactory of small arms at Saint Etienne; in that establishment and in the private workshops of the town 12,000 men are employed. Nine hundred Chassepot muskets can now be supplied daily.

A letter from Mr. DISRAELI to Sir JAMES SIMPSON, of Edinburgh, announces that Government had granted a pension of £200 a year to the widow of Sir DAVID BREWSTER. And at a public meeting held in Edinburgh, on the 9th, it was resolved to erect a monument to his memory.

Paris is fasting on eggs dressed in 227 different ways. Of one dish, known as timballe, there are sixteen varieties; of omelets alone there are twenty-three species considered as exquisite above their fellows.

The *Phare du Littoral,* of Nice, states that the late King LOUIS, a few minutes before breathing his last, telegraphed to the Pope for his benediction, which was subsequently received through the same medium.

The Prussian Government has just ordered the construction, at Dantzic, of two iron-clad frigates, to be named the *Hanza,* and *Ariadne,* each armed with eight heavy guns.

A decree of the Spanish Government prohibits the exportation, by sea or land, of wheat, maize, barley, rye, flour, rice, and potatoes.

CUBAN TRAVEL.

A Visit to Matanzas—Sketches of the City and its Inhabitants—The Press—The Valley of Yumurri and the Caves of Bellamar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Monday, March 9, 1868.

Just one hundred and seventy-five years ago—or in the year of Grace 1693—His Excellency DON SEVERINI MANZANEDA, then Governor of the faithful Island of Cuba, founded the city of Matanzas. The name is derived from the tradition that it is built on the site of a great slaughter (*matanza*) of the natives by the early Spanish settlers.

It is comparatively a modern city, though, to one fresh from the mushroom growth of New-England or the great West, there is an air of age which scarcely comports with the painted newness of the Western World. His Excellency had scarcely aught in view but the extension of progress in the Island; for, having granted to the colonists as many privileges as it is proper that military colonists should have, he yet provided them with no means of defence, and left them to shift as best they could and entertain the roving *filibusteros* with the best resources at their command. In those days pirates and corsairs were substantial things, and had a much more tangible existence than is accorded them now in the pages of romance and the dispatches of his Secretaryship Mr. SEWARD. They were, in fact, gentlemen whose society was to be studiously shunned, and whose deeds would bear no bad comparison with the supposed exploits of certain Confederate bushwhackers. Matanzas, however, was seldom troubled by the fiery sea kings, and can scarcely boast of a real military subjugation until, in 1763, my Lord ALBEMARLE occupied it with his troop of heretics. The occupation was short, and the treaty of Paris gave back to the mother country her brightest gem and her richest possession. Undisturbed quiet succeeded, and a Rip Van Winkle sleep still rests upon the City of the Double River.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

In point of natural beauty Matanzas surpasses any city of Cuba, unless we perhaps except Santiago de Cuba and Trinidad. "The valleys of the Yumari and the San Juan, between which streams the town is built, offers a scene of unvaried beauty; and the picteresque harbor, with its sloping sides, dotted by pleasant looking villas, makes one regret that the languid climate absorbs all the energy which would otherwise be occupied in making the bay almost an entrance into fairy land. It were useless to describe the architecture of the city. Whoever has seen a Spanish town has in his mind's eye a *fac simile* of every place where the Castilian is spoken. The houses are all of stone—nearly all of a single story; the streets are all narrow; the churches are all massive; every fifth house is a *café,* or a *bodega,* or a *tabaqueria,* and every individual you meet is a fond and obedient slave of the nauseous weed. A Plaza de Armas is a necessary feature; and in the centre invariably stands a statue of some defunct individual, to whom the Cubans are indebted for some prohibitory law, or for the appointment of some curate, Bishop or public functionary. The streets, I said, were narrow—of the sidewalks what shall I say? Infinitesimal in width, they are still further reduced by huge projecting windows, with a wealth of iron bars and a galaxy of tropical beauty. Volantes with their great wheels dash by you and by each other, with a rapidity and recklessness that augurs well for the confidence of the drivers, but wofully for any foot-passenger who may be unwarily crossing the street. Fulano vends his wares with loud cries about *panatella* and *chocolati,* and the inevitable, unescapable *billetero* arouses your cupidity by shrieking forth the incomparable beauties of an excessively lucky lottery-ticket. Mountains of *malaja* move along with the motive power entirely concealed, and if you be not very careful, you will find that lusty *carbonero* has smeared your snowy duck with unmistakable charcoal. The dandy eyes you through a bewitching pair of eyeglasses; and if you are fresh from the States and the fortunate owner of a coat of the latest fashion, you will see the gay Lotharios watching you with avarice and jealousy depicted on their countenances. The world is evidently happy, and has few of the cares which deaden the eye and burden the shoulders of your nation of sovereigns over the way. Life is a long gala-day, and thought is never disturbed by the quarrels of puppet kings and a fierce democracy.

THE PRESS.

Progress in Cuba is merely the echo from the nations over the water. We have civilization, but it is rather the dim twilight than the broad effulgence. We have the shadow rather than the thing. The forms of improvement are aped with more or less fidelity, but through all there runs a tinge of the olden time—of the old *regime*—of the eighteenth, rather than the nineteenth century. We talk, other nations act, and while we are discussing the merits of reform, the present has become the past, and what was then an innovation has given way to something better. Journalism is in its infancy—crude in its ideas and defective in its practice. Matanzas rejoices in but one newspaper—a highly respectable, venerable and conservative journal, which never pronounces an opinion, except after mature deliberation, and frequently after the time when it would be valuable has passed away. The statesman who hazarded the remark that a daily paper was the history of the world for one day, must have been totally ignorant of the state of periodical literature in Cuba, or he would have added that it was the well-digested, thoroughly-abridged, majestically prosy, and somewhat Tupperish record of things that have passed. The affairs of Europe are the matters whereon the profoundest thoughts are uttered and the wisest counsels given. But unfortunately for their highnesses, the imperial subjects of criticism, they insist on selecting their counselors from their own vassals, and the world is as fearfully misgoverned as ever. The department of local matters is usually under the charge of some young gentleman, who, being honored with tickets and free admission to all places of amusement, resolves himself into the chairman of a mutual admiration society, and announces to the world that the Millenium is near at hand, and that universal virtue is the distinguishing attribute of all his fellow-citizens. He is supposed to be witty and vivacious, and adorns his columns with frequent effusions of the muse, addressed to the *encantadora* who has the honor of being his dulcinea. But his is not selfish, and furnishes space and opportunity for any *sinsonti* who feels like blubbering in rhyme. Señor Don Ay B. is not backward in claiming a wee corner for apostrophizing his beloved spouse, who has mayhap been dead these many years.

Our *gacetillero,* as we have said, is not selfish—he is the soul of generosity—and if you desire his columns for the nonce to puff an enterprising storekeeper, or a French boot-maker, he invariably, and with true Castillian courtesy, places himself and pen at your service.

THE VALLEY OF THE YUMURRI.

Viewed from the top of the Cumbri, there lies before you—almost at your feet—an extensive, fertile and beautiful valley, interspersed with little farms, more pretentious sugar estates and vast, unending groves of plaintains. Through it winds a small, quiet silver-like stream, with scarce a ripple to mar the placid surface. This is the far-famed Valley of the Yumurri—not in itself the most beautiful in Cuba, but, in its luxurious garb of Spring and Summer vegetation one of the softest and fairest. Beyond the river, on the high hills between it and the San Juan, whose course is parallel with that of the Yumurri, is built the town or city of Matanzas. The two rivers empty into the harbor—the interval between their mouths not being greater than a fourth of a mile. The situation is superb—a long, narrow point rising gradually from the water's edge to a height of at least two hundred feet, where the country spreads into a broad level plateau. Along the coast and on either slope, extending down to the margin of the rivulets, are congregated the moving life, and bustle, and masts, and houses, and cares and joys of Matanzas. Over each stream, near the mouth, has been thrown a bridge, connecting the city with its suburbs—Vesalles and Pueblo Nuevo, both flourishing little villages. As a commercial centre the city could not be better situated. With a large, well-sheltered harbor, in which the navy of a world might ride, it has an immense and fertile extent of back country on which to rely for wealth and sustenance. It is the principal exporting market on the north side, Cardenas alone competing with it.

Along the San Juan are grouped the great warehouses for the reception and storage of the interior produce, and from which are distributed to all parts of the world the overflowing wealth of the Island. Transportation from the town to the vessel is done by huge launches, manned by brawny, sinewy blacks; the shallows of the harbor extend too far to permit the construction of wharves. The river presents a busy scene, and still there is an absence of display that contrasts well with the glaring signs and pompous surroundings of foreign manufactories. Traditional quiet rules everywhere, and though steady and gigantic work is going on, you look in vain for the nervous energy which chafes under established and systematic routine. Labor is never vraied, but from father to son descend the same modes, and the grooved channel is now so deep that it were a Herculean task to divert it.

The large commission houses are situated in the heart of the city, and pursue their business with a monotonous regularity that is refreshing. This whole business of importing and exporting is intricate and complicated, and it would be an intricate task to follow the hogshead from its manufacture to its return, filled with sweets, to a foreign consumer. I will reserve for another letter an exposition of the interior features of Cuban commerce.

Two miles from Matanzas there empties into the bay the little River Canimar, at the mouth of which stands a little fort, whose days of service were long since numbered. Though rarely visited by travelers the river has natural beauties of no mean order. Winding in a tortuous course for miles, it passes between lofty, almost perpendicular cliffs—in places, clothed with a dense tropical vegetation, and in others bare and grim as a northern mountain top. Ever and anon a green sward comes to the water's edge, and through a murmuring grove of plantains you may occasionally catch glimpses of a thatched and rustic cottage. In wealth of foliage the scenes belong to the Antilles, but in the frequent intervals of towering sublimity, one feels suddenly transferred to a harsher and less genial clime.

THE CAVES OF BELLAMAR.

Between the Canimar and Matanzas are the now famous Caves of Bellamar, where Nature, in the grandeur of her structures, puts to shame the more elaborate, yet more tinsel handiwork of man. Discovered by mere chance but five years ago, these caves have been opened and explored in one direction for a distance of 1,200 yards, and have revealed crystaline beauties and quaint imagery, which vie even with the renowned eccentricities of the Wiers Cave of Virginia. The spacious apartments, the long galleries adorned with a fancied statuary, and real pearly stalactites revive the memories of the enchanted grottos of the East. The gothic temple with its guardian knights, the mantle of color, the exquisitely beautiful gallery of the Indies, the bridal couch, and the hundred other dazzling scenes, transport one to the fairy tales of the good genii.

I cannot take leave of Matanzas without recording that it contains two club-houses. I mention their existence. The pen fails at the effort to say more.

YUMURI.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Agricultural Resources of the Country—Sketch of Los Angelos County—Its Climate, Soil and Productions—The Southern Counties as Fields for the Laborers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Cal., Monday, March 9, 1868.

This, the most beautiful portion of California, is attracting much attention; and people from all over the States, and especially from the unhealthy counties of California, bordering upon the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, are seeking locations for homes and farms in San Diego, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties. During the past year, at least 5,000 people have emigrated to the above-named counties, a great majority of whom are Californians, and men who have acquired wealth (and contracted disease) in the river and mining counties.

Already, California is ranking as a great agricultural State, thanks to the elevation of industry and intelligence. Until within a brief period, the system of agriculture, with the exception of obscure localities in the coast valleys within marketable distance of San Francisco, was of no consideration; and he were a disciple of Utopia who, three years ago, would have even canvassed the feasibility of such an undertaking as the shipment of vast quantities of flour and wheat to the Atlantic coast.

There have been vital causes for the heretofore slow progress of agricultural developments: First and foremost was the attraction of the hunt for gold—the most precarious avocation in the catalogue of labor. Mining, at best, is a filthy, slavish, poisonous life, notwithstanding its attractions. Eight out of every ten men who follow mining for a living terminate their existence in a pauper's or a convict's grave—the rude cemeteries adjoining the hundreds of mining localities throughout the State attest the truth of this statement.

Another and a serious drawback to the system of agriculture in California is the tenacity with which the natives hold on to their extensive ranches, and the questionable titles to many that are in the market for sale. In this respect, however, there has been a wonderful revolution. In 1855 the average size of ranches in this State was 4,000 acres—now it is less than 400, although there are some very large ones in this county still, many of which should be cut up and made into farms and vineyards. A few weeks ago I passed over the ranch of San Fernando, owned by Gen. ANDREAS PICO, and containing 121,619 acres. I also visited the ranch of the Sausal Redonda, owned by Señor AVILA, with its 47,490 acres; also the ranch of Santiago de Santa Ana, belonging to Señor JERBA, 62,516 acres, and the San Pecho ranch, the property of Señor MANUEL DOMINGAS, and containing 43,119 acres. By the way, wouldn't these ranches make nice little farms in Rhode Island and Delaware? Yesterday I drove out to the Paso de Bartolo ranch, a little rising 12 miles from here. This is owned by Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California. A portion of this ranch has been purchased by Mr. CHARLES STRONG, well known as the Superintendent of the Gould & Curry mine during its halcyon days, who is projecting a town similar to Anaheim, and cutting his purchase up into lots for vineyards, and proposes to make 58 farms of 20 acres each, and offer them for sale at $400 a farm. A great many other ranches are being reduced into farms and placed in the market for sale at attractive prices. Ex-Gov. DOWNEY, the last Democratic Executive of California, is also cutting up his extensive ranch, situated 11 miles from this city, into farms of all sizes, at prices varying from $5 to $10 per acre. Many ranches are changing hands on account of impoverishing their owners, who managed them in a slovenly manner, with no system of economy, and with a lazy thriftlessness which has done so much to bring farming, as a profitable occupation, into disrepute in the State of California.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

This county is not only the Paradise of the Pacific Coast, but the garden spot of the United States. This is not an enthusiastic declaration, but the opinion of a traveler; for, as many of the readers of the TIMES are aware, I have been in every State and Territory of the American Union. However, before I get through with this letter, I think I shall have a vast multitude with me.

The tourist from the East comes to California to see San Francisco, the Sierra Nevada mountains, Yosemite Valley, the big trees and the geysers. This beautiful "land flowing with milk and honey," where every man "lives under his own vine and fig tree," where every variety of Northern and tropical fruit grow in abundance, and where the equability of climate is unsurpassed—a combination not to be met with in any other portion of this State, nor in any other part of the country—indeed, in no other part of the world—constituting a panorama of indescribable magnificence. Agriculture teems, and hygiea reigns. The eye is charmed and the heart is filled—the soul is intoxicated with a vision of loveliness and beauty, more rare than that which greeted CORTEZ and his bold followers, when, from the elevated crest of the Cordilleras, their ravished gaze fell upon the lake-dotted, palace-spangled, mountain-girdled Valley of Mexico.

Los Angeles county is of irregular shape, and contains 4,000 square miles. About thirty-five miles south of an imaginary (surveyor's) line is a distinct chain of mountains, called the San Fernando and San Bernadino ranges; some of the peaks being nearly 8,000 feet in heighth, and covered with snow six months in the year. These mountains extend in a direction southeasterly by east, and run parallel with the coast, on an average of about thirty-three miles from it, and constitute the water-shed of the county, dividing it into two sharply-defined and well-marked sections, essentially different in their geological and chorographical character.

The water-shed on the north is chained by the Santa Clara River, which finds its way to the sea at San Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara county. This section of the county, in the opinion of sagacious and experienced miners, contains fabulous deposits of mineral wealth. In Soledad Pass, through which comes a tributary of the Santa Ana River, are the copper mines of Calhoun, and others, of New-York. In San Francisquito, about twenty-four miles east of Soledad, are the oil works of the New-York and Philadelphia petroleum companies; and about fifteen miles north of these works, is the celebrated gold hill of Schorb & Gerberding, of Baltimore. There are many gold mines in this section, and there are also indications of alum, cinnabar, lead and silver in the neighborhood drained by the Santa Clara. With a proper system of hydraulics, it is believed that this might be made the most successful mining section in the State.

But the real undisputed wealth of this county lies south of the San Fernando and San Bernadino ranges of mountains, and constitutes a strip of land seventy miles long and thirty wide. This belt, or, more properly this zone, is entirely devoted to purposes of grazing and agriculture, to which it is admirably adapted. It is watered chiefly by three rivers—the Los Angeles, which takes its rise in the San Fernando mission lands and passes through this city, and, connecting with the San Gabriel River, after running forty-seven miles in a southeasterly direction, about six miles northeast of Wilmington, flows into the sea; the San Gabriel, which takes its rise in the San Fernando mountains, and runs forty miles southwesterly, until it mingles its waters with the Los Angeles; and the Santa Ana, the principal river in the county, which takes its rise in the San Bernadino mountains, and meanders nearly a hundred miles through fertile vallies, receiving a multiplicity of tributaries in its course, and emptying into the sea about twenty miles east of Wilmington.

There are other smaller water-courses, the principal of which are the San Pascual, Mission San Gabriel, Santa Anita, San Jose, Cocomongo and several others, all of which are of great service, and are used for purposes of irrigation in the vallies among the foothills, but none of which find their way to the sea or to the waters of the larger rivers. A large number of inexhaustible springs exist in the San Fernando vallies, and also in the many openings along the foothills; in fact, the most extensive and most beautiful vineyards and orange groves in the county are irrigated from springs.

CLIMATE, &C.

The climate of that section of Los Angeles County lying south of the mountains is unexcelled, and is only exceeded in its equability by the climate of San Diego County. During what are known as the Summer months, from May to November inclusive, the mercury seldom, if ever, rises above 90°—the average being 70–80. The very fact that many persons wear overcoats at night, and sleep in blankets during the year round, and that all of the field, orchard and vineyard work from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, is performed by laborers in their shirt-sleeves, gives, perhaps, a better illustration of the equability of the weather than any other incident that I could cite. A large proportion of the Winter favors that of San Francisco, and is as genial as the Indian Summer of the Atlantic States.

What is known as the rainy season generally commences about November and last till March, and sometimes lingers into April. Those of our friends in the East, who have not visited the "Pacific slope," as a general thing are impressed with the enormous idea that, during our "wet" season—called so in contradistinction to the dry months—rain never ceases to descend. This popular error is corrected by glancing at the weather tables, which invariably show that, during our wet season, we not only have less rain, but more fair and beautiful days than that portion of the United States situated between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean. During the latter part of April and the first of May, for two or three weeks, and sometimes more, dense fogs make their appearance daily, and linger until about noon; during other portions of the year an occasional fog rolls up, but it is quickly dissipated by the sun. I would add that those malicious marauders—mosquitoes—are seldom seen in that section of the country, and bed-bugs do not infest this coast; but, once in a while, a lively little flea skips unceremoniously over a person, and, as is the case with this insect in other parts of the world, makes good his escape after the infliction of his usual torture.

THE SOIL OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Although there never has been—so I am informed—a scientific analyzation of the soil of this county, it is known to be exceedingly fertile, and is mostly composed of sandy clay and vegetable mould—*humus.* The cultivation is at present chiefly carried on in the vallies, watered by the above-mentioned streams, and in other places adapted to certain grains and plants. The water of the Los Angeles River is used principally for irrigating the vineyards of this city, which comprise about 6,000 acres. The San Gabriel is chiefly used upon the land along its banks, and particularly those belonging to Gen. PICO and Gov. DOWNEY, embracing nearly 5,000 acres. The waters of the Santa Ana irrigate about 3,000 acres, while 6,000 acres are watered by the smaller streams.

PRODUCTIONS.

In what may be termed the agricultural zone of Los Angeles County, there are about 2,520 square miles; land under cultivation and irrigation, about 30 square miles; land under cultivation without irrigation, 10 square miles; and the balance, 2,480 square miles, is devoted to purposes of grazing, and can only be used for stock-raising, at least for the present. This county will raise all of the grains, grasses, vines, fruits and vegetables of the northern country, and almost everything that is produced in a tropical clime. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, peas, beans, Irish and Carolina potatoes, and vegetables of every known variety; apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, apricots, quinces, and all of the berry tribe; and pine-apples, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, olives, English walnuts, almonds, &c., are grown with successful perfection and in great profusion. Wheat is sometimes injured by the April fogs; everything else is helped along by them. Almonds are very tender in blossom, and often fail. Cherries do not do well. All the other productions are sure. A man named LEWIS gathered 4,000 pounds of hops from a field of five acres last Fall, the field having been planted six years ago. This was at the Monte, 10 miles from this city. Corn yields at the Monte and along the banks of the San Gabriel River from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. Gov. DOWNEY has raised 175 bushels upon an acre. Volunteer crops of barley grow two years after the first harvest. At present, with the exception of the tribe of oranges, lemons and nuts, which can be produced no place else in the State, very few of the above-named articles are raised for shipment and exportation, but are all used in great quantities for home consumption.

SEMI-TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS—THE ORANGE.

In regard to the production of semi-tropical fruits, &c., Los Angeles County has no competitor, and the day is not far distant when St. Louis alone will take more oranges, lemons, limes, and nuts, than are now raised in the county, and there need be no fear entertained of an abatement in the price of these luxurious articles. The orange, the most delectable and luscious of all Southern fruits, is raised in just a small spot in this county, and nowhere else in the State. In many respects it combines the qualities of the Florida, the Louisiana, and the Havana orange—having nearly the size of the former, the skin of the second, and the delicious flavor of the latter. The trees are stronger, and bear more luxuriantly than either of those mentioned above, and the fruit will last longer on the tree; it is better adapted for shipment and market than the Florida orange, and will last as long in box as the Havana, or even the Louisiana. Ten years ago there were about 2,000 orangetrees in this section; five years ago there were 5,000; now there are 12,000 bearing trees, and in ten years from now there will be a quarter of a million. Ten acres of orange-trees will make more money than 500 acres of wheat in New-York or New-Jersey. The trees, on an average, will yield $50 each, an acre containing from 60 to 80 trees. Last year Mr. B. D. WILSON sold $1,500 (gold) worth of oranges from 110 trees; and all those who have been entertained at Lake Vineyard know that hundreds of boxes were given away. Oranges were first introduced into this county by the old Franciscan padres, and have grown up with the old mission-grape for nearly a hundred years. The orangetree is an evergreen, and, aside from its fruit, is one of the most symmetrical and beautiful trees in the world. The young tree is vigorously attacked by the gopher, and it is only by the exercise of unceasing vigilance and care that this subterranean marauder can be checked in his destructive movements. An insect of the aphis species is also a pest of the orange orchard; and upon one occasion, some years ago, threatened the entire destruction of the orange groves of this city. That malicious character, Jack Frost, is an unwelcome visitor, but up to the present time has done the fruit little or no harm. The tree commences bearing the eighth year. If not stunted by the gopher it becomes in fourteen years in full bearing order, and will yield from 1,500 to 3,000 oranges annually. At the age of sixteen it attains its full size, and in fruit season is very attractive. It is about 25 feet in height, and will cast a shade 30 feet in diameter, with a circumference as unbroken as a circle. It blossoms in the Spring and the fruit ripens in December, and will remain upon the tree, if not picked, away into Summer. In June the tree contains buds and blossoms and all stages of fruit, from the tiny green to the golden ripe. The tree is raised from the seed, and requires moist ground and a good deal of care until after it is transplanted, which takes place at the end of three years, after which time it pretty much takes care of itself, and requires water but four or five times during the dry season. There is always a large demand for this fruit, and it commands a high price in the San Francisco market.

RANCHING.

The greater portion of the lands south of the mountains, or what I have termed the agricultural zone, is, comparatively speaking, almost entirely adapted to purposes of ranching, and constitutes the finest grazing country in America. Either in the shape of grass, hay or seed, horses, cattle or sheep may feed all the year round; and in the way of springs, rivers, creeks and marshes, there is always an abundance of water, the only exception being the great drought a few years ago—a freak of nature which is liable to occur in any country, and which no man can account for or prevent.

The greater portion of these extensive ranching grounds has been taken up by Spanish and Mexican grants, large tracts of which were selected by the mission padres, who exercised during the olden times a great deal of influence and power. Some 50 or 60 years ago, at one time and another, the cattle of these old ranches multiplied so fast that the padres were frequently forced to proceed to a general slaughter. This was partly done for purposes of revenue, as well as to keep up a good pasturage, the tallow and hides being exported in vast quantities to Mexico and Spain.

An erroneous impression prevails that there are large Government tracts of good vineyard land in Los Angeles County. This is not the case. All of the land susceptible of irrigation has been taken up years ago by the early settlers. Besides, these lands have to pass the scrutiny of the Federal courts; and, although most of the ranches are considered to be bounded one by the other, it is sometimes the case that Government surveys discover in these boundaries more than their granted quantity; but whenever this happens the grantee has a right to select the best land within his boundary, from which it may be inferred that only sterile and worthless lands are rejected. At present, whatever lands are possessed by the Government within the agricultural zone of Los Angeles County are almost entirely unfit for purposes of successful cultivation. This land may, however, with the aid of artesian wells, yet be made susceptible of a high order of agriculture.

THE IRRIGATION OF THE LANDS.

It must be understood that, during the dry months, all of the beautiful vineyards and orchards of this section have to be watered through an artificial process—a system of irrigation that can be hardly comprehended in the East, where, even during the hottest months, the passing cloud is invited, by the moisture of the atmosphere, to sprinkle its contents upon the thirsty vegetation.

That nature has been bountiful in this section, all declare with one accord. Yet the entire success attending neat agriculture here depends upon the artificial introduction of water upon the lands. A great deal, if not, indeed, all of this delightful garden, would have remained unreclaimed from the desert, were it not for the system of irrigation. It is the water, and not the land, comparatively speaking, that is the source of so much wealth in this county. The question is not "how much land have you got?" but "how much water?" An acre of land, bounded by rich, swelling, irrigating ditches, is worth from $30 to $100, unimproved; lands which cannot be irrigated may be purchased for the same number of half-dimes.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

As water is of such great importance in this county, and the geological formation favorable, according to the reports of several eminent geologists and others who have visited here (and whose views have been verified by the sinking of a shaft for oil) for the boring of artesian wells, it seems strange to me that some of the wealthy landowners have not stirred in this matter. The question also arises whether the Government ought not to assist in the redemption of sterile highlands, by boring artesian wells, as well as to give its attention to tule and swamp lands, and to the construction of dikes and trenches. Would it not be at least as fair, and more judicious, for the Government to expend as much money upon lands that are healthy and susceptible of great improvement, as to lend its fostering hand entirely to the redemption of lands that had fevers and pestilence, and can never be fitted for the general uses of agriculture? If Gen. POPE and other officers were successful in boring artesian wells upon our plains and deserts some years ago, the French engineers have been quite the reverse at Algiers and other torrid places during the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Besides, it is more feasible sinking artesian wells now than when POPE attempted it, and can be done at one-tenth of the money per foot that it cost him.

MINERALS.

Los Angelos is one of the few counties in California that has no quartz mills. It will not be long, however, before a mill will be erected in the Soledad mining district, distant sixty miles from this city. Here is an extensive vein of gold quartz. There are, also, evidences of silver and copper. A short distance from this vein is the Gleason mining district, containing several mines, all of which are being slowly developed. About twenty-two miles from this city is the Zapata mine, which shows an extensive vein of silver quartz, the ore of which resembles the Comstock, and will assay as well. This mine has been fully developed, and has lately been purchased by San Francisco parties, who are shortly to erect a twenty-stamp mill.

Seventeen miles from this city, and a few yards from the ocean, is a salt lake, near which are the Pacific Salt Works, and from which vast quantities of salt are manufactured. The water is conveyed from the lake to artificial ponds, where it is kept for four or five weeks, at the end of which time the surface is covered with salt from two to three inches in depth. This salt, when ground, is of a superior quality, and is especially adapted for table use. Curious to relate, at a distance of a few feet from this salt lake are two fresh-water ponds and numerous springs of never-failing, ever-fresh *aqua frio*.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AS A FIELD FOR THE LABORER.

A man cannot get good land in this section of the State without paying a pretty round price for it—say from $10 to $100 an acre. The investment of from $2,500 to $5,000, however, will purchase a fine piece of vineyard land, that will make a fortune every year after the lapse of twelve years. In the meantime, the farmer may raise enough grain to keep his family, and make something besides. To a laborer, however, accustomed to farmwork, this county offers superior inducements. He, above all others, is never out of employ—his wages averaging from $3 to $4 the year round. Mechanics are also in demand—getting the same wages as in San Francisco: Carpenters, $5 a day; bricklayers, $5; plasterers, $5; stonecutters, $5; blacksmiths, from $4 to $5, (in gold,) eight hours constituting a legal day's work. It must be remembered that flour, meat and potatoes—the three great staples that keep the stove of physical life burning—have been for three years past, and are now, selling at from 20 to 60 per cent. less than they are bringing in New-York. At present, flour may be bought for $6@$7 per barrel, beef at 10@15 cents per pound, and potatoes at $1 per 100 pounds. An inkling of how the workingmen of this coast progress in saving money, is got at in the fact that the savings institutions of San Francisco, almost entirely patronized by the laboring class of that city, hold deposits amounting to $7,300,000 in gold.

Look this way, ye seekers after homes and happiness! ye honest sons of toil, and ye *pauvres miserables* who are dragging out a horrible life in the purlieus of large Eastern cities! California welcomes you all. B. C. T.

Ole Bull and Mr. Lincoln.

Friday night OLE BULL gave a concert in Washington, in behalf of the Lincoln Monument Association. The following is his reply to their invitation:

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 17th instant, requesting me to give a concert in the City of Washington for the benefit of the funds of the National Lincoln Association, I have received, and am profoundly sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by an invitation from a source so distinguished, in aid of a purpose designed to perpetrate not merely the memory of a noble and patriotic man, but of a struggle in which all nations were deeply concerned, and upon the issue of which the liberty of millions of the living and of the yet unborn depended.

I share deeply in those sentiments which have led you, as the representatives of the American heart, to undertake the grand and solemn enterprise in which you so kindly permit me to join, and in pursuance of your request I suggest the evening of the 3d of April next, a day just preceding that week so sacred to Christian men, as the time when I shall hope, in a hall befitting so national an occasion, to consecrate in music my veneration for the memory of him whose everlasting monument you are seeking to erect.

With the highest respect, gentlemen, believe me your most obedient servant, OLE BULL.

Important Railroad Suit in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 28.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge E. H. DURELL, sitting in chancery, by DAVID D. WITHERS, a citizen of New-York, for himself and other creditors, holders of first mortgage bonds, or of coupons for interest past due upon said bonds, against the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. The petitioner, after setting forth his interest in the corporation, applies for a writ of injunction to restrain the Company from applying its earnings and revenues to the payment of coupons for interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Company—claiming that the payment thereof be made *pro rata* between all holders of coupons past due and becoming due; or, also, to the payment of coupons for interest on second mortgage bonds of the Company until after the full liquidation and payment of interest on its first mortgage bonds; or to the payment of any unsecured debts of the Company, except such as have arisen from current expenses involved in the administration of the Company.

Railroad Accidents in New-Jersey.

The report of the railroad companies of New-Jersey to the Legislature of that State sets forth that during the past year the total number of persons injured by railroad accidents was one hundred and twenty-five—seventy-five of them fatally. On the Central Railroad there were thirty-four accidents, eighteen of which were fatal; on the Camden and Amboy Railroad there were nineteen accidents, of which eight were fatal; on the Belvidere and Delaware there were three accidents, of which two were fatal; on the Camden and Atlantic there were four accidents, all fatal; on the West Jersey Railroad there were two accidents; on the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company there were twenty-nine accidents, of which sixteen were fatal; on the Morris and Essex there were fourteen accidents, of which all were fatal; on the Paterson and Hudson there were fifteen accidents, eight of which were fatal; on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad there were five accidents, all of which were fatal.

THE USE OF THE FLAG.—At a public school exhibition in this village, a few days ago, one of our prominent citizens in addressing the scholars, after complimenting them on their proficiency and good conduct, besought them to continue to be studious and obedient scholars, and they would become useful and loyal citizens, and pointing to a large national flag, spread on one side of the room, inquired: "Boys, what is that flag for?" A little urchin, who understood "the situation" of the house better than the speaker, promptly answered: "To cover up the dirt, Sir."—*Hillsdale (Mich.) Standard.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Ecce Homo.* By the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE. (New-York: ROUTLEDGE.) We are not sure that this little volume is not likely to excite almost as much attention as the remarkable work of which it is a critical analysis. Whatever subject Mr. GLADSTONE touches, he devotes a subtle intellect to its consideration, and adorns its treatment with the rarest graces of language. But when questions such as those included in *Ecce Homo* are under discussion, anything falling from Mr. GLADSTONE will be certain at the outset to attract a wide circle of earnest readers. Mr. GLADSTONE is well known to be imbued with the most orthodox spirit of Anglican Christianity, and is yet singularly free from any of those violent prejudices which induced Lord SHAFTESBURY, for example, to denounce "Ecce Homo" as "the most pestilential book ever vomited from the jaws of hell." Very different from that of the evangelical Earl is Mr. GLADSTONE's manner of dealing with the subject. He commences by commenting on the violent attacks that have been made on the work from *both* side—from the holders of the old and stereotyped formulas of unbelief as well as from orthodox theologians of the old-fashioned type. As the author himself announced, "Ecce Homo" was written for his own satisfaction; it is tentative, not didactic. It starts from a point of blank receptivity the very assumption of which scandalizes the orthodox, while such conclusions as the belief in miracles at which the author arrives, incense those rigid unbelivers who can only see what they consider to be treachery in such an apparent change of conviction. Mr. GLADSTONE believes that in these days men have settled down with "fixed and unelastic modes of thought" in Theology, that the real nature of our Saviour's mission has been obscured by traditional formulas, that stereotyped forms of unbelief as well as of faith are adopted with unreasoning haste and held with blind obstinacy, and that theological inquiry has passed into mere polemical discussion between the upholders of the two opposite classes of "high and dry" believers and "high and dry" unbelievers. He thinks, with the author of "Ecce Homo," that the age demands that theological writers shall address themselves to what is the main object of that work—"the exhibition of the august though simple figure of our Lord in His life and work." "It is doubtless needful," continues Mr. GLADSTONE, "that popular theology, which, like everything else, tends to settle down into mere formulas, should thus be shaken up from time to time, and measured and adjusted by its eternal standard, that we may come at last nearer to a sense of how truly the treasure is divine which is lodged in us poor earthen vessels; how the dispensation provided for us in Christ our Lord, without in the least pretending to solve off-hand all the problems that surround and perplex our state, yet is thoroughly adapted to all our capacities, as well as all our practical and present needs. How lofty it is, and yet how lowly; how sublime, and yet how solid—with its head in the highest heavens, and with its feet upon the solid earth!"

Such is Mr. GLADSTONE's definition of the scope of "Ecce Homo;" and to a subtle analysis of the *method* which the writer has pursued, he devotes the greater part of this essay. To the favorite criticism that the author approaches the character of our Saviour on its human side exclusively, Mr. GLADSTONE replies at length. Such a mode of treatment he considers to be in accordance with the entire method of the author, as a necessary stepping-stone to the consideration of the character and mission of our Saviour in *all* their bearings; to be peculiarly suited to the requirements of the age, and not to be opposed either to the form or spirit of the great *evangelium* of the Gospels themselves. But we cannot do better than allow Mr. GLADSTONE to speak in his own glowing words of what he considers the true purport of "Ecce Homo," and the conclusion to which it leads:

> Such I understand to be the position assumed by the author of "Ecce Homo." He thrusts aside with a hand certainly not too reverent—perhaps even somewhat brisk and rough—all intermediate testimony of whatever kind. He invites his reader to consider for the moment all Christian tradition, all Christian institutions, all the long and diversified experience of the faith in the world as non-existent; to ascend with him the stream of time for more than 1,800 years, and to go direct into the presence of Christ, not such as He now presents Himself to us, bearing in His hand the long roll of His conquests, but such as beside the sea of Galilee, or in the synagogue of Capernaum, or the Temple of Jerusalem, He then offered Himself to the ordinary Jew, with no other arms but those of His commission and His character, and the character of His acts and words. This is the journey that the attentive reader of "Ecce Homo" has to make under the author's guidance. He passes into the presence of Jesus of Nazareth, and there, without any foregone conclusion, either of submission or of dissent, gives that heed to the words and acts of the unfriended teacher, which the honest Jew would give when those words were spoken and those acts were done. And what is the result? I appeal for the answer to the book. I appeal to a vitality, an earnestness, an eloquence, a power, all of them derived from the deep and overflowing life of the wondrous figure which it contemplates and sets forth. Yes, even as to this hour
>
> "The world's unwithering countenance
> Is fresh as on creation's day,"
>
> so the unwithering countenance of Christ beams upon us in the pages of this latest exposition of His character with the virgin freshness and the penetrating power that it might have presented to the view, when instead of being among the oldest it was the latest birth of time. True of the Gospel, as it here appears to us, is that which was nobly said of one of its harbingers at the time when, as measured by years, old age was upon him, "His eye is not dim nor its natural force abated." (Deut. xxxiv. 7.)
>
> Doubtless when we ask about results from such a work, we come to a question which must be settled in the last resort by the individual mind for itself. By argument we may, I have thought, show, that to approach our Lord, and to paint the sacred portrait on the human side, is no unlawful process; and likewise, that when the secondary and intermediate authorities are disregarded, it may be wise thus to seek at once for access to the presence of the Great King, and to sit among the listeners at His feet. But the question of questions remains: When we arrive in that presence, how does it make good its claims to supreme majesty and supreme command? To me it appears that each page of the book breathes out as it proceeds what we may call an air, which grows musical by degrees, and which, becoming more distinct even as it swells, takes form, so in due time we find, in the articulate conclusion, "Surely this is the Son of God: surely this is the King of Heaven." "And they shall call his name Emmanuel, which, being interpreted, is God with us." (Mat. i. 23.)

One thing we can say with certainty, that no one who has read the work itself can fail to derive increased light as to its real nature from the perusal of Mr. GLADSTONE's pages. He may disagree with his ultimate conclusions, as with many of the views he incidentally expresses, but he will at least recognize the hand of no ordinary critic, and find the most important of all subjects treated from a point of view, and approached in a spirit, only too rare in these days, when the deepest problems of theology are too often viewed merely as fields for the display of logical acumen, or discussed with the *animus* of political partisanship.

— *A French Country Family.* By Mme. DE WITT, *née* GUIZOT. Translated from the French by DINAH MULOCK CRAIK. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)—The two distinguished names connected with the authorship and translation of this volume are sufficient to predispose the reading public in its favor. A delightful book is always expected when Mrs. CRAIK's name appears on the title-page, and in this instance such expectations are by no means disappointed. The book is a charming description of country life in Normady, one of the most picturesque Provinces of *La Belle France*, and it abounds in pleasing situations and characters. Mrs. CRAIK has adhered to the French idiom wherever possible, and the dialogues are consequently full of zest. Interwoven with the action of the plot is a religious and moral sentiment, which, however, is never unduly obtrusive; and in this regard the volume before us is unlike many so-called moral books for the young, where religion is lugged in at random, and in such a manner that it seems clear the writers have no special idea as to where it ought to be, but vaguely feeling there must be just so much pious talking, else their duty would not be done, succeed in making their characters unnatural and uninteresting. No such error is apparent in this author's style. Her creations of men, women and children are life-like and perfect, making association with them a delight, and inspiring an attachment on the part of the reader toward M. and Mme. Bessard and their children, Lucie, Charles, Gustave and Pauline, her principal characters, whose every-day life is described. The book will be fully as interesting to "children of a larger growth" as to the juveniles, although it was especially written for the latter class of readers. Many of the incidents are quite touching, and they are told in a way which brings them directly to the heart. Others, again, are irresistibly droll, and will make the gravest person smile. The illustrations of the volume are spirited and attractive. We should like to see many more books of this sort. They would be welcome in every home and make every one feel better who reads them.

— *Annals of the United States Christian Commission.* By Rev. LEMUEL MOSS. (Philadelphia: J. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) The labor of the Christian Commission for the soldiers during the long war against rebellion deserve to be held in lasting remembrance by the American people, and we are sorry that the work of compiling these "annals" had not been committed to an abler man and more experienced book maker than Mr. MOSS. He has produced a very bulky volume, containing a great number of facts and valuable statistics; but these are presented in so dry a manner that few readers will be found to plod through his seven hundred pages. It is noticeable, too, that the author makes no mention whatever of the labors of the Sanitary Commission. This singular oversight, if it was an oversight, should be corrected in subsequent editions. It would be well, too, if the author would condense his work. At least three hundred pages might be spared from the book by judicious trimming, leaving it far more readable than it is at present. Then the long introductory portion, entitled "A Glance Backward," might with great advantage be omitted, as well as some of the reports, appeals for aid, &c., papers which no longer interest any reader.

The American Wheat Culturist, by S. EDWARDS TODD, (published in handsome form by TAINTOR BROTHERS & Co., of this City,) purports to be "a practical treatise on the culture of wheat," embracing its history and botanical description, "with full practical details for selecting seed, producing new varieties, and cultivating on different kinds of soil." The experience of a lifetime as a farmer, a faculty for close observation, and a persistent habit of reasoning from results to causes are the qualifications of the author, who addresses himself to his subject with directness and clearness, and with an exact knowledge of the points on which the great body of agriculturists desire practical information. Mr. TODD's proposition is, that wheat may be grown everywhere, by intelligent attention to the qualities of the soil and the diligent use of appliances which nature and science have rendered available. Even Southern New-Jersey may be covered with wheat fields, if the statements of this volume are to be relied upon, and they are statements of fact, as distinguished from the theories in which fancy farmers usually indulge. A large number of wood-cuts complete the explanations of the text, and add to the value of the work, as a contribution to agricultural literature.

—*The Word.* By the author of *Dollars and Cents.* (New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.) The author of this little book endeavors not unsuccessfully to make the story of the Gospel plain to childish understandings. Allusions to places and customs are fully explained, in easy and familiar style, and we should think the volume might be a valuable assistant to teachers in Sabbath-schools. The illustrations are very poor. When will publishers of books for children learn that inferior pictures are worse than none?

—*Red Cross. Young America in England and Wales.* By OLIVER OPTIC. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) This is the third volume of the popular series of juvenile books entitled "Young America Abroad," and contains the history of the Academy Ship and her consort while in the waters of England and Wales. It will no doubt delight the young folks, for which it was written.

—*Sacred Allegories.* By Rev. W. ADAMS. (New-York: POTT & EMORY.) This little book contains three allegories—*The Shadow of the Cross, The Distant Hills* and *The King's Messenger*. They are pleasantly written, and the volume is very neatly printed and bound.

— *Grandpapa's House.* By HELEN C. WEEKS. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) Few writers for children have been more successful than the author of this pleasant story.

Miscellaneous Notes.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have published DICKENS' readings, as condensed by himself, in a very neat volume, illustrated by SOL. E. ——. TICKNOR & FIELDS have also commenced the publication of the "autograph edition" of DICKENS' works in a neat but cheap form, with paper covers.

—CARY's translation of the *Divina Commedia* of DANTE is published by the APPLETONS in a very pretty volume. The type is beautifully clear. We are sorry the publishers have disfigured the volume with a dozen of FLAXMAN's outlined inanities.

—GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, publish the annual of Scientific Discovery for 1868, containing the record of discoveries and improvements made in the arts and sciences during the past year. It is edited by SAMUEL KNEELAND, A. M., M. D.

—An excellent map of the upper portion of this City has just been published by HAMILTON E. TOWLE. The map shows all the improvements about Fifty-seventh-street., the lots as they have been surveyed, the grade of the streets &c.

—The PETERSONS publish a very neat edition, illustrated, of the witty satire, entitled *Father Tom and the Pope*, which first appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1838.

—DE FIVAS' excellent and thorough *Grammar* of French Grammars is published by the APPLETONS. It is a very convenient and valuable work for schools.

—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have published an enlarged edition of *Comstock's Manual of Elocution*, with many illustrations.

—The APPLETONS have just published *Kenilworth* and *Guy Mannering* in cheap form.

SMALL CHINESE COIN.—We have before us samples of the smallest coin on earth, so far as value, at least, is concerned. It is of the value of a thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth of a cent of American currency, and is of copper, and a little larger than a gold dollar. It has a hole in the centre, so that it may be strung on a string, China fashion, and has on one side the characters corresponding with those on the "copper cash," which it is expected to take the place of in China. It was issued from the Hong-Kong Mint, and bears the initials "V. R.," with the English crown and the date, and the denomination "One Mill" upon the obverse.—*San Francisco Alta California.*

HON. JOSIAH HARRIS, a pioneer of Northern Ohio, died March 26, at his residence in Amherst, Loraine County, aged 84 years. He was appointed Postmaster over 40 years ago, and held the office, under all administrations, to the time of his death, except when a member of the Legislature, a resignation being necessary under the old Constitution. The reappointment was made at the instance of the people interested in the office, without his solicitation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Organization of Democratic Clubs—Suffrage—Public Opinion—Railroad Between Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte N. C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, March 30, 1868.

The mass meeting on the 27th inst. to organize a Democratic Club in this city was a fair success. A club was formed, and most of the members are prominent citizens; and the main object seems to meet with general favor with the whites here. The name adopted is "The Democratic Club of Richland District;" and the objects, as set forth in the Constitution adopted, are "to coöperate with the Democratic Party of the United States, for the purpose of perpetuating a white man's government, maintaining the Constitution and the Union, and preserving our republican institutions, State and Federal, in their original purity, as handed down to us by our fathers." The usual officers were elected. The article (9th) that excited the only discussion at the meeting, regulates the admission of persons to membership subsequent to the organization, and read as follows:

> ARTICLE 9—Any free white man of the age of 18 years, a resident of the district, may become a member by signing the Constitution, in a book to be kept for that purpose, or sending in their letter asking membership, which letter shall be filed by the Secretary of the Club.

The discussion was upon the opening phrase, "any free white man." The party of moderation urged that "white" should be stricken out, so as to admit to membership such negroes as might feel willing to coöperate with the whites in carrying out the ends of the organization; and it was urged with great earnestness that there were in this district many negroes of this class, and that it was both right and expedient to favor such coöperation. The party of action replied that it was absurd to invite the negro to coöperate in a measure that looks to the supremacy of a race now placed by the negro himself in an attitude of antagonism to his own—that the action of the Convention of the Radicals in Charleston has so arrayed the blacks against the whites as races, that no advantage to either race can result from an effort at political harmony now. This view prevailed, and the article excludes all negroes from membership in the Club. I gather from conversation with the people in general since the meeting that the popular wish of our white citizens is that the question of race had been left out of consideration entirely, leaving any citizen, white or black, the right to join in with the Club and the party it is organized to support. And this popular wish, I have good reason for saying, is based not entirely upon the expediency of this course, but also, to a great extent, upon the justice of it—justice to the negro, no less than justice to the white.

Similar clubs have been organized in twenty or thirty of the counties of the State, and the sentiment is popular among the whites everywhere. The course of the North toward the South has resulted in the blacks being as a race radical, and the whites as a race democratic.

SUFFRAGE.

Upon the question of suffrage by the negro, the sentiment of our people is not opposed to giving the right of voting to the black and the white upon the same basis—education or property qualification. As it is universally held that minors should not vote because of their immature minds, so our people hold that the negro is in the immature state of the minor, and is really not competent to vote. Public sentiment is here entirely opposed to ignorant white men's voting, just as it is, and for the same reasons opposed to the ignorant negro's voting. It is the *ignorance* and not the *color* that our citizens are opposed to. The opposition to *social* equality of the two races is instinctive. He is simply ignorant of the history of the human race who thinks it possible to affiliate two different races—two races as different as the white and black. This opposition is as marked to-day in New-York as it is in Columbia, and will remain so forever both here and there.

RAILROAD FROM ATLANTA TO CHARLOTTE.

About two years ago a movement was commenced to build a railroad between Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C.; and the name given to the road was the Air-Line Railroad. The measure is again just now afoot. B. Y. SAGE, Esq., Chief-Engineer of the Air-Line Railroad, has recently published a statement concerning the road in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*. He is of opinion that the work on the road will be commenced during the present Spring. It gives local advantages to the portion of Georgia and the two Carolinas through which it will run—one of the finest grain and mineral regions in the United States. But the main public interest in this road lies in the fact that it cut off the only elbow of railroad between New-Orleans and New-York, and will shorten the route a hundred and thirty miles. It is in the line of the eastern end of the Great Southern Pacific Railroad, which is the shortest line between New-York and the Pacific Coast, and the route never to be interrupted by Winter freezes, nor vernal thaws. It is also argued on behalf of this new road, that it completes a route the shortest between the extremities of the United States, on the east side of the mountains, and, at the same time, so far inland as to be safe from the raids of a foreign enemy, in case of war. As a military power, in such contingency, it is accordingly important. Troops and munitions of war can be gathered along it, and transported over it with great facility. The impoverished condition of the country renders it difficult to raise money upon the line, and it is expected, I believe, to make the requisite raise to set the work in progress, in the large cities at the extremities of the route.

BOISE.

LOUISIANA.

Speculations Regarding the Future—Cotton and Sugar Plantations—Commerce in the West—The Pacific Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

Notwithstanding that the products of the South have been reduced in positive value, they still bear a most important part in the export values of the nation. You must, therefore, in all questions of public debt and currency, place prominently among your estimated resources the incoming crops of cotton and sugar. To speak candidly on this subject, it is absolutely impossible to calculate with any certainty upon the restoration of former weights or values in either of these crops. The planters are manifestly indisposed to commit themselves as largely by the purchase of labor or provisions as heretofore. They admit that the responsibility of large farms and large crops is too great to be safely taken. The expenses are positive, while the labor and seasons cannot be calculated upon with any certainty. The tendency is then undoubtedly to the culture of cotton on a smaller scale, and this alone must reduce the aggregate of productions, as organization and capital undoubtedly increase the result of the labor applied to staple culture. The destruction of landed investment in the South is immense. It must be more than half that occasioned by the annihilation of the title to the slaves. This has been shown by the land sales of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. One gentleman mentioned, a few days since, that he had sold for $50,000 a sugar estate, the buildings on which had cost him $80,000. Another said that for a plantation for which he had been offered, before the war, $106,000, he would now gladly take $6,000. It is very true that when the active competition shall commence between the East Indies and the South our cheap lands will aid very greatly in promoting the growth of cotton in the South, but until our labor shall be applied with more effect, the competition will be very unequal. It is too early to speculate on the amount of the ensuing cotton crop, but there can be no reason to hope it will surpass the late crop. The sugar crop is increasing, and, with the restoration of the levees, may be as great as ever. Sugar differs in its cultivation from cotton in this, that it does not require the same assiduous attention. It does not require annual replanting. Hence, the labor employed need not be so systematic as that used in the culture of cotton. The demand for Cuban sugar continues to be very great, and an immense trade is springing up between Havana and Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities.

The annihilation of the great American sugar interest, and the transfer of our demand to the slave-grown sugars of Brazil and Cuba are among the most inexplicable effects of political action. It would seem that our free-grown sugars, produced with the labor of the freedmen, should supersede the demand for the sugars produced as is alleged under the lash. Why, in common consistency, does not Congress exclude slave-grown sugars? Why cut the levees which protect the labor of the freedmen, and abandom them to the ruin of the river and the competition of slavery?

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The culture of cotton in the South has caused some planters and factors to look to the development of the same in British East India. It seems that an internal railroad system is laying open to cultivation that extensive and fertile country, and that the cotton produced by two hundred millions of people upon an area nearly double that of our Southern States must come in formidable collision with our own industry. In this state of things we are encouraged to see Russia advancing upon British India, until she has removed every political obstacle to her march to the foot of the Himalayan range. She is now ready to organize upon the Caspian, and by a march not so long as SHERMAN's, throw her armed millions upon the fertile provinces of her great enemy, England. How such an invasion may result, will depend somewhat on the disposition of the natives; but as England has only about 70,000 European troops in India, it would be impossible for her to hold it; nor could any alliance of Continental Europe transport men in sufficient numbers or with sufficient promptitude to resist an insurrection of the natives backed by the numbers and resources of Russia. We have seen many indications that such an invasion is within the scope of Russian policy. It has been attributed to her by England, and whether disavowed or not, the tendency of her improvements in the direction of India renders such a movement possible. To the result of such an invasion the Government and people of the United States cannot be indifferent. Great Britain is now the great rival of the cotton planting and manufacturing interests of the United States. She combines within her own territory a staple supply, with a capacity to convert it into fabrics. If this supply shall be in the future adequate to her own demand, she can at any time close her ports to American cotton. This will leave the planters without an adequate market, and the spinners with an inadequate supply. While the United States cannot, then, be expected to take an active part in promoting this Russian invasion of India, it is very obvious that the separation of England from her cotton supply must place her again in dependence upon the United States; while the American spinner, having a home supply of cotton, will be enabled to compete with the British manufacturer—this especially as the latter must take his cotton burdened with freights, and possibly with export duties. The Southern people are under no such obligations to England as to regret such a result as has thus been shown probable. Their condition is so depressed that they would cheerfully catch at anything which would promote the price of cotton. If, then, the shipping and manufacturing interests of the Northern States think it worth their while to encourage the Russian invasion of Asia, even to sending a few war steamers from the coast of California to the Indian Ocean, they need not apprehend the opposition or even discontent of the South. The freedmen could readily understand that to overthrow the cotton culture in India would benefit the same interest here; while to embarrass the calico printers of England would stimulate the production of cotton goods among the friends of the freedmen in Massachusetts.

OUR COMMERCE IN THE WEST.

Every day proves more and more conclusively that the Northwest will employ the Mississippi outlet for the discharge of its grain—at least for certain seasons—and the importation of its European and American products. Many persons from the upper rivers have visited New-Orleans within the past two months, and have made large investments in real estate, for the purpose of erecting warehouses and grain elevators. This has been consequent on the singular success of the heavy shipments of bulk grain, of which you have been advised. Besides this the Illinois Central Railroad has awoke to the fact that its great interest lies with the direct trade South. It therefore manifests a purpose to contribute to the export trade by agreeing to deliver weekly, at agreed rates, a large and constant quantity of grain, to be shipped coastwise or foreign. Besides this it has encouraged the transportation of cattle from Texas by way of New-Orleans, even to the extent of furnishing accommodation cattle-trains to the shippers. If the Northwest shall once become convinced that the Pacific trade can be intercepted at Panama, and distributed by way of the Mississippi and the cities of the West, New-York will find a formidable competitor for that trade, of which she now enjoys a monopoly. True, New-York will command all the financial results, but the commercial intercourse will be directed to an inboard, instead of a coastwise line of transportation. It will go to increase steamboat and railroad dividends, instead of paying freight exclusively to the coastwise shipping of New-England and New York. The danger of such a cut-off at Panama is very imminent, and if the Northwest shall concentrate her political power upon such a policy she must be successful. She may, at least, count on the whole Southern vote—black, white and mixed—in any policy which will bring back the commerce of the Mississippi and the prosperity of New-Orleans.

W. M. B.

BOSTON.

Cheap Transportation from the West—A New Commercial Enterprise—Yachting in the Legislature—And the Yachting Season—Educational Information—Legislative.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 1, 1868.

Boston justly recognizes the commercial supremacy of New-York. It looks with complacency upon the fight now going on between DREW and VANDERBILT, conscious of the fact that several Bostonians are at the bottom of all that difficulty. Boston can therefore afford to just now watch with lively interest the strategic movements of either party "on the Hudson," and with other business centres join in the general chorus of denunciation of "lines of communication" that are used for gambling purposes instead of meeting the public requirements.

The resolutions of the business men of Chicago, acted upon the other day in relation to the question of cheap transportation, have a significant meaning in this quarter, especially the one that reads as follows:

> "*Resolved*, That we hereby pledge our sympathy, influence and patronage to such lines of traffic, conducted on their own merits, as will afford us the cheapest and most expeditious routes to the seaboard market."

The resolutions also making a thrust at the Erie and the New-York Central Road are appreciated by our business men. Boston, perhaps, has not suffered to any alarming extent on account of the shameful mismanagement of competing lines of railway; its principal drawback has been in neglecting to improve "golden opportunities" for improving its material prosperity. But now while one of the chief railroad kings of the country is engaged in bold schemes to circumvent all law for a selfish purpose, our prominent business men are maturing a scheme that promises great results. A few months since the President of the Northern Transportation Company was in this city, seeking subscriptions to the stock of the Company to enable it to place in commission ten additional steamers upon the great lakes to facilitate transportation between Chicago and Milwaukee and Ogdensburg. I learn that the necessary amount has been pledged, having been taken in this city and in the principal towns of Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire. The boats are to be placed on the line, making twenty-five in all, and sufficient for a daily line between the lake ports and tide-water.

As one of the results of this effort, arrangements are nearly perfected by which the lines of railway connecting Boston with Ogdensburg and other lake ports adjacent thereto, will receive the produce and other freight from the West at a schedule of prices that cannot fail to win the favor of those Western men who are dissatisfied with the management of the railway routes to the sea board. In addition to this, it is understood that the American Steamship Company, which is now under a cloud, is to be directly benefited by the scheme. I am not certain that the Northern Transportation Company has undertaken to relieve to any extent the pecuniary liabilities on the Erie and the Ontario, but it has resolved itself into a "feeder" of that line. The combination will soon develop itself. It is one of great importance to this City. The traffic of the great Northern Transportation Company naturally belongs to Boston; and if it had not been for downright stupidity, we might have enjoyed a monopoly of it years ago. Boston deserves it, and while deserving it, or enjoying it, such a monopoly could not in any way affect the future of any other Atlantic City.

And this apparent era of good feeling that exists between Boston and the West—Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit, is, no doubt, one of the happy results of the National Commercial Convention that was held in this City in February last. The scheme originated about that time. Our Boston Board of Trade had an "axe to grind," and they have ground it. The *Erie* and the *Ontario* of the American Steamship Company may yet be prevented from rotting at the wharf through the instrumentality of Western snap and vim. Should the President of the N. T. C. become the head of the American Steamship Company after its reorganization, it is quite certain that the interests of both will be identical.

YACHTING IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Last Winter the Boston Yacht Club applied to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The application was refused on the ground that yachting was an "immoral practice," or something to that effect. The country members, as usual, voted against Boston. But this year, the Legislature feeling disposed to act "liberally" in matters that carry with them pleasure as well as profit, the officers of the Yacht Club ventured upon seeking an act of incorporation for the second time. A few days since a bill to that effect came up in the senate, but unexpectedly the same spirit of opposition was developed. The debate on the bill took a wide range, in which ethics were generally discussed. It seemed as if the morals of the whole Commonwealth were involved in this request of a few merchants of Boston. For the advancement of the interests of the Club, it is desirable that some special legislation be granted it, in order that it may spend money for a library and purchase an island in the harbor for a rendezvous. But against all this, many members in the Legislature object on high moral grounds. The friends of the bill hold that the objects of the Club are praiseworthy, and that the Legislature should extend encouragement to such Associations for the same reason that it has to agriculturing Societies which group together stock for competition, or put blooded horses on to the race-track for a trial of speed. *Per contra*, a gentleman from the "heart of the Commonwealth" could see no propriety in granting the Club a charter. Such an association could do the State no service that would be beneficial to society. It was a burlesque on society to entertain such a bill in the Senate. If the bill passed, there would be petitions to incorporate whist, euchre, base ball, cricket and prop clubs. Instead of giving an incentive to marine architecture, it would only crowd out the small shipbuilders and allow a few pleasure-seeking merchants and others to monopolize the business, besides demoralizing the community. The friends of the bill, disgusted or provoked at the narrow-minded view taken of the subject by its opponents, opened their bitterness upon those who were afraid of becoming seasick, and cited the great progress that had been made in marine architecture by the emulation existing in the New-York Yacht Club. Boston had turned out some fine ships, but since the famous yacht race across the ocean, New-York had done better. Yacht-racing, it was urged, was quite as necessary to the advancement of our material prosperity as horse-racing at cattle-shows for money. But the country members fail to see the force of this argument. If the doings of a yacht club were opened with prayer instead of the crooking of the elbow, perhaps such associations would be in favor among those who never go near the water for fear of getting drowned.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

The annual report of the Board of Education to the Legislature is replete with valuable information. The 4,838 public schools in the State are attended by 237,364 scholars, between 5 and 15 years of age. The number of High Schools in the State is 148; incorporated academies, 55; private schools and academies, 553; amount expended on schools of all kinds during the past year was $3,160,666, or about $12 for every person in the State between 5 and 15 years of age. The increase for the support of schools last year was unexampled in the history of the Commonwealth, amounting to $362,328. Berkshire is the most liberal county in its support of public schools. Suffolk County (including Boston) contributes annually one-fourth of the whole amount of the aggregate tax. The school fund of the State is $2,179,978, and is invested in securities bearing five, five and a half and six per cent. During the past year the fund suffered a loss of nearly $100,000 on account of an an absence of that same good faith toward it which the State observes toward her creditors. In regard to corporeal punishment in the schools, the report says that only poor or incompetent teachers depend upon the rod to maintain order.

THE YACHTING SEASON

promises to be one of unusual brilliancy. The Boston Yacht Club has reëlected its former board of officers, with DEXTER H. FOLLETT as Commodore. The South Boston Yacht Club is a new organization. It includes some of the best boats in these waters, and numbers one hundred members. A model club-house is being erected for its use on Bay View. The fleet comprises twenty-six yachts. A half-dozen new yachts are nearly completed for the Summer campaign. Among them is a steam yacht, by a member of the Boston Club, residing at Providence. As there is no statute law in this State prohibiting salt water from being made the scene of friendly rivalry and manly amusement, our citizens can look forward to a brilliant yachting season, with feelings of pleasure.

VIGIL.

ILLINOIS.

The Approaching State Convention—Formation of Grant Clubs—The Projected Ship Canal—Whisky Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 30, 1868.

The parties begin to warm up a little as the time for holding the State Convention approaches. The Democrats held their County Convention on Saturday, and appointed their delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was passed favoring PENDLETON's nomination for the Presidency. The State Convention will probably appoint delegates with like proclivities. Repudiation appears to find favor with the Democrats of Illinois.

The Republicans are forming Grant clubs throughout the city and State, and are making the usual preparations for a victorious campaign.

There are likely to be some disturbing elements thrown into the canvass. The temperance men have become quite disgusted at having two successive Governors of the State heavy and habitual drinkers, and at having half the representatives in the United States Senate for the last fifteen years drunkards, and will insist upon a voice in public matters in shape. The two Orders, the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, have a membership alone of over 50,000, and in many of the rural districts are in the majority. And then, the workingmen, dissatisfied with the actions of both parties, have determined to take the field with an independent ticket. It is probable that they will nominate candidates for State officers before the other parties do. They calculate on a large vote, and even insist that they are able to poll a plurality in a tri-cornered contest. I have doubts of this, however, but think that they possess the balance of power and will elect any candidate on their ticket who is taken up by either of the other parties.

The municipal election, which is close at hand, is also exciting some attention. We do not elect a Mayor this Spring, and the Recordership is the most important office to be filled. It is now occupied by E. VAN BUREN, Esq., formerly of Penn Yan, N. Y., a Democrat, but who will doubtless be superseded by a Republican. Half of our Aldermen are also to be elected, and although nominally a sinecure, there are plenty of aspirants.

The deepening of the canal between this city and Lockport, twenty-six miles, is going forward quite rapidly. The main object is to secure a southward flow of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, thus affording drainage for the Chicago River. It will also be the commencement of the great ship canal which must eventually unite the lakes with the Mississippi. The job is to be completed by 1870, and will cost the city in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

The project of constructing a railroad from this city, passing through the western part of Lake County and intersecting the Northwestern at Watertown, Wis., is again revived, with a fair prospect that the enterprise will be entered upon in earnest.

The whisky troubles still continue. Arrests and seizures are constantly being made, but the letter read by Mr. SCHENCK in Congress the other day, decidedly overstated the matter. It must have been written by some excited individual.

Business begins to brighten up a little. The great movement will not begin, however, until through navigation opens on the lakes.

Fires continue their work of destruction among us. Yesterday morning GOULD's linseed oil factory was destroyed, involving a loss of some $400,000.

An Interesting Law Suit in Maine.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, April 2.

A somewhat novel and interesting case has just been decided in the Supreme Judicial Court, now in session in this city. It was an action of trover, brought by Mrs. KATE DELAINEY against Col. DARIUS ALDEN, of this city, to recover $6,500 in United States bonds, which were delivered to said ALDEN by Mrs. DELAINEY to secure the release of her husband, GEO. M. DELAINEY, from confinement in the Concord (N. H.) State Prison, where he was placed for alleged fraud in substitute brokerage. The bonds were delivered to defendant Nov. 22, 1865, with the understanding and agreement that unless he procured the liberation of DELAINEY within thirty days the bonds should be returned to plaintiff. DELAINEY was not released until July, 1866, and then under the provisions of a general order of the War Department therefore plaintiff claims the bonds. Defence: Parole extension of time and claiming that the general order was issued by reason of the influence brought to bear upon the mind of the President of the United States by the defendant. The case consumed the time of two days, and was ably argued. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $7,235 58. Defendant filed exceptions.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republican State Committee of Wisconsin has issued a circular in which, after showing that the Democrats are responsible for forcing a political issue into the judicial canvass, they urge earnest work on the part of the Republicans to insure a victory. They say: "A very slight change from the vote of last Fall might defeat us. Upon an aggregate vote of 142,000 then, our majority fell below 5,000. A change against us of three votes in a town would wipe out the majority of last Fall. The neglect of six Republicans in each town to vote would give the State to the Democracy, supposing the vote this Spring were otherwise the same as at the last election. This is a narrow margin, and indicates how essential it is that the whole strength of the party should be brought to the polls."

Col. JAMES ATKINS has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress from the Georgia Seventh District, in his letter saying: "No one has more deplored than myself the ruin that was wrought by the late war; no one has more regretted the angry strife engendered by the suspense in which we have been kept by reason of our unadjusted relations with the Government of the United States. Hence, no one has been a more earnest advocate of reconstruction, as the best means to promote our common weal; and now I place myself upon the Constitution framed by the late Convention held in this City, *as my platform*, and call upon all lovers of their country, taking counsel of their judgments rather than of their passions, to lay aside all smaller considerations, and join us in restoring peace and quiet to our unhappy land, and secure the perpetuity of the free institutions which have been transmitted to us by our fathers."

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., of Maryland, in a conversation with Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS on Monday, told him that about ten days previous some of the President's admirers in Baltimore were congratulating themselves upon the death of "Old THAD.," a rumor of his sudden demise having been circulated. He replied: "Yes, they are trying various ways to kill me, but I am not dead yet, and have no idea of dying until these troubles are all over. Why, Sir," said he in a joking manner, "I never felt better. Tell my friends that I am not going to die just yet. There is much still to do."

On Tuesday, the 7th of April, the people of Wisconsin are to choose a Chief Justice for one year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge DIXON, and an Associate Justice for three years, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge DOWNER. The Democracy in convention put forward CHARLES DUNN and E. HOLMES ELLIS as the candidates of their party, and the Republicans afterward nominated the present incumbents, LUTHER S. DIXON and BYRON PAINE.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal* says that should Mr. WADE have an opportunity to organize a Cabinet, Senator POMEROY will occupy the position of Secretary of State or Secretary of Treasury. It also advises the Governor to fill the vacancy in the Senate, should one thus be made, by the appointment of Hon. J. W. PRICE, State Senator from Atchison County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Commissioners to revise the State laws.

The Republican Convention in the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois is to be held in Bloomington on the 4th of May. There has been much discussion respecting the candidate, and the call is limited to Republicans "who are in favor of sustaining Congress, maintaining the rights of loyal men in this country, and of the speedy reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion upon the principles of justice to all men."

Gen. MEADE has issued an order providing that at the coming election in Georgia no person not a registered voter shall be permitted to challenge another, and that the grounds of a challenge shall be confined to the question of identy, or residence, or both. The challenger is to be sworn, and if the person challenged still insists upon his right to vote, it shall be granted him without further question if he takes an oath that he is a duly registered voter.

In speaking of the charge of repudiation brought against the West, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Indiana and Ohio are the only Western States in which BUTLER and STEVENS have any considerable following among Republicans, and their influence in those States is growing less every day. And as their influence is declining among Republicans, so is that of PENDLETON and his tribe among Western Democrats."

The disaffected Democrats in New-Hampshire are organizing "Farragut Clubs," the avowed object of which is to secure, if possible, the nomination of Admiral FARRAGUT for President, and if this is impossible, to support the candidate who most nearly represents FARRAGUT's views. It is hinted that they have already decided who that candidate is.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion*, which has supported Col. BULLOCK for Governor, takes down his name and raises that of Hon. DAVID IRWIN, saying that it will "spare no labor, time or expense in securing the election of a man to the office of Governor whom Georgians of every condition and of all shades of political opinions can trust."

G. V. N. LATHROP, whom the Chicago *Tribune* describes as the brains of the Democratic Party in Michigan, has written a letter denying that he is in favor of the new Constitution which is to be submitted to the people, but asserting that he would vote for colored suffrage, if that question were submitted separately.

Hon. JAMES SPEED spoke at a Radical meeting in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday evening, fully approving the impeachment scheme, predicting the conviction of the President, and arguing that these events would ultimate in the permanent establishment of our Government upon truly Republican principles.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* regards the decision of the Democratic State Committee, not to nominate a candidate for Governor, as an unfortunate confession of weakness and a dismal tribute to the widespread demoralization of the masses; but it charitably supposes that such a procedure was unavoidable.

The terms of Senators from the now unreconstructed States will expire as follows: Alabama, 1871, 1873; Arkansas, 1871, 1873; Georgia, 1871, 1873; Louisiana, 1871, 1873; Mississippi, 1869, 1871; North Carolina, 1871, 1873; South Carolina, 1871, 1873; Texas, 1869, 1871; Virginia, 1869, 1871; Florida, 1869, 1873.

The leading Republicans of Springfield, Ill., and vicinity, have united in an address to Hon. S. M. CULLOM, Representative in Congress from the Eighth District of that State, indorsing his past course and requesting him to allow the use of his name in the Convention for a renomination.

GENERAL ITEMS.

President CURTISS, of Knox College, Illinois, formerly Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in Hamilton College, has resigned his position. It is asserted that a personal difficulty between himself and a lady teacher in the institution was the cause of his taking the step. Prof BEECHER will supply the place of President *ad interim*.

In a divorce case, just instituted in Chicago, the husband is plaintiff and asks for a separation on the grounds of extreme and repeated cruelty. In his recital of wrongs he alleges that his better half had thrashed him, while in bed, with a boot, had pelted him with brickbats, and had severely beaten him on many occasions.

In the United States Circuit Court, in Chicago, on the 27th ult., a decision was given by Judge DRUMMOND, to the effect that a witness called as an expert can compel the payment of his fees as an expert, and that, too, before he gives his testimony.

It has been decided by Judge PORTER, of the Illinois Superior Court, that the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, although the canal is a State work, are individually liable for any accident to boats by reason of their neglect of duty.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* says, that during the war an attempt was made to blow up the powder magazines at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and that it failed through the breaking of some of the tools used to effect an entrance.

The present season in New-Hampshire is said to be quite favorable for making maple sugar, which is selling in Concord for about twenty cents a pound. The best maple syrup retails there for $1 50 per gallon.

It is hoped in Charleston, S. C., that should A. G. MACKEY, Esq., the present Collector of the Port, be elected to the United States Senate, his office will be conferred upon Gov. ORR.

Horse thieves are driving a brisk business in Northwest Missouri. It is supposed there is a well-organized band of these outlaws, and that they have their headquarters in Doniphan County.

A Chicago dispatch of the 27th announces the failure of DUNLOP BROTHERS, wholesale dealers in notions. Liabilities estimated at $50,000, mostly due in New-York.

The State of Connecticut will gain about $125,000 by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the legality of its savings bank tax law.

In the TICKNOR divorce case, in Chicago, a decree has been entered giving the lady the custody of the children and $3,000 alimony.

Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY is still at Drummondsville, Canada West, and, as he writes to Virginia, expects to remain there some time.

Mr. DICKENS had a very large house in New-Bedford, Mass., including scores of Quakers, a rare event at any evening entertainment.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
And give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, April 4, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 12 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 8 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOST COUPONS.

The public are cautioned against buying or receiving the coupons for interest due Nov. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, of Virginia.

The bonds are numbered 355 to 412, inclusive, and 458 to 479, inclusive.

These coupons were lost by the Company, and will not be paid.

SOUTHER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
Agents of the R. and D. R. R. Co.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,215, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 25,959, 2[illegible],323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

$50,000.—COUNTY BONDS, STATE of Illinois, principal and interest payable in New-York City; one to five years to run; interest ten per cent. per annum; issued for municipal purposes. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name or style of LOTON & MURPHY, is hereby dissolved from and after this date by mutual consent.

THOS. LOTON.
JOSEPH MURPHY.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GIBSON BROTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c. Office No. 54 William-st.

E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. COTTON GIBSON.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.

VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS
Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

GOODYEAR DENTAL VULCANITE CO.—The regular quarterly dividend of three dollars per share has been declared payable April 10 to stockholders of record April 1, 1868. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 38 Park-row, New-York. Boston stockholders will be paid at the Boston office, No. 46 School-st.

JOSIAH BACON, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, with branch in Tenth-avenue.

2d.—For building sewers in Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, with branches in Fourth-avenue.

3d.—For building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth-street.

2d.—Both sides of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh-street.

3d.—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 30, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240 pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cent for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
FINE ARTS.
S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

This valuable and well-known collection, embracing choice efforts by the most celebrated artists of the French school, such as
Meissonier, Jalabert, Bouguereau,
Merle, Landelle, Beranger,
Soulmouche, Baugniet, Koek-Koek,
Achenbach, Zamacois, Calame,
Hoyon, Brillouin, Brion, &c., &c.

In addition to the works already exhibited, there has been many entirely new and interesting ones imported expressly to give value to this sale.

Also, the celebrated landscape by
MR. JAMES M. HART, N. A.,
"TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTICUT"—the work chosen to represent this artist in the American Art Department of the Paris Exhibition, and now for the first time offered for sale.

Also, the beautiful marble statue,
"LA LEGGITRICE,"
By TANTARDINI, of Milan, from the Italian section of the Paris Exhibition.

The entire exhibition will be rearranged and ready, with catalogues, on MONDAY next, and will remain open day and evening, until time of sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 9 and 10, at the Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

ON MONDAY, April 6, TUESDAY 7, and WEDNESDAY 8, AND CONTINUING EACH DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.
At 10½ o'clock each day.
THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BAR AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES, &c.,
OF THE HOWARD HOTEL,
CORNER BROADWAY AND MAIDEN-LANE, COMPRISING A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT, VERY DESIRABLE FOR HOTELS AND PARTIES REFURNISHING, to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, as the buildings are to be remodeled for other business.

ALSO, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS, selected with care and very choice.

Full particulars in a few days. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-THREE VALUABLE LOTS,
(ESTATE OF HENRY REMSEN, DECEASED,)
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., 107TH AND 108TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 73 valuable lots, belonging to the estate of Henry Remsen, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, comprising the entire easterly front on the Grand Boulevard, between 107th and 108th sts. The 11th-av. and Boulevard intersect at these streets, leaving an open square of 225 feet in width in front of these lots.

107TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 107th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

108TH-ST.—24 lots on the south side of 108th-st, comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—8 lots on the west and 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 107th and 108th sts. Also, 1 lot in the rear on 107th-st.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON-ST. AND RUTGERS-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The plot of land situate on the southeasterly corner of Jefferson-st. and Rutgers-place, having a front on Rutgers-place of 103 feet 2 inches, and on Jefferson-st. of 114 feet 6½ inches, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a building on the corner of 80 by 103 feet 2 inches, 45 feet of which said building is six stories high and 35 feet two stories high. The buildings are of brick, built in the most substantial manner, with 24-inch walls to second story, 20 inches to fourth story, and 16 inches to top, all laid in cement, very heavily timbered and braced. A steam engine of 125-horse power, (fire-proof boiler-room,) with shafting and belting complete, will be sold with the premises. The building is well adapted for chemical works, flouring mill or any manufacturing business requiring light and room. There is also on the premises a good brick stable. The buildings are all new, and for strength, convenience and advantages of light not excelled by any establishment in the City. The property is near the river, and the basin at the foot of the street is the safest for large vessels of any in the City. Persons wishing to examine the premises can obtain permits to do so at the office of the auctioneers, where maps can be had.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV., N. W. COR. 39TH-ST.—The two new first-class three-story French-roof houses and lots, northwest corner Madison-av. and 39th-st.; the corner house has bay window on the side, is 25.3½x68.4, including dining-room extension, with handsome stable in the rear; the house adjoining is 24.7½x50.8 feet. These houses are well built and arranged, and include all the modern improvements—black-walnut stairs. The corner lot is 25.3½ front, 49.11 rear, by 90 feet in depth, forming an L, upon which is the stable; adjoining lot is 24.7½x79 feet.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PREMISES NORTHWEST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND CEDAR STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ephraim Holbrook, deceased:

WILLIAM-ST.—The two lots of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northwesterly corner of William and Cedar sts., and known as Nos. 67 and 69 William-st. The buildings are five stories high, with basements and under-cellars, well and substantially built, and covering nearly the entire ground; there are also vaults under sidewalk; lot 41 feet on William-st. and 69 feet on Cedar-st. These premises, at a moderate cost, can be fitted for banking, insurance or other offices. Possession 1st May next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND FIVE LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHERRY AND JEFFERSON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

JEFFERSON AND CHERRY STS.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Cherry sts., and known as No. 37 Jefferson-st., being 23 feet ½ inch in width by 63 feet in depth. Lot 74 feet 6½ inches. Also, The three lots adjoining said warehouse on Cherry-st., and one lot adjoining on Jefferson-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SULLIVAN-ST., near Spring-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SULLIVAN-ST.—The valuable extra size plot of ground on the rear of No. 82 Sullivan-st., with buildings, which consist of large three-story brick building, 21.9x116.6 feet; two-story brick stable, 11.9x25 feet; two-story frame building; also shed, 41x58 feet. The above is suitable for lard factory, pork-packing establishment, brewery or malt-house.

For maps showing size, apply to the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES of Five Points House of Industry, Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Leonard-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

LEONARD-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the three-story brick buildings, on the south side of Leonard-st., between Centre and Baxter sts., and known as Nos. 156, 158 and 160, being together 61 feet 2 inches front, about 63 feet rear by about 74 feet in depth. One-half may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ATLANTIC DOCK STORES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two four-story granite stores and lots, known as Nos. 40 and 41 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The stores are each 38 ft. 4 in. in width by 180 ft. in depth; well and substantially built; in good order, and of great storage capacity.

Maps at office of Auctioneers.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868,

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL location on the Hudson. A farm of 50 acres at auction, April 7, 1868, at 10 A. M., on the premises, two miles north of the village of Sing Sing, on road leading to Croton Lake. It commands a full view of the Hudson from Stony Point to Yonkers, (30 miles.) Fruit in great variety and abundance. For particulars inquire of A. J. HORTON, No. 71 Warren-st., or Dr. HORTON, 5th-st., Morrisania.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, APRIL 7, AT NOON, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as the Worden House.

D. HAWLEY, Referee.
CHARLES B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suit of rooms, with board; location desirable, at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor front, with first-class board, in Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SUMMIT, NEW-Jersey, one hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad.
Call on or address
MRS. H. STOUGHTON.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four, near salt water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,2[illegible]0 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

On the most desirable corner of one of the finest locations in the City, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, very roomy, and in perfect order. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway, Post-office Box No. 5,195.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses, in complete order; one in 37th-st., near 5th-av.; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av.; one in 47th-st., near 6th-av.; possession of the two last by 20th April. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE ON 109TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., those new first-class brick houses; heaters, tubs, water-closets, marble mantles, gas and gas fixtures, French roofs, high stoops. Price $10,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COSY, CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house, in nice order, with all improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES DESIRABLY located may be obtained by applying to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—ADdress OWNER, Station D, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO houses, three-story, high stoop, basement, subcellar, Philadelphia brick, on Tompkins-av.; vestibule door, marble mantels from basement to third story, heater, Boston range, stationary wash-tubs, hot and cold water, bath-room, two water-closets, gas fixtures new and in order, ready for immediate possession; near two lines of cars; the railroad from the ferry to Prospect Park will pass the door. Will exchange for a farm within twenty miles of New-York. Address B. M. A., Brooklyn Post-office, with full particulars.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN BOSTON OR VICINITY.—Twenty-four lots unincumbered, in Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for unincumbered property in Boston or vicinity. Address VINAL & CO., No. 8 Traveller Building, Boston.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—THREE-STORY brick house, No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No 62 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE—IN different parts of New-Jersey, consisting of fine farms and residences in cities and towns throughout the State. A splendid house in Newark, five minutes' from Chestnut-st. Depot, and four pleasant residences in Cottage-st.; do. fine farm at Irvington, N. J., and two hundred other farms, all sizes and prices—the most of them within from one to one hour and a half from New-York; fine and desirable residences in Elizabeth, Rahway and Metuchin, N. J. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and Herald Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S ISLAND, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AND WITHIN ten minutes' walk of Yonkers or Glenwood, a first-class house, all modern, about one and a half acres of nice land, all kinds of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade trees, fine hedges, elegant river and land views of great beauty; fine brick stable and carriage-house; this property is offered much below its value; price $25,000; a large amount can remain on mortgage if desired. Any party wishing a desirable place at a great bargain may apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., a cottage, pleasantly situated, having six rooms on the first floor and five on the second, with about three-fourths of an acre, a good garden, well fruited, with a great variety of choice trees, grapevines and shrubbery; a small greenhouse; icehouse filled; within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COMFORTABLE country house (family residence of subscriber) on the Sound, 10 minutes from Rowayton Station, near Norwalk; ten rooms, stable, bathing-house, croquet ground; on banks of river; 15 minutes from the Sound. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 661 Broadway.

A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Ossining, Westchester County, ten minutes' ride from Sing Sing depot; has a good and convenient house with beautiful surroundings, ten acres with fruit and flowers in great abundance; will be sold below its value. Apply at No. 152 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE cottage-house, two minutes from depot, containing 12 rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, gas pipes, &c. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 255 Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, a farm of 106 acres in Fulton County, State of New-York. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT, house 12 rooms, barn and outbuildings; 11 acres land; price $10,000; others $3,000 to $30,000.

CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
STUYVESANT-SQUARE.

On the most desirable corner of one of the finest locations in the City, an elegant four-story brown-stone front house, very roomy and in perfect order. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway, Post-office Box No. 5,195.

FOR SALE.
GRAMERCY PARK.

A fine four-stall private stable on East 20th-st., cheap. KASSON & CO., No. 62 Broadway; Post-office Box 5,195.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS in new building No. 11 Vandewater-st.; well ventilated and lighted; dimensions, 25x50 each. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The THOMAS P. WAY will leave from foot Barclay-st. on SUNDAY next, April 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark foot of Centre-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way. If the weather prove stormy the boat will not run. W. GASTON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OGDEN HOFFMAN THORNE, of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and ROBERT LEMUEL DECAMP, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them. Copartners in business in the firm name of Thorne & De Camp, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, or the estate of either of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BURNET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. BLAKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York City, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. PRICE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
Dated April 2, 1868. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD FLASH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 4, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that, on a petition duly filed in said Court by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupt's estate, for leave to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate, and to pay in full certain claims for rent and taxes against the same, an order was made on the 30th of March instant directing a hearing of the matters stated in said petition before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the sale of said property and payment of said claims, as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This beautiful village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., N. Y.

PREMISES OVER THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, 24x70 feet, fitted up in the French style; first floor consisting of parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, two large closets, bathroom, water-closet, range with hot and cold water, wash-tubs and pantries in kitchen; second story, precisely like the first; third story fitted with six sleeping rooms, large and airy; a separate furnace for the apartments, with bins in the cellar for coal and wood; will rent to one tenant who can take in another family; possession on the 1st of May; rent $2,000. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives; an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate-sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—FLUSHING.—A COMPLETE RESIdence on Broadway, immediately adjoining the village; flagged walk to depot; 17 rooms, beside bath-room; all conveniences; piazzas on all sides overlooking Palisades, East River, &c.; 5 acres admirably improved; 200 bearing apple, pear, cherry and plum trees; finest shade trees; situation unsurpassed. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment brown-stone front house No. 140 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. The house will be put in good condition; to a responsible tenant, who will take good care of the premises, the rent will be $3,500. For permits to see apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, one-half mile from depot, a nice house and barn, with about twenty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit; high ground and good neighborhood; rent moderate. Apply to C. H. JOHNSON, No. 233 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BARRYTOWN STATION, ON THE Hudson, the large mansion of the late Robert Swift Livingston, known as Almont, with stable, coach and other outhouses; surrounded by a very extensive lawn, and affording one of the finest and most extended views on the river. Apply to EDWARD SCHELL, No. 644 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—RENT $1,200, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 42x40, on the hill back of Hunter's Point, one mile and a half from 34th-st. and James-st. ferries; handsomely situated; fine view; about two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, icehouse, filled; lately occupied by Peter Hulst, Esq. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 7 East Baltic-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHed house containing 22 rooms, with 8 or 10 acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station, and commanding a beautiful view of the river. Apply to
A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 63 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; neighborhood strictly first class; can be seen daily from 1 to 2 P. M. For further particulars apply to B. HAXTUN, No 41 South William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a desirable dwelling, with stable, near steamboat landing and depot; will be rented for six months for $300 per month, and for a longer time at a less rate. Address F. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS THE large house No. 3 Washington-square, north; 28x98, lot 164 ft.; stable on the rear lot; in thorough order. For permits inquire of WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1 TO NOV. 1, TO A SMALL family, a three-story furnished house, in the best part of West 43d-st. For particulars, address H. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Sound, a house and one acre of land, with every convenience for a family. Apply at No. 1 East 17th-st. Rent $500.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable off 15th-st. Apply to ABNER S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT Long Branch.
J. W. SMITH & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM OR ROOMS WANTED—UNFURnished; suitable for house-keeping, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, E. box 179, *Times* office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small frame house; $1,000 will be paid down, the balance on bond and mortgage. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	ROUSSAN	SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)	WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, April 29

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 2

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves	SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 6

Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	April 9
TRIPOLI	April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA
will leave SATURDAY, April 11, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, April 11
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves, SATURDAY, April 18
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 17,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND DISPATCH.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers leave New-York for San Francisco on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of each month. Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Capt. G. L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Merk goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.